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NOTES AND QUERIES:

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THE ROYAL ARMS: A SUGGESTED CHANGE.

To the number of 'N. & Q.' for October, 1917 (12 S. iii. 435), I sent a somewhat lengthy note on the above subject. This was preceded by a suggestion made by Mr. Faithfull Begg in *The Morning Post* in July, 1917, that the change of the family name of our Royal House to that of Windsor might be fittingly marked by substituting for the reduplicated three lions of England in the fourth quarter of the royal arms some charge representing India and our Overseas Dominions. He suggested for that purpose "a double-headed lion passant guardant, the heads severally crowned, one for India and one for the Overseas Dominions, thus indicating distinct individual sovereignty with absolute unity."

Mr. Begg's letter drew forth no reply; and I, thinking that the daily press was not quite the vehicle for a discussion upon such a technical subject, subsequently raised the whole question in 'N. & Q.' as above stated, and, for the reasons there given, I opposed Mr. Begg's suggestion. There also the matter ended without further discussion.

At the end of July last, however, Mr. Faithfull Begg returned to the subject, and in the same journal; but instead of a single charge he now advocated two emblems, one—an elephant—representing India, in the fourth quarter of the royal arms, and the other, on an inescutcheon, "a sun in splendour, arising from the sea, the rays to represent the several Dominions and Crown Colonies." Again, in *The Morning Post* this time, I combated the idea, and for the same reason. This resulted in a somewhat lengthy discussion. Realizing as I do that the daily press is of too ephemeral a character for the discussion of such a subject, to which no proper index or reference could eventually be found, I thought that I might again venture to address readers in 'N. & Q.,' the natural medium, I think, for heraldic subjects open to public discussion.

I do not propose to do more now than to allude very generally to the arguments against the proposed change which I made at the above reference, as they are accessible to all readers, beyond stating that I see no reason to alter them owing to the discussion which has since taken place in *The Morning Post;* for I hold still that any representation of India in the royal arms is unsuitable for the reasons there given, and of our Overseas Dominions unnecessary, on the ground that they are already sufficiently and, heraldically, correctly represented therein.

More interest appears now to be taken in the suggestion that I made that, if it was thought advisable by the proper authorities to make any alteration at all in the royal arms, the Principality of Wales might be given the honour of representation in the fourth quarter in lieu of the present reduplicated three English lions; thus com-

pleting my contention that then every member of our Overseas Dominions would be represented in the royal arms as being the direct descendant, heraldically speaking, of an English, Scottish, Irish, or Welsh man, and as such entitled to share in our royal arms and fly the Union Jack.

I have had several letters from Welsh correspondents; one of whom, a Scottish F.S.A., writes to me as follows :—

"The Attempt to oust the leek as a national emblem in favour of a doubtful daffodil, the placing of a daffodil in the watermark on the new Treasury notes, and the idea of quartering the Colonies and India on the arms while the Welsh dragon does not appear, is repulsive to the national pride, and would be resented."

I had suggested in 'N. & Q.' that the red dragon might be adopted as the national emblem of Wales, though one cannot shut one's eyes to the fact that it is only the national *badge*, and not the *arms* of the country. This renewed discussion, however, as to what is the most fitting emblem to represent Wales in the event of any such suggested change in the royal arms being carried into effect, has led me to reconsider the question how far the red dragon would be really appropriate for that purpose. The result of this reconsideration is shown in a further letter to *The Morning Post* of Aug. 28 last, an extract from which I would ask permission to refer to here. After stating Boutell's opinion ('Heraldry, Historical and Popular,' 1864, p. 324) that the arms of Wales might presumably be held to be represented in the arms of England, I wrote :—

"Wales seems long ago to have been divided into North and South. Boutell is again very instructive on this point. He states (p. 325) that the arms of the Principality of Wales (Quarterly, 1 and 4, Gules, a lion passant guardant or; 2 and 3, Or, a lion passant guardant gules) form part of an achievement of Queen Elizabeth, though he feels bound to add that Owen Glendwr, as Prince of Wales, A.D. 1404, blazons the lions as 'rampant.' Again, Edward Plantagenet, son of Edward IV., and Arthur Tudor, son of Henry VII., bore separately for the Principality Argent, three lions coward in pale, gules. He adds a note that this last coat is said to have been assigned specifically to North Wales, while the arms of South Wales were the above-mentioned quartered lions rampant. These several bearings are all shown in plate lx.

"The late Rev. Dr. Woodward, a later but equally reliable authority, at p. 237 of vol. i. of his 'Heraldry, British and Foreign' (1896), also gives the before-mentioned quartered lions passant guardant as the arms borne by Llewyllyn ap Griffith, Prince of North Wales, but states that they were still used as the arms of the Principality of Wales.

"According to these authorities, ancient arms for Wales—both North and South—certainly did exist. But which of these three distinct coats should be selected to represent Wales if it presently be decided that she should be represented in any new royal arms? It will be a curious coincidence if the question should turn out to be the substitution of Welsh lions for English ones! But from which coat? Surely, not that of North Wales, as given by Mr. Boutell. The tail of the British lion may often have been twisted in days gone by, but I scarcely think that we can allow that of its Welsh *confrère* to remain permanently between its legs (*i.e.*, 'coward')."

And I went on to say that, in face of this evidence of the existence of ancient arms of the Principality, I could no longer suggest that the red dragon should be promoted from the dignity of a "badge," or a "supporter," to an equal share in the royal arms.

I also mentioned that there would seem to be another reason why the red dragon would not, perhaps, be suitable as a component part of the royal arms. Since the general disuse of the numerous personal badges used by our sovereigns—which dates from the time of Queen Anne—the royal badges have been more clearly defined, and now consist, as settled under the Sign Manual in 1801, of the rose, the thistle, and the shamrock, for England, Scotland, and Ireland respectively, whilst "a dragon, wings addorsed gules, passant on a mount vert," represents Wales.

My Welsh correspondent has since sent me, à propos of his remarks about the leek, a copy of a very interesting pamphlet upon the question as to which is the proper national emblem for Wales—the leek or the daffodil—contributed by Mr. A. E. Hughes to vol. xxvi. of the Cymmrodorion Society's publications (1916), which society had published some ten years before a paper by Mr. Ivor B. John advocating the claim of the daffodil to that honour.

Mr. Hughes traces the connexion of the leek with Wales from the time of the battle of Crecy (1346), when that flower—which abounded on the battle-field—was worn by the Welsh in their head-pieces. This presupposes, of course, a greater antiquity. 'But," says Mr. Hughes (p. 39),

"the Crecy tradition has indeed shown a tendency to cling to Court circles until comparatively recent times, but cannot, apparently, boast of such an array of support as the St. David legend."

He also refers to the connexion of the leek with St. David's Day (March 1), and cites evidence that in the time of the Tudor sovereign Henry VIII. the yeomen of the

King's guard presented a leek on St. David's Day to his elder daughter, the Princess Mary.

This connexion is alluded to by Shakespeare in 'King Henry V.' in the scene (Act IV. sc. vii.) between the king and the Welshman Fluellen, which would appear to be the earliest reference to the origin of the custom in English literature. It is there referred to as "an ancient custom."*

This pamphlet makes out, I think, a very strong case why the leek, and not the daffodil, should be regarded as the national emblem for Wales. But was not this question practically concluded in favour of the leek when His Majesty, a few years ago, ordained that the leek should be worn, as we now see it, in the head-dress of his newly formed Welsh Guards, in conjunction with the rose, the thistle, and the shamrock of the other royal regiments of foot-guards?

Nevertheless, the red dragon, as I stated, borne as the badge of the old Welch Regiment, is a very popular cognizance in the public estimation; and if there should be any difficulty, heraldically, in deciding upon the proper set of lions to represent the ancient arms of Wales, the choice might well be left to His Majesty as the "Fountain of Honour." In which case the leek might well take, I think, the place of the red dragon, if the latter be promoted to the rank of arms, in the series above mentioned of the royal badges, and would, as a plant, be more consonant to the other national emblems, the rose, the thistle, and the shamrock.

It is interesting to note in this connexion the circumstance, to which Mr. Hughes refers, that our Tudor sovereigns wore green and white as their royal colours, the colours of the leek. I am not aware of any other suggestion as to the origin of the Tudor livery colours, for they are certainly not derived from the tinctures of their arms, as is usually the case in these matters.

In conclusion we may all agree with Hotspur when he says:—

> The arms are fair
> When the intent of (for) bearing them is just.
>
> '1 Henry IV.,' Act V. sc. ii.

J. S. Udal, F.S.A.

* See also Michael Drayton's 'Polyolbion,' published in 1612, and his 'Battle of Agincourt,' published later.

SAMUEL OWEN,

UNCLE OF AUGUST STRINDBERG.

Samuel Owen, who, as his name indicates, probably had Welsh blood in his veins, was born at no great distance from the border between Wales and England. He first saw the light on May 12, 1774, at Norton-in-Hales, near Market Drayton, Shropshire. The boy had practically no schooling, but was set to look after geese, pigs, and sheep. Later on he worked as a horse-driver on the canal, and then, at the age of eighteen, was apprenticed to a carpenter. Owen soon displayed considerable mechanical ability, and attracted attention by his eagerness to learn. At the cost of great sacrifices, he acquired knowledge in an evening school when the day's work was done. After the lapse of some years he left his native county, and worked as a joiner at Bolton and at Watt's new factory near Birmingham. Here it was that he became familiar with the steam-engine — knowledge which was destined to stand him in good stead. Next he proceeded to a works at Leeds, whence he was sent to Stockholm in 1804 to set up a number of steam-engines which had been bought from the firm by a prominent Swede. In 1806 he again visited Stockholm for a similar purpose, and this time remained in Sweden for good. For three years he was foreman at Bergsund foundry, and then in 1809 he started at Kungsholm in Stockholm a foundry and machine-factory. This works played an extremely important part in the development of Swedish industry. Threshing-machines and many other implements—often the first of their kind in Sweden—were manufactured by Samuel Owen. The men who had worked under him were employed by other firms, and the Kungsholm works thus became a centre for the dissemination of knowledge in engineering.

Not less useful was Owen's activity as a shipbuilder. He is known, and justly, as the father of the Swedish steamboat industry. It is worth noting that, some time before John Ericsson satisfactorily demonstrated the possibilities of the propeller, Owen had conducted experiments with a boat called the Witch of Stockholm. These experiments were made in 1816, and King Charles XIV., who took a great interest in Owen's efforts, had a vessel built specially for further investigations. The latter were, however, not a success,

and from that time onwards Owen built paddle-boats only. The first steamer of this type constructed by him was finished in 1817, and in the following year made voyages on Lake Mälar. The steamer soon became popular in Sweden, and, thanks to Owen, Sweden was the first European country after Great Britain to have a steamship service and a steamship industry. In recognition of his services, Owen was made a member of the Swedish Academy of Sciences and of the Academy of Agriculture.

This great pioneer never became rich. In fact, as the result of competition and the great losses he had suffered, Samuel Owen had to shut down his works and hand over his property to his creditors. For a while he carried on a scheme for the draining of bogs in the province of Småland; and then from 1847 to 1851 he again acted as foreman at a foundry. After settling at the town of Södertelje he returned to Stockholm, and died there on Feb. 15, 1854. His position might have been precarious but for the fact that he had been granted a pension by the Swedish State for the pioneer work he had done. Apart from his merits as an industrial organizer, Samuel Owen will always be remembered in Sweden as one of those who helped to introduce Methodism and the temperance movement into that country.

One other interesting fact remains to be mentioned. The wife of Samuel Owen was the aunt of August Strindberg, one of the greatest names in nineteenth-century Swedish literature. In his autobiography 'The Son of a Maid' Strindberg describes this aunt, who after the death of her husband took up her abode with Strindberg's parents. There sat the old lady, who had known so many famous people, and instructed her young nephews in the art of politeness. With her lace cap, and surrounded by vestiges of former greatness—furniture with coverings of an English pattern, and the bust of Samuel Owen in the uniform of the Academy of Sciences—she was a figure to inspire young Strindberg with respect. He tells us also that Mrs. Owen drank tea after the English custom and read English books. We may doubtless attribute to these surroundings, in part at least, the familiarity with English thought that Strindberg afterwards displayed—a familiarity which was to be of far-reaching importance for his development as an author.

Herbert G. Wright.
University College, Bangor.

SHAKESPEARIANA.

'Hamlet,' I. iv. 36-8 (12 S. iv. 211).

A. As a preliminary to tackling this passage, admittedly impossible as it stands in the Second and Third Quartos, it is expedient to clear the ground by considering causes of corruption. We will assume that Shakespeare originally wrote sense, however difficult for a cursory reader to follow.

(1) The printer, confronted with very bad handwriting, may have done his best—printed exactly what he made of it, with no intrusion of his own intelligence.

(2) Finding the MS. unintelligible, he may have "emended" on his own, modestly or recklessly.

(3) He may have printed from dictation, in which case his ear, not his eye, was deceived. Many of the proposed emendations seem to rest on this supposition. Is it a possible one?

B. (1) It is commonly accepted that *eale* is a mistake for *evil*. Surely a very odd mistake! *Evil* is a common word, which it is hard to believe that any printer could corrupt into a rare or non-existent one. Yet, on the other hand, at II. ii. 577 the Quarto did print *deale* for *devil*. The presumed intermediate form *e'il* is hardly worth consideration, in spite of the Scottish "deil" for devil. Shakespeare was writing English; and the notion that *e'il* was used for metre's sake is ludicrous. The 24 lines of this speech contain 8 other hypermeters.

(2) The only other tenable suppositions are (*a*) that *eale* has displaced some other word; (*b*) that it is a genuine word itself, which occurs nowhere else, and whose meaning is now lost The 'N.E.D.' does not recognize it. As to (*a*), there is still an opening for a brilliant conjectural restoration; but the restorer must satisfy himself whether the printer was baffled by bad handwriting or misled by pronunciation.

Is (*b*) possible? Note that the word passed through the Third Quarto unchallenged. The word is required to mean some ingredient of a mixture, a modicum of which has power to spoil or corrupt the mass; as, *e.g.*, rennet or some acids, dropped into milk or cream, would operate.

C. It is also commonly agreed that "of a dout" is wrong. "Often dout" seems to me at present the least unsatisfactory.

Is *dout* (do out) to be taken as meaning "put out," "extinguish"? This is consonant with the idea of liquid in *dram*. Or as meaning "eject," "expel"? One objection that I have seen to the word *often*, viz., that it is too limited, is sufficiently refuted by *oft* in ll. 23 and 28.

In a MS. the most likely word to be misread as *dout* would be *clout*. *Clout*= patch gives no sense; but a noun *clout* is another form of *clot*, and the participle *clouted*, of *clotted*. The 'N.E.D.' admits under *clouted* that a verb *clout* for *clot* is conceivable, though no instances are listed. To revert to a notion indicated above, if *eale* could be a lost word for vinegar, or be a printer's misreading for *esil* (*Esile* in the Folio), we should gain a good and clear metaphor: "It often happens that a small portion of vinegar dropped into a nobler substance (such as milk) curdles it all."

That the operation of acids on milk was in Shakespeare's mind at the time is shown by I. v. 69.

D. "To his own scandal." Three meanings are possible. (*a*) *His own* refers to the subject, *dram*; *to* is used of result, as in Lamech's "I have slain a man, to his hurt." The phrase then means "so as to incur blame for its operation."

(*b*) *His own* refers to the object, "the noble substance"; then *to*=*into*: "spoils the noble substance by turning it into a corruption of itself." This is better suited than (*a*) to the general context and the scope of the metaphor; but the construction with *dout* is not very happy. It would suit *clout* well.

(*c*) *His own* means "the depraved man's." This remoteness of reference, and false concord, is more licentious writing, but thoroughly Shakespearean in style.

H. K. St. J. S.

Among the six pages of closely written notes on this passage in Furness's Variorum edition is one from the First Series of 'N. & Q.' (v. 377) resembling the emendation now suggested by Prof. Ellershaw. The writer of the note in 1852 advocated the reading "o'er a doubt," which he explained as "doth cast a doubt over all the noble substance, bring into suspect all the noble qualities"; and H. D. in *The Athenæum* of Aug. 18, 1866, suggested "overdout." Dyce, it appears, agreeing with Lettsom, considered that "a verb must lurk under the corruption 'a doubt' or 'doubt' with the signification of turn, pervert, corrupt, or the like. Shakespeare's meaning evidently is that a little leaven leavens the whole lump."

Prof. Elze's reading is quoted in *The Athenæum* of Aug. 11, 1866, pp. 217-18, viz., "often daub"; and if these words were merely altered to "overdaub," the change would, I think, supply much the best sense and rhythm to the passage hitherto forthcoming:—

> The dram of eale
> Doth all the noble substance overdaub
> To his (its) own scandal.

Compare 'King Lear,' IV. i. 51, "Poor Tom's a-cold. I cannot daub it further," which Warburton rendered "disguise further"; and 'Richard III.,' III. v. 30:—

> So smooth he daub'd his vice with show of virtue,

and the following quotation from 1543 in the 'N.E.D.': "Perjury cannot escape unpunished, be it never so secretly handled and craftily daubed." N. W. Hill.

35 Highbury Place, N.5.

The passage may, I think, be read as

> The dram of eale (alloy)
> Doth all the noble substance often dout
> To his own scantle.

As thus rendered, the meaning would be that the dram of alloy doth all the noble substance often put out, or put down, to its own diminishment or abasement. The words "dout" and "scantle" are to be found in the 'N.E.D.' and Wright's 'Dialect Dictionary.' I cannot find any authority for the word "eale" as meaning alloy, but it may perhaps be discovered in some old alchemical work. H. R. D.

Shakespeare: a Survival of Augury.—At 12 S. iii. 297 I referred to a possible use by Shakespeare of oral tradition. In Ireland there is a widespread belief that it is unlucky to see one magpie, but lucky to see two. I believe there are other traditional facts available concerning the magpie, but this particular case is interesting as Shakespeare referred to the bird as a means of augury as follows:—

> Stones have been known to move and trees to speak;
> Augurs and understood relations have
> By magot-pies and choughs and rooks brought forth
> The secret'st man of blood.
>
> 'Macbeth,' III. iv. 123-6.

See Furness, 'Variorum Shakespeare.'

J. J. MacSweeney.

British Navy, 1587-1919.—At a moment when every member of the British Empire is, or should be, proud of his incomparable Navy, it may be well to record, for the historian's future use, the following early reference. It occurs in a rare poetical tract believed to survive in two original exemplars only. The slender volume was issued to mark Queen Elizabeth's thirty years' reign of unexampled prosperity, and just a year before the "stearnfull" navy had a chance of showing the Spaniards the stuff it was made of, despite miserable supplies of provisions and munitions. I append the extract from Maurice Kyffin's 'Blessednes of Brytaine,' 1587, in its archaic spelling, believing that hitherto it has not seen the light of print in 'N. & Q.':—

We may not here omit in silent forte
Her royall ships strong-wrought for stearnfull warre,
Whereof all worldly realmes do raise report
Through raging seas discovering regions farre
A scowre-sea navy, all bright & bravely burnisht,
Foorth spowting fire; faire, huge, and fully furnisht.

Wm. Jaggard, Lieut.

Prisoners of War and their Letters in 1758.—At the present time, when many prisoners of war are returning from Germany, the following letter to Lord Barrington, Secretary at War (now preserved at the Public Record Office under the heading "War Office, 1/977"), will be read with interest, as showing the difficulties connected with letters from and to English prisoners of war a century and a half ago :—

Broad Street buildings
Bishopgate 16 October 1758.

My Lord

In sending your Lordship the inclosed Letter [missing] as I received it from France give me leave to add a few lines with regard to the many letters I have received from the english prisoners there, too many for their friends in the Country to be franked, or to pay the postage from france, the first packett amounted to £1 : 9 : 2
the second to 12 : 6
the situation of prisoners is deserving compassion in every consideration, & therefore these letters were sent to the Commissioners of sick and wounded, & by them directed to the War Office, though neither would pay the charges, many have been forwarded by us to the prisoners in France for which we have paid the postage to flanders and our Correspondent at Paris Monsieur de Monmartel has never brought us any further account, we cannot therefore charge him with those he is so kind to send us. I should be glad therefore to receive your Lordships orders in what manner or to whom the prisoners letters in France ought to be directed in future. If I can be in this or any other shape assistant to my unhappy countrymen I shall as willingly contribute to it as to convince your Lordship on all occasions of the sincere regard with which I have the honour to be My Lord

Your Lordships
Most obedient & very hum: Servant
Thomas Walpole.

[Endorsed :] Thank Mr. Walpole for his care of Officers Letters & desire he will continue so to do. Whatever charge shall arise shall be pay'd by me on his making up the Acc^t, but I am to pay only those expenses without which the Prisoners could not receive their letters.

It is pleasant, even after this lapse of time, to know that the monetary obstacle did not prove insurmountable.

E. H. Fairbrother.

Sir Thomas Browne: Tom Brown.—In the preface to Dr. Greenhill's 'Golden Treasury' edition of the 'Religio Medici' is a detail which requires, I think, some further explanation. In giving an account, on p. ix, of the way in which translations of the 'Religio Medici' were received on the Continent, he observes that the book "was by some persons much misunderstood, and gave occasion to great and most undeserved misrepresentation of the author's religious opinions." An instance of this is appended at the foot of the page :—

"The following Note (which deserves preservation on account of its monstrous ignorance and absurdity) was copied by the present Editor from one of the copies in the National Library at Paris: 'Th. Brown, un des plus déclarés ennemis de toute Réligion, et que l'Univers. d'Oxford avoit autrefois chassé pour ses débauches, avant sa mort écrit une lettre pleine de sentimens de pénitence: elle est imprimée dans un Recueil postume de ses dialogues.'"

Dr. Greenhill apparently leaves the reader to suppose that this ludicrously false account is the invention of malicious bigotry. What has really happened is that the reported facts of one man's life have been transferred to another of a similar name. It was Thomas Brown (1663–1704) who is said, when an undergraduate at Christ Church, to have been threatened with expulsion by Dean Fell. I have not examined the posthumous 'Collection of all the Dialogues of Mr. Thomas Brown,' 1704, but feel safe in accepting from so sound an authority as Mr. A. H. Bullen the statement, in the 'D.N.B.,' that to this edition

"was appended a letter (the genuineness of which was attested by Thomas Wotton, curate of St Lawrence Jewry) purporting to have been written by Brown on his death-bed. In this letter Brown, after expressing regret for having written anything that would be likely to have a pernicious influence, protests against being responsible for 'lampoons, trips, London Spies,' in which he had no hand."

Clearly, then, some blundering Frenchman confounded the famous Norwich physician with the unlucky Tom Brown "of Facetious Memory," whose religion, if we may appropriate the words of a Cambridge humorist, was "of that joyous bright Greek type, which saw no harm in anything in particular, and didn't stick at it, when it did."

Dr. Greenhill adds that "the Note was said to have been written by Clément, formerly Garde de la Bibl. du Roi, who died 1700–1710." I cannot find that Nicolas Clément ever held the office of "Garde de la Bibliothèque." According to the 'Biographie Universelle,' he was sous-bibliothécaire and died in 1712. The 'Nouvelle Biographie Générale' styles him "bibliothécaire en second," and assigns 1716 as the date of his death.

EDWARD BENSLY.

ST. TRUNNION: HIS IDENTITY.—Ball in his 'History of Barton-upon-Humber,' 1856, p. 68, says:—

"In the old enclosures to the west of the town was a spring of clear water called St. Trunnion's well, and in a field in the West Acridge a very old thorn tree called St. Trunnion's tree, which was standing in 1726; but who St. Trunnion was is not known, the question having been frequently discussed in *Notes and Queries*."

Possibly "St. Ninian" was the original form. In his will, dated April 1, 1528, George Portyngton of Barton-on-Humber left "To the reparacion off saynt Nynyan chaple xvjd"—'Lincoln Wills' (Lincoln Record Soc., vol. 10), ii. 73.

It is well known that the last letter of the word "saint" was often attracted to a saint's name, as in Tedan for St. Aidan, Tantony for St. Antony, Tooley and Tulius for St. Olaf, and Tobin for St. Aubin. In like manner we might have "Tninian" for St. Ninian; and as *ru* would be more easily pronounced after the *T* than *ni*, the forms "Trinian," "Trunian," and "Trunnion" may quite possibly have been developed after St. Ninian was forgotten.

Winterton, Lincs. J. T. F.

P.S.—Since the above was in type I have found that my suggestion has been anticipated. See Plummer's 'Bede,' ii. 129.

"DINKUM SHOP."—Wandering in the purlieus of Westminster the other day, I came across a small shop stocked principally with military accoutrements, and over the door was the heading "Harry's Dinkum Shop." Being curious to ascertain the precise signification of this, to me, unknown word, I stepped in and *inquired*. The proprietress informed me that it was an Australian word signifying the right shop to go to for anything. I see that the question of its meaning was discussed at 10 S. iii. 168 and 217, when one or two correspondents cited the 'E.D.D.,' where "dinkum" is defined to mean "work, due share of work."

WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

THE JUDGES' LEVEL.—There is a familiar legal anecdote of the judge who was seen drinking a pot of porter before going into court, and who explained the indulgence by saying, "I must drink myself down to the level of my colleagues." It is usually told of Mr. Justice Maule, but sometimes also of other contemporary judges.

The story is, however, of much earlier date. In a commonplace-book of Charles II.'s time (Harleian MS. 6395) we are told (Fragment No. 337) that Sir John Millicent excused his potations on the plea that he must "drink himself down to the capacity of the Bench." Sir John Millicent was only a county magistrate, whom James I. knighted at Royston. So the anecdote was not a slander against any of the king's courts at Westminster, but only against a provincial Quarter Sessions. CYRIL.

RUTTER FAMILY NAME.—I have found that it is believed (and even by some who bear the name) that "Rutter" is German in origin. In the seventeenth century the word "rutter" was used to designate a trooper, and it is customary to derive it from the Low Dutch *ruiter*. This is erroneous: the identification partly depends upon the vowel *u*, which in *ruiter* is merely orthographical. The Dutch word rimes pretty closely with English "loiter," and could not therefore yield *rutter*.

I would seek the origin of "Rutter" in the French *routier*, and the reduction of *ti* to *t* similarly occurs in "gutter" from *gouttière*.

Rutter, moreover, is a much older family name than the supposed identification allows, and the history of the word "gutter" will help us to trace its descent and origin.

The French *gouttière* is derived from Lat. *gutta*, a drop. In Old French that became *gote*, *goute*. Now as "gutter" derives from O.F. *gōte* through *gouttière*, so may Rutter derive from an O.F. *rōte* through **routtière*, or its equivalent. The O.F. *rōte* has two distinct meanings: viz., 1, a road; 2, a viol or fiddle. If we select the first, then "Rutter" = routier, a trooper. But

if we prefer the second meaning, "Rutter" would postulate **rōtarius*, a Low Latin form which would signify a player upon the rote; cp. Chaucer—"Wel coude he singe and plaien on a rote" ('C. T.,' Prol., l. 237).

The correption of the stem vowel of **rotarius* can be easily paralleled: cp. O.F. *môton*, F. *mouton*, Engl. "mutton"; O.F. *bŏton*, F. *bouton*, Engl. "button." Similarly the Lat. *būtyrum* became O.E. *būtere*, Engl. "butter."

Now the ancient Cheshire family of Rutter derives its origin from Peter le Roter de Thornton, lord of Kingsley and Norley, and a descendant of Ranulf de Meschines, Earl of Chester *temp.* Henry I. This phrase "le Roter" is undoubtedly the forerunner of "Rutter," and it supports my hypothesis inasmuch as it points to *rotarius* > *roter*, and signifies an official player on the rote or violin—in this case, at the court of the Earl Palatine of Chester.

ALFRED ANSCOMBE.

MARKSHALL AND THE FULLER FAMILY. (See 10 S. ix. 144; 12 S. iii. 53; iv. 234, 263).—The following facts may be of additional interest. In *Misc. Gen. et Her.*, Fourth Series, vol. iv. pp. 30-5, I published a ffulwer or ffuller pedigree; and at p. 66 I added notes from which it appears beyond doubt that, at a very remote date, the Fullers were lords of the manor of Markeshall. To save space I confine my extracts to a summary from the notes only, in which the generations are numbered:—

(14) Ric'us de fulwer de Markeshall in com' Essex = Magdalene filæ Ric'i Danbye.

(15) Thomas fulwer de Markeshall = Anne une file et here Wilhelmi Bersett, miles.

(16) Thomas fulwer de Markshall = Agnes file et here Henrici Ashewell in Com' Cantabrigii.

(17) Thomas fulwer de Nettes[hall] in Shepey = Erminelde une file et heredu'.... Benet de Kent.

Members of this branch were at this time also lords of the manor of Neatshall and of the manor of Tempsford, co. Bedford, as proved by the following extracts from the Heralds' College.

Grant of crest to Ralph ffulwar of London, gent., son of Thomas ffulwar, Esq., lord of Netes (who was son of Thomas ffulwar, Esq., lord of Netes, by —— dau. and heir of Benet of Kent, Esq.), and great-grandson of Thomas ffulwar of Markeshall, co. Essex, Esq., Dec. 20, 3 Elizabeth.

Grant of crest to John Fullwer, lord of the manor of Tempsford, co. Bedford, Esq., and *judge in the Guildhall of the Court of one of the Sheriffs of London, son of Thomas ffulwer, lord of Netes in the Isle of Sheppey,* co. Kent, Esq. (by Margaret his wife, daughter and heir of Nicholas Clarell of Edgecott, co. Northampton, Esq.), and grandson of Thomas ffulwar, lord of Markes Hall in the county of Essex, Esq., Dec. 20, 3 Elizabeth.

Grant of crest to James ffulwarr of London, Merchant of the Staple and Merchant Adventurer (brother of John Fulwer, lord of the manor of Tempsford), Dec. 20, 3 Elizabeth.

There is an earlier grant of arms, July 7, 1551, to William ffulwar of Holewell, co. Hertford, brother of John ffulwer, lord of Tempsford. But I am travelling beyond Markshall, and will conclude.

J. F. FULLER, F.S.A.

Dublin.

ELSINORE.—This euphonious place-name—enshrined in the thrilling lines of Campbell's 'Battle of the Baltic':—

> Let us think of them that sleep,
> Full many a fathom deep,
> By thy wild and stormy steep,
> Elsinore!

and in 'Hamlet'—does not betray its true origin in its English guise, which approaches closely to the French form, Elseneur. The town, a seaport of some importance, called in Danish Helsingoer, stands at the entrance to the Sound, separated by a few miles from the Swedish port of Helsingborg on the mainland opposite. Helsingland is another Swedish place in the same category of nomenclature, to which also belongs Helsingfors in Finland, the ancient sept of the Helsings having given their tribal name to the series. The different suffixes signify respectively: *oer*, isles; *borg*, castle or burg; *land*, country, and *fors*, force, current, or rushing stream. As Elsinore is situated on the shore of the island of Zealand, it may have received its name from having been built on land that has since been filled in or reclaimed, as in the case of Burntisland, Fifeshire.

N. W. HILL.

EMPSON E. MIDDLETON.—*The Times* on Nov. 21, 1917, gave extracts from the will and codicils of Mr. Empson Edward Middleton, author of 'Ah, Happy England!' mentioned at 12 S. iii. 30. From these it appeared that the testator claimed large sums from the British Government and other quarters for inventions he had put forward. Mr. Middleton's published works included metrical translations from Virgil, books on yachting and seamanship, and others directed against received views on natural philosophy, &c.

W. B. H.

Queries.

We must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

"Querelle d'Allemand." — In *The Quarterly Review* for October, 1874, there is a very interesting article on 'The Republic of Venice, its Rise, Decline, and Fall.' Among quotations from other authorities there is one from P. Daru's 'Histoire de la République de Venise' (Paris, 1821), the passage being translated into English. This author, in describing the innumerable devices to which the Ten of Venice used to have recourse for getting rid of such persons as were obnoxious to their policy or convenience, relates how in 1618 many hundreds of victims were tortured and done to death on charges of complicity in the alleged conspiracy with Spain. Even informers and witnesses against those accused, after being openly rewarded by the Council for their services, were either secretly executed or disposed of by hired assassins. Thus, says Daru,

"another witness, to whom a pension of 50 ducats per month and a gratification of 300 ducats had been assigned, was ordered to repair to Candia, where, immediately on his arrival, he was killed in a quarrel forced on him—*querelle d'Allemand* as it is termed."—Daru, liv. xxxi.

The term *querelle d'Allemand* is unfamiliar to me. In the sense of a "forced quarrel" how exactly it applies to the action of the Kaiser and his ministers in 1941! But what is its origin?

Herbert Maxwell.

Monreith.

[Hatzfeld and Darmesteter's 'Dictionnaire Général,' 2 vols., *s.v.* Allemand, merely says: "*Loc. prov.* Querelle d'Allemand, sans sujet." But Littré is much fuller (1863, vol. i.): "Allemand (a-le-man), *s.m.* Ce mot est employé dans quelques phrases proverbiales: Une querelle d'allemand, c'est-à-dire une querelle sans sujet.... Quant à *allemand*, dans la locution querelle d'allemand, il s'agit bien, sans doute, des Allemands. Pourtant on en a donné une étymologie différente: on écrit alors *alleman*, et l'on cite le dicton: Gare la queue des Alleman! Ce dicton a appartenu au Dauphiné, dont la région montagneuse entre le Drac et l'Isère était occupée par une puissante et nombreuse famille de seigneurs portant tous le nom d'Alleman. Malheur au voisin qui provoquait un membre de cette famille! il se les attirait tous sur les bras. *De l'ardeur avec laquelle cette famille vengeait la plus petite* injure est aussi venu, dit-on, le proverbe: Faire une querelle d'allemand; et Oudin ('Curiosités franç.,' p. 462) écrit, en raison de cette origine: Querelle d'alleman. Mais je remarque qu'à la fin du XVIe siècle, Carloix dit querelle d'Allemaigne, ce qui montre que, dès ce temps-là, on regardait, dans la locution, allemand comme le nom de peuple."]

Scottish Chiefs.—Will some one inform me if the chiefs of the Scottish clans receive official recognition as such, and if so, what form this takes? Is the description MacGregor "of MacGregor," MacLeod "of MacLeod," MacLachlan "of MacLachlan," &c., used as implying chiefship?

Inverslaney.

Oath of Fealty: Edward III.—On pp. 295-7 of the 'Histoire des Inaugurations des Rois' (Paris, 1776) there is a graphic account of the ceremonies attendant upon the taking of the oath of fealty for the Duchy of Guienne by Edward III. in Amiens Cathedral in 1329. King Edward, we are informed, upon approaching the throne of his suzerain, was instructed by the Great Chamberlain to remove his crown, sword, and spurs, as it was contrary to the very essence of the act he was about to perform for the oath to be administered to him still vested in these outward signs of his independent sovereignty and of his knighthood. These details are apparently taken from some contemporary or nearly contemporary description of the scene, and I should be glad to know what this source may be. References to similar scenes containing the same details in contemporary chronicles or romances will be welcomed.

Charles Beard.

Col. A. R. Macdonell's Duel with Norman Macleod.—My great-grandfather Col. Alexander Ranaldson Macdonell of Glengarry (d. 1828) fought a fatal duel with a young subaltern, Norman Macleod, at Fort William, and was subsequently tried for murder at Inverness. I should like to know both the dates of the duel and the trial and where to find any particulars of either, as I have been unable so far to find here the information for which I have been seeking. We had a copy of Mackenzie's history of the Macdonalds at home when I was a boy, but, speaking from memory, I do not think that any particulars were given in it. I remember meeting, when quite a boy, an old lady—a Mrs. Mildmay, *née* Drummond of Megginch—who told me

that she was in Inverness at the time of the trial, so I fancy that it took place about the beginning of the nineteenth century. I should be glad to obtain a copy of Mackenzie's work. R. M. H.

Melbourne.

PENRHYN DEVIL AS A KNOCKER.—I recently came across a small brass knocker for a bedroom door, the design of which puzzles me a good deal. It is obviously itself a quite modern piece of work, but its appearance suggests that it is a reproduction of some object of legendary interest. It consists of a grotesque crouching human figure with distorted head and cloven hoofs; the head hangs very much sideways, and is weighed down by a thick chain passing round the neck and down the front of the body; at the end of the chain is a human skull, which the figure holds in both hands and apparently gloats over. It bears on the base, in partially obliterated lettering, the words "Penrhyn Devil." As the knocker is quite new, this faintness of lettering must, I think, be an attempt to correspond with an original. I have failed to find any legend connected with Penrhyn bearing on the matter, and shall feel obliged if any of your readers can help me.

C. F. DOYLE.

HOMES OF FOULSHOTLAW: JANET DICKSON.—I should be very grateful for any information about the above, who are mentioned in the Historical Manuscripts Commission Report on the MSS. of Col. David Milne Home of Wedderburn Castle. No. 619 is a "Disposition by James Brounfield of Quhythous, to Mr. John Home of Foulshotlaw and Janet Dickson his spouse (for whom Abraham Home in Kennetsydeheid is cautioner) of the third part," of certain lands of Hassington and the croft called Clerkcroft. Dated at Hassington, April 11, 1634. Alexander and George, sons of Robert Dicksone of Stainfald, are among witnesses. Foulshotlaw is in the parish of Greenlaw. W. K. BENSON.

KINGHORN OF FIREBURNMILL.—Margaret Kinghorn (or Nisbet), wife of James Kinghorn, farmer in "Fireburnmilne," was served heir general to her uncle Patric Home of Foulshotlaw, Aug. 20, 1741 (see 'Service of Heirs in Scotland'). Fireburnmill is near Coldstream. I should be glad of further information about these *Kinghorns.* W. K. BENSON.

The Corner House, Chobham Road, Woking, Surrey.

THE CONSTANT REFORMATION, FLAGSHIP: ITS CHAPLAIN.—Sir Wm. Laird Clowes in his 'History of the Royal Navy,' vol. ii. p. 134, says that the Constant Reformation, Prince Rupert's flagship, sank off the Azores in a gale in September, 1651, Prince Rupert and a few others being saved by a small boat from the Honest Seaman; and he quotes Warburton's 'History of the Cavaliers,' vol. iii. p. 333: "At 9 P.M. the ship, burning two firepikes to give us notice of their departure, took leave of the world." Eva Scott in 'Rupert, Prince Palatine,' says (p. 248) that the chaplain of the Constant Reformation refused to leave the sinking ship, called all hands to Holy Communion, and sank with them.

Can anybody give the name of the chaplain? In searching the Muster Books at the P. R. O. for my 'List of Chaplains of the Royal Navy, 1626-1903,' I did not find it.

The Constant Reformation was one of the eleven ships carried over to the Prince of Wales by Admiral Batten in June, 1648, when he joined the Royalists in Holland.

A. G. KEALY.

Bedford.

'ANTHOLOGIA GRÆCA': EPICTETUS.—(*a*) Among nearly 100 epigrams translated from the 'Anthologia Græca' by Dr. Johnson, and published in vol. i. of his 'Works' (ed. A. Murphy, London, 1806), is one of which I cannot find the original:—

Cogitat aut loquitur nil vir, nil cogitat uxor;
Felici thalamo non, puto, rixa strepit.

(*b*) There are also the following lines, said to be translated from Epictetus:—

Me, rex deorum, tuque duc, necessitas,
Quo lege vestra vita me feret mea.
Sequar libenter, sin reluctari velim,
Fiam scelestus, nec tamen minus sequar.

Can any one kindly direct me to the original Greek of these?

If any one would like to have the references to the 'A. G.' of the rest of Dr. Johnson's versions, I shall be pleased to give them. H. K. ST. J. S.

Ashfield, Bedford.

MAW FAMILY.—In the Herald's Visitation for Suffolk there is a pedigree in which it is stated that Symon Maw of Rendlesham (father of Leonard Maw, Bishop of Bath and Wells in 1621) was the son of John Maw of Epworth, gent. This John Maw would probably be living at Epworth about the year 1500. I should be glad of any notes concerning this family or any of its branches. In the Yorks Inquisitions the

name of Mawe is found as early as 1271. I shall be very grateful if any reader of 'N. & Q.' can inform me if the name Maw or Mawe occurs in early Lincolnshire records, as, if not, it is probable that the Maws of Epworth are of Yorkshire extraction. GERALD W. MAW, M.R.C.S.

30 Kempston Road, Bedford.

'INDEX ECCLESIASTICUS, 1550-1800.'—The late Joseph Foster left a collection of MSS. for an 'Index Ecclesiasticus' from about 1550 to 1800. Can any reader say if this is still extant, and where it may be seen? J. W. F.

ST. BEES ALUMNI.—Can any reader say whether any work has been published dealing with the students and graduates of St. Bees College, Cumberland?

J. W. F.

DISRAELI ON GLADSTONE.—In which of Disraeli's works occurs the description of Gladstone as "a good man—in the worst sense of the word"? J. W. F.

NICCOLÒ DA UZZANO.—Can any reader tell me anything about Niccolò da Uzzano, whose bust by Donatello is in the National Museum at Florence? BRADSTOW.

[He was a Florentine statesman of the Guelph party, and waged war against Visconti, Duke of Milan, from 1423 to 1428. He died in 1432.]

JOSEPH CLOVER OF NORWICH.—"Joseph Clover, Esq., late barrack-master at Norwich" (1756-1824), was also a promoter of the first "Swedenborgian" congregation in that city. His son, another Joseph (1779-1853), was a professional artist, and exhibited at the Royal Academy from 1804 to 1836. Were they, respectively, son and grandson to the "Joseph Clover, 1725-1811, farrier, blacksmith in Norwich," noticed in 'D.N.B.,' vol. xi. p. 131?

CHARLES HIGHAM.

169 Grove Lane, S.E.5.

"DAVERDY": "PIPCHINESQUE."—In 'The Little Man, and other Satires,' by John Galsworthy, p. 256, we read: "garbed, if I remember, in a daverdy brown overcoat." This word is not in the 'N.E.D.' or the 'Eng. Dialect Dict.' There is a West-Country verb, to *daver*, to fade or wither, and the past participle, *daver'd*, is quoted. Does "daverdy" mean faded?

On . 257 of the same work Mr. Galsworthy uses the phrase "matched his pipchinesque little old face." I suppose this refers to the *original illustration* in 'Dombey and Son.' It is a great tribute to the descriptive powers of Dickens and H. K. Browne to assume that modern readers will understand the meaning of this word. The puzzle is that the word is used to describe a delightfully amiable, childlike old man, with a

"face that riveted attention. Thin, cherry-red, and wind-dried as old wood, it had a special sort of brightness, with its spikes and waves of silvery hair, and blue eyes that seemed to shine."

Mrs. Pipchin is described by her creator as

"a marvellous ill-favoured, ill-conditioned old lady, of a stooping figure, with a mottled face, like bad marble, a hook nose, and a hard grey eye, that looked as if it might have been hammered at on an anvil without sustaining any injury."

How can these descriptions be reconciled?

J. J. FREEMAN.

Shepperton, S.O.

GEORGE POWELL, THE DRAMATIST.—I have recently obtained a copy of the 'Reliquiæ Wottonianæ,' 4th ed., 8vo, 1685, on the fly-leaf of which is written "E Libris Georgii Powell, 26th Decemb., 1692." I am desirous of learning whether there are extant any specimens of the handwriting of George Powell, the author of 'The Treacherous Brothers' (4to, 1690) and 'Bonduca' (4to, 1696), with which I might compare my fly-leaf inscription.

C. W. B. H.

EARL OF BEACONSFIELD: THE FIRST LORD LYTTON: MARTIN TUPPER.—In 'A Bookman's Letters,' 1913, Sir W. Robertson Nicoll has much about Mark Rutherford (William Hale White), and quotes the following from his fugitive writings:—

"Lord Lytton....drew a wonderful horoscope of his friend Benjamin Disraeli, in which by some strange freak of fate nearly every one of the predictions was fulfilled."

"Lord Beaconsfield, charmed, I suppose, by the mystery of the line, 'A fool is bent upon a twig, but wise men dread a bandit,' pensioned its author, Mr. Martin Tupper."

I should like to ask, as to the first, if anything is known of the horoscope, its showings and their fulfilment. As to the second, was not the author of the line given the late Sir W. S. Gilbert? He certainly included it in his 'Bab Ballad' of 'Ferdinando and Elvira; or, The Gentle Pieman':

Mister Close expressed a wish that he could only get anigh to me;
And Mister Martin Tupper sent the following reply to me:
"A fool is bent upon a twig, but wise men dread a bandit,"—
Which I know was very clever, but I didn't understand it.

I always understood that Gilbert's rather famous line was written in derision of Tupper's method and style, and should think it highly improbable that it was a mere transcript from 'Proverbial Philosophy.' But some one may, even at the present day, be able to say how this is.

W. B. H.

BURRELL, CENTENARIAN.—*The Whitehall Evening Post*, No. 2446 (Tuesday, Jan. 1, to Thursday, Jan. 3, 1733/4), has the following announcement: "On Wednesday last died at Sangate [*sic*] Castle William Burrell, aged 107 and some months." I shall be glad of information. R. J. FYNMORE.

Sandgate.

AUSTRIAN MONEY COINED AT THE LONDON MINT.—It is said that at the time of our occupation of Abyssinia we found that Austrian Maria Theresa dollars were the principal current coin among the natives, and, for the purposes of the expedition, the British Government sought to purchase from Austria a number of these coins. As they had become obsolete, the Dual Monarchy lent us the original die, and by its use the required sum of silver was struck at the London Mint. Was this done under any special Act of Parliament or Order in Council, and what was the total value of coinage so issued? J. LANDFEAR LUCAS.

NAPOLEON AND LORD JOHN RUSSELL.—Mr. G. W. E. Russell, in his recent book on 'Prime Ministers and Some Others,' refers to the fact of his uncle, Lord John Russell, "conversing with Napoleon in his seclusion at Elba." What was the occasion and object of this interview?

J. LANDFEAR LUCAS.

Glendora, Hindhead, Surrey.

"BAPTISTE MANTUANI CARMELITE."—I have come across a copy of this poetical work, a crown octavo book lacking the title-page. The only clue is the following memorandum by a former owner:—

"This book was printed in the second year of the reign of Henry VIII., and formed part of the library of that monarch, which is evident from the royal arms on the front cover, which in that form were only borne by King Henry VII. and VIII."

There is a further note to the effect that "The autograph on the back of this leaf is that of Dr. R. Farmer, author of a celebrated work on Miracles, Demons, &c., to whom the book formerly belonged."

The volume for its venerable age has a comparatively fresh appearance; it is in strong calf, gilt-edged, with clasped opening, gilded ornamental back, and distinctive lettering. At the bottom of the cover back is "Paris, 1507."

Can any one supply identifying particulars and title-page of this presumed early Parisian work? I should feel thankful for any details. ANEURIN WILLIAMS.

Menai View, North Road, Carnarvon.

[The editions of the works of Battista Spagnuoli, called Mantuanus, fill many columns in the B.M. Catalogue. Our correspondent's book would seem to be one of the two following, which are the only *octavo* Paris editions of 1507 recorded. The Catalogue entry of the first is:—

"*Begin.* De calamitatibus liber i. Baatistæ. [sic] Mant. carmelite' Theologi....[end] In laudem Joannis Baptistæ pro natali Carmen. Co'tra Poetas impudice loque'tes Carmen. *Impressi rursus in e'dibus ascensianis*: [Paris,] 1507. 8vo. 1070. d. 4."

This is supplemented by the note: "Sig. t iiii-R and aa ii. These fragments and the 'Adolesce'tia,' of the same date, apparently belong to the same collection."

The other entry runs:—

"Adolesce'tia seu Bucolica Baptistæ Mantuani carmelitæ Theologi in decem e'glogas divisa et Epigra'mata ad Falcone', &c. *Ex e'dibus Ascensianis*: [Paris,] 1507. 8vo. 1070. d. 3," with the note "Sig. AAA-HHH."

Two early renderings in English are the following: "The Eglogs....turned into English Verse....by George Turbervile, Gent. London, 1567," and "The Bucolicks....Translated out of Latine into English by Tho: Harvey, Gent. London, 1656."

The above indications will, we hope, enable MR. WILLIAMS to identify his volume.]

HON. LIEUT. GEORGE STEWART.—In Macclesfield churchyard is a gravestone which bears the following inscription:—

"Sacred to the memory of the Hon. Lieut. George Stewart, 88th Reg., eldest son of Francis, the eighth Earl of Moray. Born at Drumsceuch, Edinburgh, Feby. 2nd, 1771; died in this parish, Nov. 19th, 1821, aged 50 years. Rest in Peace."

To whom does this refer? Burke's 'Peerage' for 1916 gives the name of the 8th Earl of Moray as James, but that for 1871 gives it as Francis. Francis, the 9th Earl, appears to have had twin sons born on Feb. 2, 1771, namely, Francis, 10th Earl, and Archibald; but no mention is made of a son George. CHARLES DRURY.

12 Ranmoor Cliffe Road, Sheffield.

EDMUND CLERKE, CLERK OF THE PRIVY SEAL.—Information wanted concerning the whereabouts and contents of the will of Edmund Clerke, Clerk of the Privy Seal, who died *c.* 1587. The will is not to be found either in Somerset House or at Winchester. A. B. MILNER.

Lakes Pascholler and Calendari, near Thusis. — The 'Swiss Tourist' London, 1816) at p. 145 says :—

"From Thusis the traveller should go to the village of Flerda, a league distant, situated at the foot of the mountains, and from there ascend Mount Heinsils, on one of the summits of which is the Lake of Pascholler. This lake is small, but very deep; on the approach of storms it boils in the same manner as Lake Calendari."

Then, dealing with the Via Mala (at p. 146), the same authority states :—

"Two leagues from Ander is Lake Calendari, which boils furiously on the approach of storms; it is less than Lake Pascholler, and the ebullition which takes place is still stronger."

Mount Heinsils is presumably Heinzenberg. Where is Flerda, and where are the two lakes? John B. Wainewright.

Neate.—I should be glad of any information about the following members of this family :—

(1) Charles, son of Richard Neate of London, who graduated M.A. at Cambridge in 1769, and died March 5, 1782.

(2) Charles, who was admitted to Westminster School in 1780.

(3) Richard, son of Richard Neate of Horbury, Yorkshire, who graduated LL.B. at Cambridge in 1759, and died Jan. 25, 1817.

(4) Richard, who was admitted to Westminster School in 1774.

(5) William, admitted to the same school in 1745, aged 8. G. F. R. B.

Newman.—Can correspondents give me any information about the following Newmans who were educated at Westminster School?

(1) John, who graduated B.A. at Cambridge from St. John's Coll. in 1754, and was ordained in 1756.

(2) Thomas, admitted in 1718, aged 14.

(3) Thomas, admitted in 1742, aged 11.

(4) William, admitted in 1715, aged 13.

(5) William, admitted in 1718, aged 12.

G. F. R. B.

Paten or Salver?—Were patens originally designed for domestic as well as for church purposes? Is there any instance of a paten that was once a piece of Communion plate having been diverted from that sacred use and added to a collection of household silver? The paten in which I am specially interested is 13 inches in diameter, has gadroon border, London mark, date 1690. It weighs about 31 oz. avoirdupois, and has a coat of arms in the centre. This piece of plate has until lately been supposed by its possessor to be a salver, but its exact counterpart (with a different coat of arms) was on show recently in a loan exhibition and was described in the catalogue as a paten. I shall be grateful for information.

(Miss) E. Cruwys Sharland.
25 Waldeck Street, Reading.

Stags and Eglantine: Elizabethan Court Story.—Can any reader suggest an explanation of the fact that two families of Elizabethan times had for crests stags which bore in their mouths, or wore as a chaplet around their necks, sprigs of honeysuckle or eglantine? Is there any tradition as to the origin of the "eglantine" so borne on the crests of the families of Hardwick and of Suckling of Norfolk, as is suggested by the following, from the pen of a member of the Society of Antiquaries?

"On a mount vert a stag current, gorged with a chaplet of roses, all proper. This crest belonged to the father of the famous Bess of Hardwick, ancestress of the Dukes of Devonshire. At Hardwick there is a remarkable table, made upon the occasion of her fourth marriage—that to the Earl of Shrewsbury—and ornate with armorial bearings, representations of musical instruments, &c., inlaid in marqueterie over the entire surface of the table top. The date of the marriage was 1568, and the stag of Hardwick in profusion surrounds a central escutcheon bearing the verse :—

The Redolent Smle
Of Æglentyne
We Stagges exavlt
To the Deveyne,

which modernized should be :—

The redolent smell of eglantine
We stags exalt to the divine.

"The crest of the Sucklings is a stag current or, in the mouth a sprig of honeysuckle proper. Originally the stag was trippant, and the honeysuckle was absent; but the story is that Queen Elizabeth, when entertained at Norwich in 1578 by that town, conferred upon Alderman Robert Suckling the augmentation as a rebus on his name Suckling—colloquially the honeysuckle or woodbine.

"There is the same idea, although quite unjustifiable, of a rebus connecting the name with the honeysuckle in the motto, namely, 'Mora trahit periculum' ('Delay causes danger'). The motto is peculiar to the Sucklings, and would seem to have been chosen for the play on the similarity of the words *periculum*, 'danger,' and *periclymenum*, honeysuckle or woodbine.

"In each case we have an Elizabethan origin. In the one the Queen herself conferred the augmentation upon the stag; in the other the verse calling attention to it was the central ornament of the state table used at the marriage of her High Steward. In each case a stag is adorned with one of the sweetest-smelling of our

wild flowers, and the verse lays stress on the 'redolent smell.' Shakespeare, in 'Cymbeline,' (IV. ii. 223-4), follows with

The leaf of eglantine, whom not to slander,
Out-sweetened not thy breath;

and in the couplet ('Midsummer Night's Dream,' II. i. 251-2)

Quite over-canopied with luscious woodbine,
With sweet musk-roses, and with eglantine,

he brings the eglantine and woodbine or honeysuckle together, if, indeed, eglantine did not itself combine both sweetbriar and woodbine within the poetic meaning. Evidently the idea was that the stag should 'exalt,' or make an offering of 'sweet savour' to the divine. That side of the story is patent, but what was the story? Why was the stag, to say nothing of the 'stag current,' in each case, to make the offering of the sweet-smelling herb? I think that it was a story of the Elizabethan Court, and, not improbably, a poetic compliment to herself."

OLD EAST ANGLIAN.

"GO TO EXETER": MURDER TRIAL.—Can any one help me to trace a story which I read in *The Guardian* some years ago in connexion with a murder trial? In this the words "Go to Exeter" are the key; and the sheltering in a church porch (at midnight?) during a thunderstorm, when the church clock struck thirteen, was another leading feature. These points would stick in the memory of any one who had read the story. It appeared in the obituary notice of the gentleman who heard the voice in the night bidding him "go to Exeter," and whose evidence was the means of procuring the release of the person accused of the murder.

Some old subscriber to *The Guardian* who has kept his back numbers may be able to verify it. Variants of the story appeared in *The Penny Post* and in *The Treasury*, but it is *The Guardian* reference which I want if possible.

J. B. OLDROYD.

Brantingham Vicarage, Brough, E. Yorks.

[The story of the sentinel at Windsor, whose life was saved through his hearing the bell of St. Paul's Cathedral strike thirteen, dates back to *The Public Advertiser* of June 22, 1770. See 5 S. ix. 87, 114, 138, 156, 178, 198.]

'THE NEWCOMES.'—In chap. viii. of 'The Newcomes' Thackeray has an exquisite account of Mrs. Hobson Newcome at home. He satirizes all "lions" indiscriminately, and yet with a loving hand. Has any one written a key of the whole chapter, identifying Dr. McGuffog, Prof. Bodgers, Count Poski, &c.? 'The Newcomes' was published in 1854-5, and its dramatic date was about 1833, i.e., Thackeray seems to take in about 20 years. Miss Pinnifer must be a good-humoured caricature of his bewildering friend Charlotte Brontë; and Miss Rudge might be Miss Margaret Fuller, or more probably Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe. W. A. HIRST.

CROW-FIG.—This old name for nux vomica does not occur under 'Crow' in the 'N. E. D.,' but I find it in a quotation from Dr. Robert James (Dr. Johnson's friend) under 'Nux Vomica.' I met with it recently in an article on the jubilee of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, in *The Chemist and Druggist*, quoted from a Poison Bill introduced into Parliament in 1757. The name is doubtless due to the fact that, as Gerard says, nux vomica was used as a poison for crows. I should like to know where it first appears and when it went out of use. Any other information bearing upon the subject will also be welcome. C. C. B.

PRUDENTIUS'S 'PSYCHOMACHIA.'—Can any of your readers inform me if the 'Psychomachia' of Prudentius has been translated into English verse? If so, by whom? This Latin poem is thought to be the foundation of the plots of all "conflict themes" in our old morality plays.

WILLIAM TAYLOR.

ANDREW B. WRIGHT, LOCAL HISTORIAN AND ACTOR.—Information is sought regarding the parentage, career, and death of Andrew B. Wright, who in 1823 published a useful 'History of Hexham.' He is traditionally said to have been a tragedian and the son of George Wright, also an actor.

J. C. HODGSON.

Alnwick.

EGIOKE FAMILY OF EGIOKE, CO. WORCESTER.—I should be grateful if any one could tell me whether the Egioke family is extinct in the male line. There is a monument in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, with a Latin inscription to Francis Egioke of Egioke in the county of Worcester, who died in 1662. LEONARD C. PRICE.

Essex Lodge, Ewell, Surrey.

ORLINGBURY FAMILY.—Information is desired as to the whereabouts of court rolls, &c., of manors in the hundreds of Hamfordshoe, Higham Ferrars, Nobottle Grove, Orlingbury, and Spelhoe, Northants. I shall also be glad to hear of stray wills, and to receive particulars of persons of the surname and its variants Orlyngbere, Orliber, Orlebar, between 1347 and 1560, especially the descendants of Sir Robert de Orlingbury,

c. 1420, and his connexion, if any, with William de Orlyngbere of Norton by Daventry, c. 1485, together with the parentage of George Orlyngbere of Eaton, who died 1553.

J. H. Bloom.

No. 601, 329 High Holborn, W.C.1.

Graves planted with Flowers.—When did this custom come into vogue in England? Mrs. Piozzi, on the tour in Wales with Dr. Johnson, wrote in her diary for Aug. 19, 1774: "In this churchyard [Bangor Cathedral] I first saw a grave stuck with various flowers, a large bunch of rosemary in the middle"; indicating that nothing of a more permanent nature than the strewing of flowers on the surface, to which Shakespeare and others allude, was familiar until the approach of the nineteenth century.

W. B. H.

Author of Quotation Wanted.—

Death, at the bedside standing,
Bade Love and Hope depart,
But Faith, the All-Commanding,
Seized Death and held his dart.

Death urged, "Give me the mother,
If I leave you the child."
"Nay, nay, dear friend and brother,
I must have both," Faith smiled.

D. MacPhail.

Replies.

SIR WALTER RALEIGH, EAST LONDONER.

(12 S. iv. 296.)

In the remarkable Raleigh Tercentenary celebrations in London, when "the Shepherd of the Ocean" at length secured "a place in the sun," there was nobody among the crowd of eloquent eulogists to recall that Sir Walter Raleigh had good claims to be counted as an East Londoner; that it was in Old Stepney that he was tutored for the great task of his adventurous life by his half-brother, who was a resident in what was even then "the nursery of English seamen"; and that men, arms, and munitioned vessels were there assembled for some of his exploits, and notably for the last fatal expedition to find the source of the gold of El Dorado for the greedy, impecunious, and ruseful Scot who had succeeded to the throne of the Virgin Queen.

When Sir Walter Raleigh sailed "from Limehouse" on his third voyage to Guiana, in "a pinnace named the Watte," he knew that landing-place on the Thames very well; it was, in fact, only an industrial annexe of Old Ratcliff until the time of Queen Anne, when it was made into a parish. From 1573 to 1578 Sir Humphrey Gilbert, the famous Elizabethan soldier, sailor, discoverer, and colonizer—the half-brother of Walter Raleigh—lived "in retirement at Limehouse," for some reason not wholly explicable by any known records. That "retirement" (with practical banishment from Court) was certainly not absolute, for Gilbert relates that he lost the greater part of the fortune he got with his wife in a smelting and coppersmith's venture in Limehouse, along with, among others, Thomas Smith, who thought he had found a way of turning iron into copper. During the winter of 1574, when Gilbert was asked by a visiting friend "how he spent his time in this loitering vacation from martial stratagems," the host showed "sundry profitable and very commendable exercises which he had perfected with his pen." Now, one of these was Gilbert's 'Discourse for a New Passage to Cataia,' which was written partly in support of his petition of November, 1566, for privileges from Queen Elizabeth concerning the discovery of a North-West Passage to Cathay. It took ten years to get this "perfected" MS. into print, and it seems to have been the chief incentive to the Queen's letter to the Muscovy Company in 1574, calling upon that body either to dispatch another expedition in this direction or to cede their privileges to other adventurers. The bearer of this letter was Martin Frobisher, to whom a licence was granted by the Company, Feb. 3, 1575, together with divers gentlemen associated with him. Out of this grew Frobisher's three voyages in search of a North-West Passage, which the local patriots of Old Stepney justly regard as East London enterprises, marshalled, manned, and stored in the old Port of London. When Sir Humphrey Gilbert got his charter from the Queen in June, 1578, it was not carried out as an East London enterprise, although, of course, Stepney seamen associates sailed under Gilbert's pennon; and with him were Walter Raleigh, his half-brother, and several West-Country folk.

And now, at long last, after the Raleigh tamasha has ended, it is conceded by the principal literary patron of the assembly that when Sir Walter Raleigh had schemes for the English empire of the sea, had projected a discovery of the North-West Passage, and dreamed of the occupation, in the Northern parts of America, of terri-

tories for Queen Elizabeth, "his lodging was at Limehouse." There "he sat among his maps and instruments," and his dwelling "was at this time a resort of voyagers and venturers; Frobisher and Davis were partners in his researches, and Raleigh, we may be sure, the aptest of learners." There is a local point of significance in the leading journal's reminder that the royal charter of 1578 granted to Sir Humphrey Gilbert, Raleigh's half-brother (under whom Raleigh served against the Spaniards in the Low Countries in 1577, and with whom he sailed in the first and less unfortunate expedition to Newfoundland), descended as by inheritance to the younger man whom Gilbert helped to form. On March 25, 1584—a pregnant date in the history of the New World and the Old—Walter Raleigh, now in the first stages of his greatness and high in favour with Queen Elizabeth, obtained a new charter of discovery and colonization in place of the old. He was to send many more expeditions to Virginia before his fortunes fell, to lose all, and still to hope. Like the Scottish hero of a later day, he deemed that

> He either fears his fate too much,
> Or his deserts are small,
> Who dares not put it to the touch
> To gain or lose it all.

For Sir Walter Raleigh, whatever his faults (and, under present-day conventions and environments, they were doubtless many), was a patriot who believed, as, indeed, he wrote, "that man not worthy to live at all who for fear of danger or death shunneth his country's service or his own honour, since Death is inevitable and the fame of Virtue immortal."

There are few who will dissent from Sir Sidney Lee's considered judgment that Raleigh, as an explorer no less than in his numberless other spheres of activity, was the victim of great ideas and great speculations beyond his power to bring to fruition:—

> "Judged, however, by the influence of his work on the future, his endeavours in the fields of exploration and colonization towered above the rest of his achievement, and more rightly than any other Englishman may he be hailed as the prophet and pioneer of the British Empire."

And so, sooner or later, we shall see Sir Walter Raleigh high on that Roll of Honour in enduring bronze (or gun-metal ?) which the London County Council design to upraise at Ratcliff Cross ere King Edward's *Memorial* Park at Shadwell—close by—*comes into being, at the instance of our Sailor King.*

Mc.

In his interesting note Mc. mentions that Raleigh stayed at Blackwall. He also quotes the words of "a Poplar antiquary, writing nearly seventy years ago," with reference to an ancient house near Globe Stairs and opposite the Artichoke Tavern, which, according to tradition, "was successively occupied by Sebastian Cabot and Sir Walter." The antiquary's description of the building, which follows, quite agrees with the appearance of a picturesque old tenement of which I possess a view taken in 1873. It is described on the back as 'Sir Walter Raleigh's House, Blackwall.' I will add that it has two gables of wooden boarding, and two lower stories of lath and plaster. Each projecting story is supported by massive carved brackets, those above having grotesque heads on them. I should think it was a good deal later than the time of Raleigh. Can any one give me the precise address of this house, which in all probability was destroyed before 1880 ?

Philip Norman.

HENRY I.: A GLOUCESTER CHARTER.

(12 S. iv. 149, 223, 279.)

May I express my regret that for a considerable period 'N. & Q.' has been a sealed volume to me ? Hence I was unaware of Mr. Swynnerton's note on the (to me familiar) Henry I. (1127) charter, which I copied myself two or three years back, and was enabled to date to the above year, to which I think it certainly belongs, for the reason that its more perfect duplicate occurs in the Cambridge MS. of William of Malmesbury's 'Gesta Regum,' dated "ab Incarnatione Domini M°C°XX°VII°" (*apud Wintoniam*).

The editor (W. H. Hart) of the 'Hist. et Cart. S. Petri Glouc.' has treated the charter even more badly than Mr. Swynnerton describes, for, in addition to omitting the highly important witnesses, he has miswritten "Willelmus" for *Gislebertus* (de Mineriis*), and printed "affuerunt" for *affluerunt* as to Adam de Port and William Fitz Otho—a ruinous change (cf. also "monachos" for *monachis*). So much for the date; but is there any reason why the modern spelling of Mynors should be adopted for magnates who certainly never

* Les Minières, Department of Eure in Normandy.

so wrote their name? Surely, Miners is preferable.

With regard to Henry's charter addressed to Bishop Sampson of Worcester, quoted from the same cartulary (i. 235), there is another important variety of this, too, in the Cambridge MS. Instead of ending with the clause "et concedo eis escambium de horto monachorum in quo turris mea sedet, sicut Walterus Vicecomes de Gloucestria eis liberavit," it has "teste Girmundo abbate Winchelcumbæ et Rogerio de Gloecestra et Hugone Parvo."

Now this important change, I hold, at once affects the date of this charter likewise; for here we have Roger (doubtless dying) signing his gift near Falaise (1106) in the presence of two important witnesses: the Abbot of Winchcombe (1095-1122), and Hugh Little, one of his superior Norman tenants in Gloucestershire—about whom I could say more.

Further, the MS. cited gives the following interesting passage:—

"Is, in obsidione Fallesii telo arcubalistæ graviter vulneratus in capite, donavit ecclesiæ S. Petri de Gloecestra manerium quod appellatur *Culna S. Andreæ*,* et in hoc assensum et concessionem Regis, *qui statim ad se videndum venerat*, impetravit, ita quod manum ipsius cum eam hujus rei gratia deoscularetur, frontis sanguine cruentavit."

These authorities were duly cited by Bishop Stubbs in his notes to William of Malmesbury's 'Gesta Regum Anglorum,' ii. 521-2 (Rolls Series). I could adduce others still, but for respect to the space of 'N. & Q.'

This, therefore, places the King's charter to the Bishop of Worcester in the year 1106 and (?) the month of September. What, then, are we to make of the statement in the 'Gloucester Cartulary,' i. 69, that the grant was made while the abbacy was vacant at Serlo's death (*i.e.*, 1104)? The latter is clearly a monkish mistake.

I shall now produce the "Confirmatio" by the King of Roger's gift of the manor of Coln with its highly important array of witnesses—by which I venture to date it 1106-7, probably at Gloucester:—

Henricus, dux Anglie, Sampsoni episcopo Wigorniensi et Waltero Vicecomiti de Glocestra, &c., salutem.

Notum sit vobis quod dedi et concessi manerium de Culna ecclesiæ S. Petri de Glocestra ad communem victum monachorum sicut Rogerius de Glocestra eis dedit et concessit et sicut melius tenuit pro anima mea et uxoris meæ et pro animabus antecessorum meorum et concedo eis escambium orti monachorum in quo turris mea sedet sicut Walterus Vicecomes de Glocestra eis liberavit.

Signum Re+gis.
" Matildis Regine+
" Wald(rici) Cancellar'+(made Bishop of Laon, Nov. 1106, killed Ap. 25, 1112).
" Episcopi Dunelmensis+(*i.e.*, R. Flambard).
" Roberti Episcopi Lincol'+
" Ricardi de Reveis+(*i.e.*, R. de Reviers, ancestor of the Courtneys).
" Da+vid.
" Roberti Comitis de Mellent+

Mr. Round has shown ('Feudal England,' 481) that the last known appearance of Waldric the Chancellor occurs in a Rouen charter of November, 1106. The above, unfortunately, is not from the original deed itself. It is sufficient, however, to bring Roger's decease and the King's "Confirmatio" very close together.

Roger de Gloucester was brother to Herbert (who predeceased him), and cousin to Walter the Sheriff. His transactions include one with Serlo (d. 1104), the Abbot of St. Peter's (Glos.), by which he took over certain land in Westbury-on-Severn in fee (but without tithe of water or woodland) from the monks, and gave in exchange (in alms) Sandhurst and Atteley (*i.e.*, Hatherley), and land belonging to Ulfketil.

With the claim of De Miners, with the Editor's leave, I will deal under a fresh heading. St. Clair Baddeley.

The full text of the notification ('Gloucester Cartulary,' Rolls Ser., No. cxlii.), printed by Mr. Swynnerton at iv. 280, shows, I think, that he has misunderstood this document. The Cartulary heading—"Culna Rogerii"—is misleading, as it applies only to the first part; the second part, beginning "et concedo," is the confirmation of a different transaction. Thus the King confirms:—

1. The grant of Coln by Roger de Gloucester.

2. The grant (of land unspecified) by Walter de Gloucester in exchange for the monks' garden in which the King's tower stands.

Escambium does not refer to *Culna*, and the clause "sicut Walterus vicecomes de Gloucestria eis liberavit" refers not to *horto*, but to *escambium*, the wording implying that Walter made the exchange as sheriff, not from his own property.

This conclusion sent me to the 'Gloucester Cartulary' to discover what it was that the monks received in exchange for their garden.

* Called *Coln Rogers to-day*.

It is recorded in the List of Donations (i. 59):—

De Ablode et Paygrave.

Henricus rex senior dedit Deo et Sancto Petro Gloucestriæ et monachis ejusdem loci Ablode, et gravam de Bertona quæ vocatur Paygrave in escambium pro placea ubi nunc turris stat Gloucestriæ, ubi quondam fuit hortus monachorum anno regni regis Henrici ejusdem nono, tempore domni Petri abbatis.

The printed text puts a comma after *abbatis*, and continues, "de sex sellionibus retro curiam de Ablode," which is unintelligible. I have no doubt that this clause was intended as a heading for the remainder of the paragraph, which records the gift of "sex selliones terræ retro curiam de Ablode" by Ralf de Wylintone and his wife.

Although the eccentric punctuation appears to connect the date with the existence of the garden, we may assume that it was the grant in exchange therefor which took place in 9 Hen. I.; yet the editor (i. 318) assigns the wide date-limits 1100–1112 to the corresponding writ (No. CCXCI.):—

De Grava quæ dicitur Peygrave.

Henricus, rex Angliæ [*sic*], Sampsoni [Wigorniensi] episcopo, et Waltero vicecomiti de Gloucestria, et baronibus Francis et Anglis de Gloucestresyra, salutem.

Præcipio quod monachi de Gloucestria habeant gravam in bertona mea cum terra quam dedi eis pro escambio terræ ubi turris mea sedet, et volo ut bene et honorifice teneant.

The succeeding charter (CCXCII.) is wrongly headed "Confirmatio ejusdem." It has nothing to do with the King's grant, being a confirmation by Robert, Earl of Gloucester, of a grant by Richard fitz Neel, and is a duplicate of No. DLXXII., confirming DLXXI. (ii. 89).

To revert to the List of Donations: the grant of Coln is recorded thus (i. 69):—

De Culna Rogeri.

Anno Domini millesimo centesimo quinto, Rogerus de Gloucestria miles, apud Waleyson graviter vulneratus, dedit monachis Gloucestriæ pro anima sua in montanis Culnam quæ vocatur Culna Rogeri, rege Henrico confirmante, abbatia vacante per mortem Serlonis abbatis.

What is the meaning of "in montanis"? Can *montanis* be a wrong extension of some part of *morior*?

In the List of Donors we have consecutive entries (i. 123):—

"Rogerus de Gloucestria dedit Culnam Rogeri.

"Walterus viccomes liberavit nobis Abbelode per præceptum Henrici regis pro excambia."

It is quite clear that Roger's gift of Coln *had nothing to* do with the monks' garden. *On the other hand, if the* grant of Ablode *and Paygrave Wood were* made in 1109, Mr. Swynnerton is very likely right in holding that No. CXLII. passed at the same time as the charter to the canons of St. Oswald in Round's 'Ancient Charters' (No. 3). (It is worth noting that the canons also had, or claimed, rights in Ablode, a dispute between the two houses about the tithes of "Abbelode," and other matters, being settled in 1218—i. 25.)

How untrustworthy is the Cartulary text, as printed, may be seen by comparing the following charter, No. CXLIII., with the text printed by Mr. Swynnerton from the original charter (12 S. iv. 149). In the Cartulary this valuable record is rendered unintelligible by reading "Willelmus" instead of *Gislebertus* where the original has "q'd Gis't' versus eos & Abbate' suum clamabat." *Angl'* is extended as "Angliæ" instead of *Anglorum*; *monachis* is given as "monachos"; and there are minor errors.

G. H. White.

23 Weighton Road, Anerley, S.E.

War Slang: Regimental Nicknames (12 S. iv. 271, 306, 333).—As explained in a recently published book entitled 'Behind the Barrage,' by Mr. George Goodchild, "scrounge" appears to be used in a much broader sense than that conveyed by my friend Mr. Sparke's explanation (iv. 307). Mr. Goodchild, in the book referred to, deals with the life and work of a gunner, and as an officer in a heavy battery he had ample opportunity of acquiring first-hand knowledge. His book is one of the most realistic specimens of war literature that it has been my pleasure to read. Mr. Goodchild, on p. 94, writing of the various duties performed by the signalling party of which he was in charge, says:—

"In the category of 'odd jobs' came 'scrounging.' 'Scrounging' is eloquent armyese—it covers pilfering, commandeering, 'pinching,' and many other familiar terms. You may scrounge for rations, kit, pay, or leave. Signallers are experts at it, and they usually scrounge for wire. Scrounging for wire is legitimized by the War Office, and called by the gentler name of 'salving.' We were informed it was our duty to economize in the cost of the war by salving the wire that was disconnected by shell fire, or which appeared to be serving no useful purpose. We had first to 'tap it' on the line with a field telephone, and if we got no response the wire was ours....We made 'scrounging' a daily affair, and not infrequently 'scrounged' wire that was *not* disconnected and belonged to other batteries."

Further on he writes: "They [the men] scrounged round for a nice shell-hole, rigged a bit of tarpaulin over it, and called it 'billets.'"

Eyewash.—I have not seen this word noted in your columns. It is apparently used to denote anything that is exaggerated or calculated to deceive or mislead. Any portion of an official document, or a list of regulations, which is not of vital importance, is designated "eyewash." So also are complimentary remarks, either true or otherwise. H. Tapley-Soper.

Exeter City Library.

In sending another list of war words may I be permitted to point out that the spelling of the words in this and the first list is that given by the Tommies in France, and not mine? I hope that Sir Richard Temple will continue to give derivations of any Indian words in this list, and that other correspondents will add to it and explain any obscure words therein. Though some of the words may not be new, as "clink" and "chink," they have lain in obscurity, and have only come into common usage during the War and where soldiers do congregate.

Toothpick, persuader, toasting-fork.—Bayonet.
Ticklers.—Improvised bombs made in "Tickler's" jam tins.
Aeroplanes.—Buses.
Archies.—Anti-aircraft guns.
Funk-hole.—Dug-out or shelter.
Emma Gee.—Machine gun, from the initial letters M.G. as pronounced by the signallers.
Jam on it.—Similar to "cushy job"; something nice and easy.
On the wire.—When a man is wanted and cannot be found.
For the jumps.—To go for trial for any offence.
No bonne.—No good; useless.
Windy.—Frightened; nervous.
Drum-up.—"I've some sugar. If you get tea and hot water we'll have a 'drum-up.'"
Put your skates on.—Get clear, to evade duty.
Crawling, creeping, squaring.—Buying favours.
Moosh.—Guard-room.
Chewing the fat.—Fault-finding.
Ramble, *v.*—To disturb or annoy.
Taped off.—Take the measure of a man.
Knock the end in.—Spoil the whole thing.
Spruce, *v.*—To deceive.
Sweating.—Getting warm, probably from the game of hide-and-seek. Getting excited.
Shot up the back.—Put *hors de combat* by some sally. Found out.
Put dots on one.—To bore or tire.
Put a jerk in it.—Smarten your actions.
Minnie.—A shell from a *Minenwerfer*.
Diggers.—Australians.

A man working a searchlight is said to be on the "pictures" or "movies"; one risking a great deal, or playing a losing hazard, is "chancing his mit."

Archibald Sparke.

A few evenings ago I was walking to the railway station with an Australian soldier on leave from France. In the semi-darkness we met two Tommies, one of whom saluted my companion with "Good-night, Digger." My friend said that Digger was the name he had always heard in France applied to Australians, and that "Bill Jim," used in some Australian papers, was quite unfamiliar to him. J. R. Thorne.

As some old regimental nicknames are printed by Mr. Sparke at the second reference, it is worth while to draw attention to 9 S. v. 104, 161, 224, 263, 377, 438. For mottoes see *ibid.*, p. 389.

Nicknames and mottoes are given in John S. Farmer's 'Regimental Records of the British Army,' 1901; and in 'Regimental Nicknames and Traditions of the British Army,' published by Gale & Polden, 3rd ed., 1891; 4th ed., 1915.

Care should, I think, be taken to distinguish the battalions in linked-battalion regiments. Notably nicknames derived from regimental numbers are not applicable to both battalions; *e.g.*, "The Three Tens" (30th Regiment) is not applicable to "The Lily-Whites" (59th Regiment), though these two regiments are the 1st and 2nd Battalions of the East Lancashire Regiment. Although the Territorial titles were given as long ago as 1881, I believe that many of the regiments or battalions cling to-day, unofficially, to their old numbers.

Robert Pierpoint.

Lines under a Crucifix (12 S. iv. 297).—There seems to be little doubt, from the respective passages transcribed from Weever and Fynes Moryson by Prof. Bensly, that the two seventeenth-century writers had, consciously or unconsciously, a common original. The date of that (obviously pre-Reformation) is not determined. There is a rare old book in Scots orthography—published in English seventeen years earlier than Moryson's and thirty-one years earlier than Weever's—which it will not be uninteresting to cite here for the sake of some verses which it contains, in the nature of a doctrinal descant.

The stout little volume in question (444 pp. plus 20) is entitled

"A | Facile Traictise | Contenand first ane infallible reul | to discerne trew from fals religion | Nixt, a declaration of the Nature, Num | ber, Vertew & effects of the Sacraments | togider with certaine Prayers of devotion. | Dedicat to his soverain | Prince the Kings Maiestie \ of Scotland,

King James the Saxt. | Be Maister Jhone Hamilton Doctor in | Theologic. | At Louvan | Imprinted be Laurence Kellam | Anno Dom. MDC."

This is the priest and scholar John Hamilton, active in the cause of Queen Mary Stuart and in the opposition to Henry of Navarre, who lived the hunted life usual to recusants, and died in prison in 1609. Following the last section of the book, entitled 'A Catalogue of Heresies,' we come upon a poem "Composit be L.F.S.E.B.C.P.," and therefore not Hamilton's own. It is headed :—

"The Trew Use of the Crucifix : with a detection of....lies (1) That the crucifix and vther Images of Christs [*sic*] and of his Saincts and Angels are Idols ; (2) That the Catholiks adoris thame for their God."

Below is a woodcut of a Calvary, with this tag : "A comfortable standart to Catholiks And feirful to Sathan and his supposts." Lastly, the dialect lyric :—

In passing be the Crucifix
  Adore upon thy knie
Nocht it, bot Christ whome it presents,
  With all humilitie :
For God is he whome it raports ;
  No image God can be !
Adore what thow beholdis in it :
  Tak it for memorie.

Caluin dou say that we transgres
  Ane of the ten commands
Whilk bearis we suld adore na thing
  Wrocht be the grauers hands.
We do confirme what he dois say,
  And knawis better nor he
What difference is of God aboue
  From clay, from stone or trie.

So wha to Idols dois Compair
  The image of our lord
That he ane fals God is ? as thay
  Thairto be maist accord.
For nather stok nor stone wil we
  [T]o worschep nor adore,
Bot him whais image they present
  Wha sits in heauenlie gloire.

Than when ȝe sie the crucifix
  Giue prayse to Christ (I say,
ȝe guid and constant catholiks
  In hymnes and cantiques ay),
Wha be his figure on the croce
  Presents unto ȝour eies
His woundis, his forme, his passion,
  His bluidie sacrifice.

So it ends, though there is more of it than is here given. At the bottom are the string of difficult initials already quoted, and a charming colophon : "Excuse, guid reider, the erreurs committit in ye prēting : Considder the difficultie to prent our langage in a strāge countrey. God Keip ȝow !"

No one can reasonably doubt that the *maker of this rough* serviceable rhyme, *possibly a fellow-exile of* Hamilton's at *Louvain, was familiar with* the old rood-screen inscriptions cited by Prof. Bensly. The eight lines with which the Scotsman leads off are to all intents and purposes a close translation of

Effigiem Christi dum transis semper honora,
Non tamen effigiem, sed quem designat adora :
Nam Deus est quod imago docet, sed non Deus ipsa ;
Hanc videas, et mente colas quod cernis in illa.

The vernacular muse had a hard time of it, A.D. 1600, with Kellam's printers, and the author himself leaves something to be desired in the way of suavity ; but the apologetic is of the best.

L. I. Guiney.

Dessin's Hotel, Calais (12 S. iv. 187, 248).—The following extracts from old guide-books, &c., give some information :—

"The most superb inn is the hotel formerly the celebrated Dessin's, Rue Royale. The apartments are elegant and the accommodation every thing that can be wished ; but the charge is proportionable, and will not suit every pocket."—'A New Picture of Paris,' by Edward Planta, 15th ed., London, 1827, p. 24, *s.v.* Calais Inns.

(Apparently "formerly" refers to Dessin, the original innkeeper.)

"At Dessin's Hotel, is still shown a room in which it is said Sterne wrote part of his 'Sentimental Journey.' Over the door is the following inscription, 'This is Sterne's Room.'"—*Ibid.*, p. 30.

"The inns of Calais are excellent. The Hôtel Dessin is mentioned by Sterne in his 'Sentimental Journey.' King George IV slept here on his way to Hanover, in 1823, as did the Duke of Northumberland, when proceeding to Rheims as the representative of his Britannic Majesty at the Coronation of King Charles X. It is the finest house in Calais, and presents every comfort that travellers can desire, including baths, a theatre, music, and a fine garden."—'Galignani's Traveller's Guide through France,' 9th ed., Paris, 1828, p. 631.

"The far-famed inn, Desseins, still exists, and with very superior accommodations [*sic*], for which the guests must pay, but the charges are not unreasonable. It is situated in the Rue Royale, where, in imitation of Dover, a small foot-path of flat stones is placed, to the astonishment of all France, such a phenomenon having scarcely elsewhere obtruded itself."—'The New Picture of Paris,' by Peter Hervé, Esq., and M. Galignani, 4th ed., London, 1829, p. 25.

In 'Bradshaw's....Continental Railway ....Guide' of November, 1864, p. 562, among the advertisements is one of the

"Hotel Dessein.—L. Dessein, the Proprietor, has the honour to inform his numerous patrons, and travellers in general, that since the 1st of January, 1861, his establishment has been transferred to the Hotel Quillac, which has been entirely newly done-up, and which has taken the name of 'Hotel Dessein.' The premises of the old Hotel

Dessein having been purchased by the town of Calais, it ceases to be an hotel for travellers."

In the guide part of the book, p. 256, it is said that the

"Hotel Dessein is now transferred to the premises of the old Hotel Quillac....the latter ceases to be an hotel, and the former takes its place as the Hotel Dessein."

This no doubt means that Quillac as the name was changed into Dessein.

In Murray's 'Handbook for France,' 17th ed., 1886, part i. p. 3, is the following:—

"Hotel Dessin (formerly Quillac's), uncomfortable—the Hotel Dessin, where Sterne and Sir Walter Scott lodged in Rue Royale, is converted into Baths, a Museum, and Schools."

Quillacq's [*sic*], as well as Dessin's, appears in the 'Traveller's Guide through France,' quoted above.

Whether the old house of Dessin's Hotel, sold to the town in or about 1860, still stands I do not know, nor do I know whether any hotel in Calais is now named Dessein or Dessin. The name does not appear in the advertisements of the Calais hotels in *L'Indicateur des Chemins de Fer* (*Chaix*) of Sept. 21–27, 1913.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

The replies to my query give all the information one could wish for. It is, however, curious that none of your correspondents give the name of the house, of which I was ignorant. I find that it is mentioned by William Hickey, who writes:—

"On the 12th of October [1776] we reached Calais, putting up at the far-famed Lion d'Argent, of which hotel the voluble Monsieur Dessein was the proprietor."—'Memoirs of William Hickey,' edited by Alfred Spencer, ii. 94 (Hurst & Blackett, 1918).

For the spelling of the name as "Dessein" Sterne is, of course, responsible.

T. F. D.

SOL AS A WOMAN'S NAME IN ENGLAND (12 S. iv. 133).—W. J. B. writes: "One instance is believed to be an abbess, or daughter of some pre-Norman, Saxon, or British queen in Somerset or thereabouts." This is not a very definite clue, but the geographical indication makes it, perhaps, worth suggesting that the instance is the British goddess Sul or Sulis, after whom the Roman city of Bath was named Aquæ Sulis. The Romans identified her with Minerva, and her name is found in several dedicatory inscriptions at Bath. An error which affected some manuscripts of the 'Antonine Itinerary' gave rise to the misspelling "*Aquæ Solis.*" *See* the Pauly-Wissowa 'Realencyclopädie' under 'Aquæ,' No. 31, and the 'Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum,' vol. vii., edited by Hübner, pp. 24 *sqq.* It may be added that a goddess Sol (Σῶλ) is mentioned on a Greek inscription from the Bosphorus, of 152 A.D. An attempt was made at one time to connect her name with that of the British deity. See Roscher's 'Lexicon,' part 66, col. 1153.

EDWARD BENSLY.

University College, Aberystwyth.

RICHARD I. IN CAPTIVITY (12 S. iv. 303).—Lingard in his 'History of England,' ii. 268-70, says that Richard "was driven by a storm to the coast of Istria, between Aquileia and Venice, and proceeded towards Goritz (Gorizia), the residence of Maynard, a nephew of Conrad." He got as far as Erperg, a suburb of Vienna, where he was captured and imprisoned by the Duke of Austria. Later he was delivered over to the Emperor Henry VI., who confined him in a castle in the Tyrol till Queen Eleanor, his mother, obtained his release through the mediation of the Pope.

N. W. HILL.

W. E. Flaherty in the 'Annals of England' (1858), vol. i. pp. 275-6, writes:—

"A.D. 1192....The king's fleet reaches Sicily, but his own vessel is driven to Corfu, Nov. 11: he is soon after shipwrecked in the upper part of the Adriatic, and attempts to make his way in disguise as Hugh the merchant. He at length reaches Erperg, near Vienna, where, being recognized, he is seized by Leopold, duke of Austria, Dec. 20. The emperor (Henry VI.) claims the custody of Richard, Dec. 28, and confines him in a castle in the Tyrol.

"A.D. 1193. Richard's prison is discovered by Longchamp; the queen-mother appeals to the pope (Celestine III.), who excommunicates his oppressors, but fails to obtain his freedom. Richard is brought before the diet at Hagenau, about Easter (Mar. 28), when he clears himself by oath from the murder of Conrad; a heavy sum is settled for his ransom, June 28....

"A.D. 1194....The German princes compel the emperor, against his will, to release Richard, who is set at liberty, Feb. 4."

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

CRAGGS AND NICHOLSON FAMILIES (12 S. iv. 220, 310).—There is a pedigree of the Craggs and Eliot family in Hasted's 'History of Kent,' i. 138, which was communicated by the Earl of St. Germains. This shows no connexion between the Craggs and Nicholson families. I have a pedigree of the Craggs family, much fuller than the above, from local (Durham) records and registers, and it has no connexions with the

Nicholsons. Ferdinand Craggs, "guessed" as the father of Margaret Craggs, died unmarried in 1749, and was buried in Wolsingham Churchyard in this county (Durham). A handsome marble monument to him and other members of the family was destroyed before 1800.

Margaret Craggs (?) (afterwards Nicholson) was born in November, 1718, and must have belonged to some other generation, for Ferdinand (b. 1671, d. 1749) and the Rt. Hon. James (b. 1657, d. 1721) were the only sons. The father of the two latter was Anthony. He had four brothers: Thomas, John, George, and William. Thomas died *s.p.* Was Margaret not a grandchild of one of the other three? I cannot follow their descent. Thomas, the father of Anthony, registered his pedigree in 1615, but Anthony did not do so in 1665. As Margaret is called first cousin of Secretary Craggs, it is more than probable that her surname was not Craggs. J. W. Fawcett.

Consett, co. Durham.

Aristotle on the Greek Temperament (12 S. iv. 302).—In the 'Politics,' book iv. (=vii. formerly), chap. vii. (vol. iii. p. 46 of W. L. Newman's edition), Aristotle affirms that the races who live in cold districts, and in particular those in Europe, abound in spirit (θυμός), but are deficient in intellect (διάνοια) and skill (τέχνη), while those in Asia are διανοητικὰ μὲν καὶ τεχνικὰ τὴν ψυχήν, ἄθυμα δέ. The Greeks, he goes on to say, being between the two divisions geographically, share the qualities of both, for they are spirited and intellectual. This is presumably the place referred to in Jebb's 'Primer of Greek Literature.'

Edward Bensly.

"Heater-shaped" (12 S. iv. 270).—In the *Trans. Hist. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.* for 1888 (vol. xl.), in a paper on 'Book-Plates, with a Proposed Nomenclature for the Shapes of Shields,' Mr. J. P. Rylands, F.S.A., states (p. 13) that it was troublesome to be obliged, when describing the shape of a shield, to sketch it, and it had occurred to him that by inventing a nomenclature for the forms of shields trouble might be saved. He gives a plate showing various shapes of shields, "and the arbitrary names which I suggest should be assigned to them." Shield 5 is the shape of the heater in a hot iron, and is labelled "heater." In the next volume (xli.), in a paper by George Grazebrook, F.S.A., on the shapes of heraldic shields, the writer states (p. 11) his intention of using "the new system of nomenclature devised and introduced by....Mr. J. Paul Rylands," and bears testimony to its great usefulness as a simple alphabet of shapes, so convenient that it will come into general use. R. S. P.

In 'Monumental Brasses and Slabs,' by the Rev. Chas. Boutell, 1847, p. 37, the shield of Sir —— de Bacon, Gorleston, Suffolk, is described by this word.

H. K. St. J. S.

Ancient Order of Foresters: Blue Eye (12 S. iv. 300).—The all-seeing eye has come down from the Egyptians as a symbol of providence; and in heraldry it signifies provident government, in which sense it has been appropriated by benefit societies, &c. Somewhat fancifully, blue is said to indicate wisdom; green, power; and red, love; elsewhere the equivalents are given as red, fire; blue, air; and green, earth; but no meaning seems to attach to any colour chosen as tint of an eye. W. B. H.

Merchant Marks and Ancient Finger-Rings (12 S. iv. 301).—'Rings for the Finger,' by G. F. Kunz (Lippincott, 1917), may serve your correspondent's purpose. Well-to-do merchants of mediæval times, not entitled to armorial bearings, often had special individual marks or symbols engraved upon their signets. This custom obtained on the Continent as well as in England, and allusion is made in 'Piers Plowman,' a poem of the fourteenth century, to "merchantes merkes ymedeled in glasse." Probably emblems of this kind came to have a certain association with the business, which in many cases descended from father to son through a number of generations. Archibald Sparke.

Mr. Swithinbank will find many hundreds of marks figured in the publications of the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society (1850), vol. iii. part ii.; the British Archæological Association (1893), vol. xliv. part i.; the Clifton Antiquarian Club, vols. iii. and vii.; the Devonshire Association for the Advancement of Science (1891), vol. xxiii.; and the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire (1910), vol. lxii., where references are given to various British and foreign works on marks. In the Guildhall Library, London (MSS., Nos. 1105 and 1106), there are the large collections of merchants' marks formed by the late Dr. J. J. Howard and Mr. Frost. J. P. R.

Some well-illustrated information on the subject of merchant marks is given in a paper read in October, 1915, by Mr. Arbuthnot Murray, and published in the *Proceedings* of the R. W. Masters and Past Masters Association, under the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Scotland. Another source of information which might prove useful is 'The Lost Language of Symbolism,' by Harold Bayley (Williams & Norgate, 1912).

Is the querist satisfied that the mark is a "merchant's mark," and not one of the innumerable symbolical devices used in other connexions? A description of it would perhaps help in deciding the point.

ARTHUR BOWES.

Newton-le-Willows, Lancs.

Two papers on the subject of merchant marks have been read before the Clifton Antiquarian Society: one is printed in vol. iii. pp. 1 to 4, and the other in vol. vii. pp. 97 to 194. I have not read them, but merely made a note that they are to be found there. If your contributor cares to send me a wax impression or a drawing of his ring, I will try to identify it for him at the Bristol Reference Library.

WM. SANIGAR.

205 Avon Vale Road, Barton Hill, Bristol.

REV. SIR ROBERT PEAT (12 S. iv. 303).—Canon Mgr. A. Mifsud in his book 'The Venerable Tongue of England in Malta' (Malta, 1914), at pp. 288-9, writes as follows:

"Queen Victoria, by her charter of the 14th May, 1888, created an Order of St. John of Jerusalem, analogous to, but independent of, the ancient Order of St. John of Jerusalem called 'of Malta,' and without any connexion with, or dependency on, the same. This new creation has been held by some to constitute a re-integration of the old 'Tongue of England.' The negotiations undertaken by French Knights of the Order, in 1814, for the revival of the Tongue of England are supposed to link this modern institution with the old one."

Then in a note Canon Mifsud refers to R. Bigsby's 'Memoir of the Order' (Derby, 1869), and to 'The Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem' (London, 1902), by W. M. R. Bedford and R. Holbeche. He goes on:—

"In support of this contention the following points are set forth: that a convention, based on articles drawn up for the purpose on the 11th June, 1826, and on the 24th August and 15th October, 1827, was entered; that an alleged formal recognition of the re-established Tongue took place on 24th January, 1831, when Sir Robert Peat, Chaplain extraordinary to H.M. George IV., and the holder of a Rectory in Middlesex, installed himself as Grand Prior of the Tongue of England in the presence of the Chevalier Philip Chastelain and of Mr. Donald Currie, who, by instrument issued by the French Knights on the 14th December, 1827, had been deputed to inaugurate the installation. It is a fact that the said Sir Robert Peat, on 24th February, 1834, deemed it his duty to present himself in one of the Chanceries of the Royal Courts to take the oath of administration of the Grand Priory, notwithstanding that his case did not appear to be contemplated by the Statute of George IV. c. 17 prescribing oaths of office, and much less was such procedure in any way required by the Statute of Philip and Mary invoked by him. Mr. Cecil Lorr [Torr], in a communication to *The Athenæum*, No. 3267 of 7th June, 1890, has proved that these contentions were untenable."

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

From obituary notices in *The Gentleman's Magazine* for August, 1837, and 'The Annual Register,' it appears that the Rev. Robert Peat had no English title, and took the style of "Sir" from permission given him by George III. to wear the Polish decoration. Rector of Ashley-cum-Silverley and Vicar of Kirtling, co. Cambridge, he was at some time chaplain to, and in the confidence of, the Prince Regent, who procured him the living of New Brentford, where he died, April 20, 1837, aged 65. He was author of a published sermon on the Thanksgiving Day for the Peace, 1814, and is erroneously referred to in a work published in his lifetime as a baronet. His name is not in the knights' lists, and he was never "Prior of the Sovereign Order of St. John of Jerusalem"; he became an ordinary member of that Order on Nov. 11, 1830.

W. B. H.

In 1801 the Rev. Robert Peat, D.D., was chaplain to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales I find him so described in the records of a Masonic lodge which he joined in that year. He was knighted, probably, before 1808, as, I think, he is called Sir Robert Peat in the lodge records of that year, but I have no note on the point.

C. W. FIREBRACE, Capt.

In Mr. H. W. Fincham's 'History of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England' the name of Sir Robert Peat appears first on the list of "the Grand Priors" after the revival of the Order in England; and it is there noted that he "took the oath De fidele administratione" before the Lord Chief Justice of England on Feb. 24, 1834, having been elected Grand Prior at a Chapter General of the English Langue held in January, 1831.

Sir Robert died April 21, 1837, aged 66 years, according to an inscription printed

by T. Faulkner in his 'History of Brentford,' and was buried in the church of St. Lawrence, New Brentford. His library, containing a good selection of theological works and of Greek and Latin classics, was sold at Sotheby's in June of that year.

R. James Parker.

Darfield Road, Crofton Park, S.E.

The Pope's Crosier (12 S. iv. 13).—A. E. P. R. D. asks for a verification of the statement that, according to St. Thomas Aquinas, the Pope never carried a crosier unless he entered the diocese of Trier. This practice is mentioned by Jeremy Taylor in his 'Discourse of the Liberty of Prophesying,' § 7, 'Of the fallibility of the pope and the uncertainty of his expounding scripture and resolving questions.' Taylor gives Aquinas as his authority, and adds the marginal reference, "In iv. sent. dist. 24." Eden in his edition of Taylor's works, vol. v. p. 466, adds the further detail, "q. 3 art. 3 fin." Edward Bensly.

Icke Family (12 S. iv. 106, 226, 311).—Lower's 'Patronymica Britannica' derived the surname Hick or Hicks from Isaac, and Canon Bardsley in his first work, 'English Surnames,' took a similar view. This is doubtless the book referred to by Sir Douglas Owen. Bardsley, who made a special study of surnames in his later years, produced his 'Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames' in 1901. In this work he altered his view entirely in regard to the personal names Hicks, Higgs, &c., and wrote, *s.v.* Higgin:—

"I stated in my 'English Surnames' (1875) that Isaac was the parent of Hikke, Higgs, giving my reasons. But I was altogether wrong, and I take this opportunity of apologizing for what at best was only a guess."

Under Hick he writes:—

"That Hick was the nickname of Richard, for a time rivalling Dick, is clearly manifest....If it be objected that Hick is hard and Richard soft, the same objection applies to Dick. Besides, Hick had a softened variant in Hitch, whence our Hichins, Hichinsons, Hitchins, and Hitchings.... In the after-race for popularity Dick won at a canter, and while Hick is forgotten, Dick holds his own."

Under Icke he says:—

"The son of Richard, from the nickname Hick. The surname seems to have lost its aspirate."

While Isaac would produce Ike and Ikey, it would not give Icke and Ickey. It is quite possible that, as Lower suggests, there may be a place-name Heck or Hick which is responsible for some of the personal names now current, as such family names as Ross, Lum, &c., appear to have more than one souce to draw from.

See also the entries under Dick, Diggs, Dickens (from a French Diquon), Dix (Dixon), and Hickok in Bardsley's 'Dictionary.'

The Rev. J. W. Johnston derives Eccles and Beccles from *ecclesia* and *bi-ecclesia*, or Church and Bychurch. N. W. Hill.

35 Highbury Place, N.5.

"Biajer" (12 S. iv. 187, 252).—On reading Mr. S. Ponder's reply, I remembered that there is an interesting note on the Orang-Laut in 'My Journal in Malayan Waters; or, the Blockade of Quedah,' by Capt. Sherard Osborn, R.N., C.B., (3rd ed., 1861, pp. 253-9). In this he writes:—

"My Malays owned they were countrymen, but spoke of them as barbarians of the lowest caste, pariahs of Malayia, and summed them up by the title of Bad People, or Gipsies, who make war alike by petty theft upon Malays or Siamese."

G. H. White.

23 Weighton Road, Anerley.

Leap Year: Lady's Offer of Marriage (12 S. iv. 245).—A law punishing a man who refused a lady's offer of marriage is said to have been passed, not in France, but in Scotland, in the year 1288. If the man refuse the lady, he shall be "mulcted in ye sum ane pundis or less, as his estait may be," unless he can prove himself betrothed already. The French law followed in a few years; and it is said that before Columbus sailed in 1492 (first voyage) the "law" was extended to Florence and Genoa. There seems to be no record of any fines exacted under this sentimental statute. In England of the early seventeenth century a man was not entitled to "benefit of clergy" if he disdained such an offer; and later a refusal cost the happy man a silk gown—a legend traced to St. Patrick.

'A Valentine to her that excelleth All,' by "daun Johan Lidegate, ye munke of Bury,' in "wyse of chesing loues at Saint Valentynes day" (Early Eng. Text Soc., Extra Series, cvii.), makes choice of the valentine a serious business:—

Some cheese for fayrnesse and for hye beaute,
Some for estate, and some eke for rychchesse,
Some for fredame, and some for bountee,
Some for theyre poorte and theyr gentylesse.

The poet chose Mary (the Virgin), but added a more worldly (in every way) and pointed "Lenvoye" to "sixst Henry, his moder Kateryne."

In his 'Kalendare' his "chesing" was yet another :—

Be of good comfort and ioye now, herte myne,
Wel mayst thu glade and verray lusty be,
For as I hope truly, Seynt Valentyne
Wil schewe us loue, and daunsyng be with me.
O virgyn Iulyan, I chese now the
To my valentyne....

The letters *v* and *g* were often interchangeable; and "Valentine" has been identified with the Norman Fr. *galantin*, a philanderer. GEORGE MARSHALL.

21 Parkfield Road, Liverpool.

BOYS BORN IN MAY (12 S. iv. 133, 172, 257).—From the Life of Mang-Chang-kiun written by Sze-Ma Tsien (first century B.C.), as well as Ying Chau's 'Fung-süh-tung,' tom. ii. (second century A.D.), it appears that the ancient Chinese believed that boys and girls born on the fifth of the fifth moon respectively would hurt their fathers and mothers when grown up. Sie Chung-Chi in his 'Wu-tsah-tsu,' written *c.* 1610, disproved this popular error by naming altogether ten distinguished men born on the fifth of the fifth moon, and showing that but two of them proved hurtful to their fathers' reputation. KUMAGUSU MINAKATA.

Tanabe, Kii, Japan.

WHITE HORSE OF KENT: LANDSCAPE WHITE HORSES (12 S. iv. 245, 312).—In 'The Ancient Kingdom of Kent,' by Mr. C. J. Redshaw, which appeared in *The Invicta Magazine* for February, 1908, occurs the following suggestion concerning the origin of the Kentish emblem, which may be worth considering :—

"The second century B.C. marks an epoch in the history of Kent, because then a gold coin—the first gold coin in Britain—was added to its currency, and it was impressed with the stamp of *a horse rampant*. In an excellent volume entitled 'Gravesend in the very Time of Olde,' Mr. G. M. Arnold, D.L., J.P., F.S.A., thinks it was struck in imitation of 'the stater of Philip,' a gold coin of Philip II. of Macedon, at about the year 350 B.C., whereon appeared a small chariot drawn by two horses abreast, a large quantity of which he presumes were carried away by Brennus, when he raided Greece, with an army of Gauls, in 279 B.C., and suggests that it thus became the gold currency of Gaul, whence, in the ordinary way of commerce, it would naturally have been circulated here.... Mr. Arnold's idea that the Kent coin was an imitation of the 'stater' may be correct, and as the training of horses was a leading occupation in the little kingdom at that period, the substituted design is easily accounted for. That being so, we must not overlook the important fact that therein lies the origin also of our famous county emblem, which, having appeared on our coinage about a couple of centuries before the Christian era, is the most ancient in Britain."

In 'Coins and Medals,' edited by Stanley Lane-Poole (Elliot Stock, 1885), is an illustration (p. 101) of this "British gold coin"; and in chap. v. of this volume Mr. Chas. F. Keary traces the introduction of this coinage into these islands from Greece, through Massalia into Gaul, and adds that "about the middle of the second century B.C. the southern coast of Britain adopted from Gaul the same habit."

The theory of the origin of our Kentish horse advanced in the above extract from *Invicta* is the only really feasible one I have ever come across. Possibly, in subsequent numbers of this magazine, other theories may have been brought forward; but, as I have seen only Nos. 1 and 2, I am unable to say. Perhaps some Kentish reader can enlighten me. W. SHARP.

Wetheral, Carlisle.

HOTEL BRISTOL (12 S. iv. 272, 310).—MR. WAINEWRIGHT's obliging reply appears to be a satisfactory solution of the problem. It may be worth adding that since the inquiry was made I have received a copy of an interesting book upon Calcutta, ancient and modern, and among the three photographs of the leading hotels, I find there also an Hotel Bristol!

J. H. RIVETT-CARNAC.

"MALBROOK S'EN VA-T-EN GUERRE" (12 S. iv. 302).—The version of 'Malbrook' inquired for by J. R. H. occurs in Harrison Ainsworth's romance 'The Court of Queen Anne,' published in *Ainsworth's Magazine* some time in the forties of last century. If I remember right, the song was put into the mouth of an ex-sergeant of Marlborough's army. S. PONDER.

Torquay.

V. KNIGHTLEY CHETWOOD LABAT: ISMENIA (12 S. iv. 188, 256).—Perhaps the name Ismenia might be taken from a French romance, 'Arsaces and Ismenia,' of the middle of the eighteenth century.

W. B. S.

"HELL FOR LEATHER" (12 S. iv. 186).—In or about 1914 there was a similar inquiry in the correspondence columns of *The Spectator*, and various solutions were offered. Eventually, I suggested that it was a corruption of the German phrase *Hülfe für Leder*, referring to the run of a hunted animal seeking "safety for its leather," or hide or skin, by flight at top speed. No one beat me about the head for this, and I flattered myself that the explanation was accepted.

I have since read in an article by a well-known sporting writer—I think it was Gareth in *The Referee*—that it had been suggested to him that it really meant "all of a lather"; but if I remember right, he received the suggestion without comment.

CHARLES BERE.

Milverton, Somerset.

EPITAPH TO A SLAVE (12 S. iv. 323).—Such tombstone memorials to slaves are very scarce, and until reading that copied by MR. FAWCETT I knew of but one other, to which my attention was directed about a year ago by my friend Mr. H. W. Lewer, F.S.A. It is in Essex, on the north side of the churchyard of Little Parndon, and reads as follows:—

Here | lieth the body of | Hester Woodley who died | the 15th of May 1767 aged 62 | this stone was Erected by | John Woodley Esqr of Cork St. London | As a grateful Remembrance of her | Faithfully discharged[ing] her Duty | With the Utmost Attention and Integrity | in the service of his late Mother | Mrs. Bridget Woodley to whom she | belonged during her life and | after her Death to her Daughter | Mrs. Mary Parsons by virtue of a | Reciprocal Agreement made between | the said Mrs. Bridget Woodley | and her son John Woodley | whose Property she would otherwise | have been at her Decease | These are Facts.

In the word "discharged" the "ed" has been erased, and "ing" inscribed above.

Mrs. Bridget Woodley was the wife of William Woodley of the island of St. Christopher, and this slave was probably therefore from the West Indies.

STEPHEN J. BARNS.

Frating, Woodside Road,
Woodford Wells.

Somewhat similar memorials occur at Hillingdon, co. Middx. (Toby Pleasant, d. 1784); at Hampton, co. Middx. (Charles Pompey, d. 1719); and at Great Marlow, Bucks (Geo. Alex. Gratton, "the Spotted Negro Boy," d. 1813). M.

HERALDIC: CAPTOR AND HIS CAPTIVES' ARMS (12 S. iv. 188, 251, 334).—An instance is given in Izacke's 'Memorials of Exeter,' 1677, p. 72. He tells us that, in the beginning of King Henry V.'s reign,

"a Knight named *Aragonise* ["a certain knight-errand of Arragon," says Prince in his 'Worthies of Devon'], who in divers Countreys for his Honour had performed many noble Atchievements, at length visited *England*, and challenged many persons of his Rank and Quality, to make trial of his skill in Arms, which Sir *Robert Cary accepted*, between whom was waged a cruel *encounter, and a long* and doubtful Combat in *Smith-field, London; where this Mars* vanquished *this Aragonise, for which he* was by the *King* Knighted, and restored to part of his *Father's* Inheritance; And by the Law of *Heraldry*, whosoever fairly in the Field conquered his Adversary, may justifie the wearing and bearing of his Arms whom he overcame, and accordingly he takes on him the Coat Armory of the said *Aragonise*, being *Argent on a bend Sable, three Roses of the First*, and ever since born by the name of *Cary*, whose ancient Coat of Armory I find to be *Gules a Cheuron Argent between three Swans proper*, one whereof they still retain in their Crest."

Is anything known of this "Aragonise"?

R. PEARSE CHOPE.

LE CATEAU: CAMBRAI (12 S. iv. 269).—The writer of the Second Diary of the English College at Douai under the year 1577 records:—

"2° Martii, qui idem dies fuit sabbatum 4 temporum ineuntis Quadragesimæ, R^mo Cameracensi generales ordines apud Castrum Cameracesii celebrante, ex nostris theol. studiosis viginti sacris initiati sunt, quorum quatuor ad subdiaconatum, ad diaconatum quatuordecim, et duo alii, videlicet D. Cocksus et D. Stokes, ad ordinem presbyteratus sunt promoti."

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (12 S. iii. 510; iv. 32, 62, 287).—

1. Quinque sumus fratres, uno de stipite nati.

The fivefold division of the rose's calyx did not escape Sir Thomas Browne, who saw quincunxes in the heaven above and the earth below: "But nothing is more admired then the five Brethren of the Rose, and the strange disposure of the Appendices or Beards, in the calicular leaves thereof," &c. ('The Garden of Cyrus,' chap. iii.).

Wilkin in the notes to his edition of Browne's works gives the following "rustic rhyme"—

On a summer's day, in sultry weather,
Five brethren were born together,
Two had beards, and two had none,
And the other had but half a one.

The references to 'N. & Q.' which ST. SWITHIN was unable to furnish may be found in the late E. H. Marshall's notes to 'The Garden of Cyrus' in the 'Golden Treasury' edition: 6 S. iii. 466; iv. 73. EDWARD BENSLY.

(12 S. iv. 331.)

The good we wish for often proves our bane.

These words form the first line in the recitative preceding the bass solo (Manoah) "Thy glorious deeds inspir'd my tongue" in the libretto of Handel's oratorio 'Samson.' They are evidently based on lines 352-3 of Milton's 'Samson Agonistes':—

(Manoah *loq.*)....Nay, what thing good,
Pray'd for, but often proves our woe, our bane?

There is a similar idea in lines 63-4 of the same poem:—

(Samson *loq.*) Suffices that to me strength is my bane,
And proves the source of all my miseries.

JOHN T. PAGE.

[MR. JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT thanked for reply.]

Notes on Books.

Shakespeare's Workmanship. By Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch. (Fisher Unwin, 15*s.* net.)

Sir Arthur has read a good deal of Shakespearian criticism, but he is no slave to traditional opinions. He will give generous praise to this or that piece of interpretation, and will dismiss another with a shrug of the shoulders; he has loved Shakespeare from a boy, and seen him with fresh eyes, and now with deft hands and a light touch he tells us his impressions. He gives new meaning to this or that line which we had passed unnoticed; he points out the wonderful quality of Shakespeare's work, while not shrinking from condemning it as slovenly in this or that detail; he throws in personal recollections and jokes to beguile our ears, and sends us away exhilarated and charmed. Every student of Shakespeare, even the oldest, will feel he has gained by reading this book.

It is not that it is in any way epochmaking, nor in the main very new—not so new, certainly, as Sir Arthur seems to think. His dislike of commentators and academic scholars sometimes leads to outbursts which are foolish or unfair. He dismisses Mr. E. K. Chambers's explanation of the term "interlude" without a word of refutation, and substitutes another for which he does not advance a particle of evidence—"that 'Interlude' meant, or came to mean, a play of a sort commonly presented indoors, in banqueting halls, in the *interval* between theatrical seasons; or, in other words, the sort of play to amuse a Christmas or Twelfth Night audience" (p. 142). He is ready to infer the conditions of the public theatre from those of the banqueting hall: "Upon the masques, as we know, very large sums of money were spent; and I make no doubt that before the close of Shakespeare's theatrical career, painted scenes and tapestries were the fashion" (p. 22). But no evidence is adduced. He dismisses without examination the reasons that have been alleged for considering the Hecate scenes in 'Macbeth' un-Shakespearian. All we have is: "It does *not* appear likely to me that a whole set of foolish men (though Middleton in itself seems a well-enough-invented name) were kept permanently employed to come in and write something whenever Shakespeare wanted it foolish" (p. 76). If this is Sir Arthur's way of arguing with serious students, our sympathies go over to them and leave the genial dilettante. There are times when Sir Arthur's recollection even of the play he is treating fails him. On the question why Hamlet himself did not inherit his father's throne, he says: "Shakespeare overlooking this trifle, Hamlet does not seem to mind or indeed to think about it first or last" (p. 175). But Hamlet thinks about it very seriously (V. ii. 64-8):—

> He that hath kill'd my king, and stain'd my mother,
> *Popp'd in between the election and my hopes....*
> is't not perfect conscience
> To quit him with this arm?

Sir Arthur is so self-confident, and so contemptuous of the unhappy commentators "who have never created a play or a novel or a scene or a character in their lives," that it is necessary to point out that his dicta are not all equally sound.

But this is not the note on which we would close. He has written in a charming and illuminating manner on many of the plays—'Macbeth,' 'Midsummer Night's Dream,' 'As You Like It,' 'Cymbeline,' and 'The Tempest' *par excellence*; he has made some very telling criticisms of 'The Merchant of Venice' and 'The Winter's Tale.' He expresses the feeling of many of us when he writes: "The dreariest passages in Shakespeare are those in which his ladies and courtiers exchange 'wit.'" He has brought common sense and poetical feeling to bear with damaging effect on a dull remark of Sir Sidney Colvin's (p. 261). He has given us a book full of a light and happy spirit, common sense, and insight—now turned on the immediate subject, now on something a little extraneous, as in his charming account of his canoe voyage down the Avon (pp. 121-3), or the equally charming passage in which he speaks of the lifelong devotion inspired in so many by the unfortunate Elizabeth of Bohemia (p. 309). At times he strikes a grave note well worth listening to:—

"I have known an Archbishop from a University pulpit excuse a war with a weaker nation *not* because our cause was just (which, though quite arguable, he made no attempt to argue), but because we were a greater, more enlightened, more progressive race than they, with a great literature, too—for in his fervour the preacher even dragged in literature, and therefore (argued he) God, who encourages and presides over the evolution of mankind, *must* be on our side."

It is good for our humility to be reminded that the cant which makes *Kultur* an excuse for aggression has not always been the peculiar possession of one nation.

A Bibliography of Works by Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Men, who have ever served in the Royal, Bengal, Madras, or Bombay Artillery. Compiled and verified by Lieut.-Col. John H. Leslie, R.A. (retired list), and Lieut.-Col. D. Smith, R.A.—Parts VI. and VII. *Gascoigne—Jacob.* (Sheffield, Sir W. C. Leng Co., 2*s.* each.)

The first part of this elaborate work was issued in 1909, but the War interrupted its progress. Nothing daunted, however, the compilers have resumed their industrious labours, the fruits of which appear in the two parts named above. The toll of noble lives taken by the War is illustrated by the inclusion of Donald Hankey, the author of 'A Student in Arms,' who was killed in action on Oct. 12, 1916. The majority of the entries are naturally of a somewhat technical character, but the remainder cover an extremely wide range of subjects. Thus we encounter Col. H. W. L. Hime's discussions on the Greek materials of Shelley's 'Adonais' and Lucian the Syrian satirist; Col. E. A. P. Hobday's 'Bluebeard,' arranged as a burlesque opera for production at Simla; and F. W. Howe's 'Classified Directory to the Metropolitan Charities,' a useful handbook issued annually for 40 years; while the last work recorded is a volume on Jeypore enamels.

That the compilers are animated by the true bibliographical spirit is evident from the fact that

almost all the titles have been copied from the books themselves; and we hope that, as the general outlook is now so much brighter, Col. Leslie and his colleague may have the satisfaction of being able to complete their labour of love.

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.

Messrs. Higham & Son's New Year Catalogue (No. 553) contains over 1,500 entries, including sections devoted to Archæology; Architecture; Art; Church History, Early and General; Eastern Travel, Life, and Exploration; English Local History; Liturgiology, Roman and Anglican; Occult Sciences; Pastoral Theology; and Scotland, with six pages of Addenda. Hennessy's 'Novum Repertorium Ecclesiasticum Parochiale Londinense,' 1898, is offered for 17*s.* 6*d.*

Mr. James Miles of Leeds opens his Christmas Catalogue (No. 210) with two collections of etchings—50 Invitation Cards, mounted in a quarto volume, morocco extra (18*l.* 18*s.*), and 75 Etchings, including trial and unfinished proofs, half morocco (12*l.* 12*s.*). He has also a fine copy of the Breeches Bible, bound by Samuel Mearne in dark-blue morocco, black-letter (12*l.* 12*s.*). 'Costumes of British Ladies,' from William the Conqueror to Queen Victoria, is a sumptuous folio volume in crimson morocco, with 48 coloured plates, 8*l.* 15*s.* Sections are devoted to Yorkshire and to Yorkshire Topography. The former includes a complete set of the Yorkshire Parish Register Society, 57 vols., 1899-1918, 11*l.* 11*s.* Mr. Miles also offers parts 1-21 of the Brontë Society publications, 1895-1911, for a guinea. Two useful works are Sims's 'Manual for the Genealogist,' improved ed., 1888 (12*s.* 6*d.*), and Foster's 'London Marriage Licences, 1521-1869,' 1887 (15*s.*).

Mr. John Morton of Brighton issues with his Catalogue 39, 'Divers Bookes, Rare, Occult, Masonic, and Miscellaneous,' a humorous apology for being obliged to charge sixpence for the list, which contains 850 entries. A question was recently asked in 'N. & Q.' about the method of embalming mummies, and here we have Pettigrew's 'History of Egyptian Mummies,' 1st ed., with plates by Cruikshank, 1834, 1*l.* 15*s.* The long list under Freemasonry includes vols. 11-27 of the *Transactions* of the Ars Quatuor Coronatorum Lodge (12*l.* 10*s.*) and vols. 9-16 (8*l.* 10*s.*). Under Genealogy are family histories and reprints of parish registers; under Lancashire, volumes of folk-lore, ballads, and legends; and under London works by Hilton Price and Mr. P. Norman, besides a set of 10 vols. of Dr. Sharpe's 'Calendar of Letter-Books,' 1899-1912 (3*l.* 5*s.*). The Addenda include a large number of steel plates and lithographic views of places in America, mostly at 1*s.* 6*d.* each.

Mr. J. A. Neuhuys of Willesden Green in his Catalogue 13 makes a feature of books in French, his list beginning with Edmond About, and finishing with Zola. The early entries afford scope for curious reflections. Thus we have copies of the 'Almanach de Gotha' ranging from 1823 to 1872, and in price from 8*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.*, followed immediately by various issues of the 'Almanach des Gourmands' (5*s.* each). If we wish to see ourselves as others see us, we can turn to M. Charles Bemont's masterly study of 'Simon de Montfort, Comte de Leicester,' 1884 (20*s.*), or Émile Boutmy's 'Le Développement de la Constitution et de la Société politique en Angleterre,' 1887 (10*s.*). Cambrai figures in the present issue of 'N. & Q.,' and Mr. Neuhuys offers 'Chants et Chansons Populaires du Cambresis,' with the airs, 2 vols., 1864-8, for 10*s.* Brunet and Barbier's 'Dictionnaire des Ouvrages Anonymes,' 5 vols., is 2*l.* 15*s.* There are also works on tarot and playing cards, the origin of the gipsies, and the Elzeviers, including a paper on 'Elzevier Bibliography' by our old contributor Chancellor Christie (2*s.* 6*d.*).

Messrs. Simmons & Waters of Leamington Spa begin their Catalogue 307 with several extra-illustrated books, including Angelo's 'Reminiscences,' 177 additional plates, 2 vols., three-quarter morocco, 1904, 10*l.* 10*s.*, and 'Angelo's Picnic,' 72 additional portraits and views, half crimson morocco, 1904, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Rogers's 'Table Talk,' 166 additional portraits and views, 2 vols., three-quarter morocco, 1856, 5*l.* 5*s.*; and Chambers's 'Book of Days,' 110 portraits, 2 vols., half calf, 1860, 5*l.* 5*s.* A complete set of the works of William Hutton, the Birmingham antiquary, with his Life by his daughter, 11 vols., is 13*l.* 13*s.* Under Coinage are W. J. Davis's 'Nineteenth-Century Token Coinage,' 14 plates besides wood engravings, 2*l.*, and Pye's 'Provincial Copper Tokens and Cards of Address,' 3rd ed., 55 copperplates, 1916, 2*l.* 10*s.*

Obituary.

J. S. SHEDLOCK.

All readers interested in the history of music will regret to hear of the death of Mr. John South Shedlock, who, under his surname or his initials J. S. S., was always ready to place his stores of knowledge at the service of 'N. & Q.' He was for a time the musical critic of *The Academy*, and filled the same position on *The Athenæum* from 1901 to 1916. A genial, kind-hearted man, he was a recognized authority on Beethoven and the sonata, and would take an infinite amount of trouble in trying to settle a difficult point for a friend. He was born at Reading on Sept. 29, 1843, and died in hospital on the 9th inst. from the result of an accident.

Notices to Correspondents.

We cannot undertake to answer queries privately, but we will forward advance proofs of answers received if a shilling is sent with the query; nor can we advise correspondents as to the value of old books and other objects or as to the means of disposing of them.

G. J. (Cyprus) and G. W. H.—Forwarded.

J. Willcock ('Magnet Stories').—Anticipated at 12 S. iv. 230.

Aneurin Williams, Carnarvon (Canon David Lloyd, author of 'State Worthies').—The 'Dict. Nat. Biog.' devotes nearly two columns to him and his works.

LONDON, FEBRUARY, 1919.

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Notices to Correspondents.

THE PAST HALF-YEAR, AND THE FUTURE OF 'N. & Q.'

'N. & Q.' has already received congratulations on having weathered the storm: we hope such congratulations are not premature. Most of our readers will feel more reassured when we are able to resume our weekly issue. A semi-monthly issue might perhaps be a step in that direction. At present, however, we see no likelihood of even the latter, and we must say that had we the money to enable us to produce this, we should need convincing that labour, paper, and print would not be more wisely used at the present time in striving to allay the growing unrest, and turning the attention of all to the need of plain living and hard working. Nevertheless we can sympathize with those who feel that 'N. & Q.' is still doing good work in enabling people to turn aside from the hurly-burly for a few hours and find rest and relief in the perusal of its pages.

There is, in our opinion, another matter which at least equals in importance the desirability of our resuming more frequent publication—that is, the issue of a General Index to the last Series, completed in December, 1915. The value of 'N. & Q.' to searchers after knowledge lies largely in accessibility to the treasures stored in its pages—an accessibility that is greatly lessened by the absence of a General Index to the Eleventh Series. The cost, however, involved in preparing and printing a General Index has so far made it impossible to undertake this.

We are glad to be able to say that the result of the last half-year's working shows the comparatively small loss of 7*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*, which has been more than covered by the friends who undertook to pay, if necessary, sixpence more for each issue. We also thank those readers who have already sent their subscriptions without formal application from the office.

The storm that is gathering against the unwarrantably high prices of certain commodities is likely soon to bring about a considerable reduction in the price of paper, though, like other things which were low in price partly because of low wages, paper is likely to command a healthier price than the present generation was accustomed to pay before the War.

The unexpected diminution of loss on the last half-year is again mostly due to the helpfulness of friends who have purchased back numbers of 'N. & Q.' It is, however, increasingly difficult for the proprietor to *give* the time required for editorial and managerial purposes; yet the appreciation of his efforts continually shown makes it difficult for him to relinquish the work until it can be placed in other hands with the confidence that the traditions of the paper will be preserved.

It is hoped to publish the Index for 1918 (price 1*s.* 7*d.* post free) with the March issue.

The Balance-Sheet for the last six months will be forwarded to all who have contributed to the Continuation Fund during that period, or to any one who sends a P.O. for 2*s.* 6*d.*

Promises of help towards our General Index and more frequent publication will be welcomed.

Notes.

'DOUBLE FALSEHOOD': SHAKESPEARE, FLETCHER, AND THEOBALD.

Those most competent to settle the Shakespearian canon accord it a minimum of 36 plays and a maximum of 39, the ones sometimes included and sometimes excluded being 'Titus Andronicus,' 'Edward III.,' and 'The Two Noble Kinsmen.' Can it be that those less conservative critics who have adopted the higher number should add yet another play to their list?

That was the interesting question which met me when an American scholar, Mr. Gamaliel Bradford, jun., sent me some two or three years ago a copy of an article he had written for an American literary magazine (*Modern Language Notes*) on the authorship of 'Double Falsehood,' in which he sought to prove the participation of Fletcher, and hinted at that of Shakespeare. He asked me, as one who had ventured into print more than once in endeavours to settle vexed questions regarding the authorship both of plays attributed to Fletcher and of plays ascribed to Shakespeare, to give him my opinion upon the play he had been studying. This, unfortunately, I was unable to do, because in the whole of Australia there was not, so far as I could ascertain, a copy of 'Double Falsehood.' This lack has now been remedied, a copy of the play having been obtained by the Melbourne Public Library, and this I have lost no time in subjecting to an examination, the result of which I give here.

First, however, let us consider whether there is any reason whatever to connect the play with Shakespeare. Elizabethans may be interested in the proving or disproving of the presence of Fletcher; but the general reader will wish to know the value of the external evidence that connects the name of Shakespeare with this play, which has been so generally assumed to be the work of the eighteenth-century Theobald.

It was, indeed, between 111 and 112 years after Shakespeare's death when 'Double Falshood; or, The Distrest Lovers,' was given to the stage and to the press, with an attribution to Shakespeare as the original author, and an assertion that it had been "now revised and adapted to the stage by Mr. Theobald." As was natural in the circumstances, the play was roundly denounced as a forgery; and Theobald did not lessen the doubt expressed regarding it when, on certain lines being picked out for praise, he claimed those lines as his own. It has also to be remarked that Theobald's action in regard to another play was such as to warrant one in questioning his scrupulousness. In 1716 had been produced as his a play, 'The Perfidious Brother,' which he was accused of having stolen from a man named Mestayer. According to Theobald, Mestayer had given him the plot and something designed to be a play, and he had so entirely recast it in fitting it for the stage that he had felt justified in regarding it as his own. Mestayer, however, subsequently published the play in (so he asserted) the form in which it had been originally written. According to Prof. Lounsbury, it was unactable as it stood, but was certainly the groundwork of Theobald's play, which ought to have been announced as based upon it. It is, however, in Theobald's favour that even his enemies (and he had many) seemed to think there was nothing in the charge brought against him in this matter. In any case, there is a difference between claiming for oneself what is in its essence the work of another man and giving to another credit for work that is one's own. The theory that Theobald forged 'Double Falsehood' is not to be accepted without very good reason. There is, however, another possibility that must be taken into account—the possibility that, finding an old Elizabethan play, he may have committed a double falsehood of his own by pretending that one of the manuscripts bore the name of Shakespeare, and by asserting that the play in its original form had never found its way to the stage.

Theobald met the doubts raised as to a play by Shakespeare "being stifled and lost to the world for above a century" thus: He possessed, he said, three copies: one obtained from a "noble person" (who had acquainted Theobald with "a tradition" that it had been written in the time of Shakespeare's retirement from the stage and given by him to a natural daughter), one purchased "at a good rate," and one "in the handwriting of Mr. Downes, the famous old prompter." He had been "credibly

informed" that this last manuscript "was early in the possession of the celebrated Mr. Betterton, and by him designed to have been usher'd into the world"; but he did not know what accident had prevented the fulfilment of this purpose. This cannot be said to be a very sufficient statement; but it is quite understandable that, if there were such manuscripts in Theobald's possession, he could give no reasonable account of their previous history: they were not likely to be stamped with a record of their experiences. I am not aware that any one of his critics was refuted by a sight of these manuscripts; but neither can it be said that any of them demanded an inspection.

There have been adduced three reasons to make one doubt Theobald's good faith: the first is, the unlikelihood of his having three manuscripts of the play; the second is, the disappearance of those manuscripts; the third is, the omission of the play from his edition of Shakespeare's works subsequently issued.

The first of these does not strike me as of much weight. Theobald, if meditating a revising of the play to fit it for the stage (for it seems to have been a genuine belief of Theobald's that it had never been acted, the memory of its having been produced having probably died out long before the time of Mr. Downes), would probably seek to get all the copies he could, especially as the value of his copyright would be seriously impaired if some one else published the play as it had stood in the original.

The second argument is more cogent. Theobald's library, containing a number of old plays, was sold in 1744 after his death, and it has been suggested that the Shakespeare play in manuscript subsequently destroyed by Warburton's notorious cook was one of the copies of the original version of 'Double Falsehood.' If we could say definitely that when Theobald's effects were sold there was among them no manuscript of a play purporting to be by Shakespeare, the opponents of Theobald would have a good case; as it is, all that is to be said is that the matter is left indefinite: we have had other cases of manuscripts of old plays disappearing; and, moreover, the early part of the eighteenth century did not attach the importance to Shakespeare's work that we do.

The third point to which I have referred has not much in it: to have included 'Double Falsehood' in his edition of Shakespeare would presumably have interfered with Theobald's copyright of the play, or at any rate with his profits. This copyright had been granted to him for fourteen years, and he naturally would not wish it disturbed, as it still had some eight years to run when his edition of Shakespeare was produced. There is, then, no really sound reason for doubting Theobald's honesty in the matter.

The source of the play is to be found in the story of Cardenio in 'Don Quixote,' which was first published in the original Spanish in 1605, and in its English translation by Shelton in 1612. It is noteworthy that the publication of this English translation was quickly followed by the appearance of a play on the subject of Cardenio. On May 20, 1613, John Hemings was paid on behalf of the King's players for presenting at Court half-a-dozen plays, among which was one called 'Cardano' or 'Cardenno'; and on June 8 he again presented this play, which a later entry described as 'Cardema' and 'Cardenna.' There need be no question that this was a play on the subject of the Cardenio story. Like so many other plays, it drops out of notice after these early productions, and the next we hear of it is the entry of a drama described as "The History of Cardenio by Mr. Fletcher and Shakespeare" in the Stationers' Register in 1653 for publication by Humphrey Moseley.

It will be said that an attribution after a lapse of forty years is not of much value, especially when made by a publisher who was in the habit of fraudulently securing the registration of two separate plays as one by the simple device of entering the one not only under its own title, but under that of another play as well, the two titles being given as alternatives; but there are some very strong reasons nevertheless for thinking Moseley's entry genuine. In the first place, he did not, so far as is known, ever deliberately ascribe a play to some one who had had nothing to do with its authorship. Presumably, therefore, the names of Shakespeare and Fletcher were on the manuscript he possessed. Secondly, we now know that a play on this very subject was presented by the company with which Shakespeare and Fletcher were most prominently connected—the only company, indeed, with which, so far as is known,

Shakespeare was ever connected. Thirdly, its production synchronizes with the supposed collaboration of these two authors in 'The Two Noble Kinsmen' (probably 1613) and 'Henry VIII.' (1613). Fourthly, all these facts fit in with the statement by Theobald that for the play he published on this very subject Shakespeare was to some extent responsible.

Against these arguments for the soundness of Moseley's attribution are to be set two—the play was not included in any edition of the works of Shakespeare, and it was not included in either of the collections of plays published under the joint names of Beaumont and Fletcher. Moseley was the publisher of the Beaumont and Fletcher folio of 1647, but presumably he did not obtain possession of this play till later, since he did not present it for registration till some six years afterwards; and the folio of 1679, though it contains an additional 18 plays, including one for which neither author was in any way responsible, does not contain one which had not already appeared in print. Similarly, too late for inclusion in the first two folios of Shakespeare, the play's exclusion from the folio of 1664 is of no significance when we consider that the 7 additional plays included therein (all of which, with one exception, the critics are practically unanimous in rejecting) had all of them been published earlier in quarto. The publishers may not have been able to obtain possession of Moseley's manuscript, and may even have been ignorant of its existence.

But, while I have exhausted the arguments, other than æsthetic, against the identification of Theobald's play with the work of Shakespeare and Fletcher, I have by no means exhausted the arguments in favour of such identification. It is to be understood that Theobald had no knowledge that 'Cardenio' had ever been produced (his sincerity on that score is scarcely to be questioned), and that he was ignorant that the names of Shakespeare and Fletcher had ever been connected in regard to a play on the subject. Had it been otherwise, can we suppose that he would have failed to make much of the fact? Again, we have the interesting circumstance that Theobald's enemies and critics—ignorant, be it remembered, of any reason to suppose that Fletcher had any connexion with the play—pointed out that "the colouring, diction, and characters" were "nearer to the style and manner of Fletcher" than to those of Shakespeare, and the further circumstance that Theobald (who, had he been aware that Fletcher and Shakespeare were supposed to have collaborated in a play on this subject, would have eagerly welcomed the suggestion) indignantly denied the correctness of their view. The knowledge we now possess as to the production of 'Cardenio' and as to its entry for publication shows us that those who disbelieved in the Shakespearian authorship of the play put forward an argument that really tends with us towards the acceptance of the idea of Shakespeare's participation (for, if Fletcher be admitted to be present in 'Double Falsehood,' we have made a long step towards the identification of the play with 'Cardenio,' and consequently towards the connexion of Shakespeare with it); and it further shows us that Theobald vigorously repulsed an argument that we cannot now but regard as favourable to his cause.

E. H. C. Oliphant.

Melbourne.

(To be continued.)

THE 'NEW ENGLISH DICTIONARY': CHANGES IN ACCENTUATION, &c.

In the following notes on the 'N.E.D.' the words are cited as accented in the Dictionary.

A'ccess. — *A'ccess* the word "early" became, says the Dictionary. Yes; in Milton, in Dryden. But Shelley still has *acce'ss*—of course, Shakespeare had, always — once *a'ccess*. Wordsworth also once.

Alli'es.—There is difference, not only in conversational use, but in poetry. Shelley already had

Have been abandoned by their faithless *a'llies.*
The Arnaut, Servian, and Albanian *a'llies.*

Now, Gerald Gould's 'Monogamy,' 1918,

Taking for *a'llies* music and good wine.

Lady Sarah Lennox, 1760, noted that her king "laid the accents on the first syllable of *Allys* and *Revenues*, which is after the Scottish pronunciation." (Generally, of course, Scottish and Irish accenting, if differing from English, is older, and later on in the word.)

The Dictionary frequently cites—as former dictionaries cited—poets, against the only accenting it allows. And poets of to-day.

Co'nsummate (*vb.*).—Accented *consu'mmate* "until within the last few years." True, generally. But Wordsworth (d. 1850) has only *co'nsummate*. And though Pope (d. 1744) or a co-worker has *consu'mmate* ('Odyssey,' xx.), Shakespeare (d. 1616) has

To *co'nsummate* this business happily
('K. John,' V. vii. 95).
There shall we *co'nsummate* our spousal rites
('Titus Andronicus').

In fact, Dr. Johnson's 1755 note is, "anciently accented on the first syllable."

Co'ntrary.—The Poet Laureate of this hour:—

Now fate that look'd *contra'ry* hath fulfill'd
('Demeter,' l. 899).
By faint *contra'ry* wind stay'd in her cruise.
('Elegy' in 1890).

Spenser (d. 1599), as one might expect at his date, has

Forcibly driven with *contra'ry* tides.

Yet Shakespeare indeed has nearly always *co'ntrary*.

E'xculpate.—Robert Bridges in 1890 ('Affliction of Poland') had not shifted the accent to the first syllable:—

What marvel in me wrought
Shall quite *excu'lpate* thee?

Expre'ss (adj.).—Shakespeare has, once, *e'xpress*:—

As bid me tell my tale in *e'xpress* words
('K. John,' IV. ii. 234).

But, e.g., Sir H. Taylor in modern days:—

Save at the *e'xpress* instance of the Earl
('Philip van Artevelde,' ii. 6).

Extre'me (adj.).—No note is taken of a poetic tradition *e'xtreme*—from Shakespeare's plays to Swinburne:—

Or snows on the *e'xtreme* hills, or iron land
Where no spring is ('Atalanta').
And breathless gates and *e'xtreme* hills of heaven
(*ib.*).
For *e'xtreme* loathing and supreme desire (*ib.*).
In the *e'xtreme* range and race of life
('Bothwell,' I. i.).

Sir H. Taylor, in 1834, had quoted contemporary verse:—

And heartless weariness of *e'xtreme* age.

Quinte'ssence. — *Qui'ntessence* in Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, Ford, Milton, Davies, Donne —down to Archbishop Alexander:—

An Oxford of a more majestic growth,
A Rome that sheds no blood, and makes no slave;
The perfect flower and *qui'ntessence* of both.

Dr. Johnson in 1755 had given *quinte'ssence*, but had cited poets against himself.

Two notes on other subjects may be added:—

Management (Fr. *ménagement*).—In this sense obsolete, says the 'N.E.D.,' quoting Burke's 'Letter,' 1790: "You certainly do not always convey to me your opinions with the greatest tenderness and *management*"; and giving as the last example of the word Mill's 'British India,' 1818. Cardinal Newman writes, 1864:—

"The truest expedience is to answer right out when you are asked: the wisest economy is to have no *management*; the best prudence is not to be a coward" (end of Note F to 'Apologia').

One-sided.—The earliest reference given is 1833. None is given for *one-sidedness*. Mill, concerning Wordsworth, writes to Sterling, October, 1831:—

"The next thing that struck me was the extreme comprehensiveness and philosophic spirit which is in him. By these expressions I mean the direct antithesis of what the Germans most expressively call *one-sidedness*"—*Einseitigkeit*.

W. F. P. Stockley.

Woodside, Tivoli, Cork.

THE CORRESPONDENCE OF RICHARD EDWARDS, 1669–79.

(See 12 S. iii. 1, 44, 81, 122, 161, 205, 244 262, 293, 323, 349, 377, 409, 439, 470, 498; iv. 39, 96, 151, 209, 267, 321.)

Letter XCIV.

Samuel Bullivant to Richard Edwards.

(O.C. 3759.)

Singee March 12th 1672/3

Mr Richard Edwards
and Respected Freind

I have not of late heard fr[om you] and (if I bee not mistaken) you are my D[ebtor for] a Letter or 2, but my business being of no grea[t con]sequence, suppose your more solid affaires [ma]y occation your silence. I understand your health by Mr Elwes (which am glad to heare). The peon that came up with the rarities returning, I would [not] omitt this oportunity of sending to you. In my last to you I desired you to send mee word whether [you] received a silver coja* directed to you to send fo[rward to] Mr Clavell. Tis now 3 months since I sent it† [?] I have no newes

* See Letter V.
† See Letter LXIII.

of its arrivall; it went with the Factory bookes. Pray in your next let mee know if it came to your hand. I had [illegible] Chest [sen]t mee from my Brother in England, which has laine [at] Hugly this 5 months. Twas sent to Mr Bagnold to [send] forward (who dying) suppose tis forgotten [and] they know not whose tis. If it bee not already sent, if it shall come to your Factory, please dispeed it to mee by the primo boates. Tis a sad thing to live thus out of the world as wee doe here that in 10 Months time wee cannot receive any thing sent us from our Freinds. I am afraid the Contents of it (which I yet know not) are spoiled with so long lying in the Godownes.*

I would desire you to send mee a good strong silke bridle, such a one as Mr Read had once from your Factory, also 2 set of strings for horse maine[s], handsome colours (of about 2 rups. ps. each). I have seen them in Ballasore good ones of the [? finer sort]. Pray send them by the Primo Cossid that [illegible] they are ready, they being for a Freind that [? sent a] peon for them and place their costs to my account. I have great need of a ps. Mulmull† and Cossaes which formerly wrote to you for. I hope you remember to purchase them for mee.

Pray present my humble service to Mr Vincent and desire him to send mee 6 or 8 seer of shott of 2 or 3 sorts (if hee has not disposed of that hee had when I was there), and what hee shall demand for it please to satisfie him. Also if you have any store of English powder by you, please to send mee 4 or 6 Ounces, it being for priming, and you will much oblige mee. If the money you have of mine in your hand bee not sufficient to pay for all these things I write for, let mee know and I shall order you the Overplus, or if you shall have occation for any thing here, shall send it you.

Excuse my being so toedious, it being seldome I have oppertunity of sending to you, unless will send a [cossid] on purpose, which you know would cause Crutch.‡ Have not more at present save presentation of my kind respects to your selfe, Mr Marshal, etca. freinds with you, and subscribe

Your reall freind and servant

Saml: Bullyvant

* Godown, a warehouse, probably derived from Malay *gadong*, a storeroom, through Tel. *gidangi*, Tam. *kidangu*, a place where goods lie.

† *Malmal*, muslin.

‡ *A dilemma. The more usual spelling of this obsolete expression is "crotch."*

My service to Mr Naylor and Wife,* who I heare of have a boy. Tell them I wish them much joy of it.

Pray send mee what newes currantt from Ballasore or Hugly and let mee know where Mr Smith is to reside. I heare hee is for this place desigened.† If so, pray lett mee know in your next. You may inquire it as from your selfe nott mentioning my name.

Mr Carpenter not yet arrived. Idem

S. B.

[Endorsed] For Mr Richard Edwards
Merchant In Cassimbuzar

[Beneath this is written] Sir, pray send a silke reine, or 2 extraordnary if one should breake. S. B.

Letter XCV.

John Billingsley to Richard Edwards.

(O.C. 3771.)

[John Billingsley, son of John Billingsley, "citizen and goldsmith, London," was elected writer on Nov. 13, 1667, and was thus a contemporary of Edwards in the Company's service. He sailed in the Unicorn, and arrived in India on Sept. 10, 1668. From "the Coast" he proceeded to Bengal, and was employed at the factories of Hūgli and Balasor. On Feb. 9, 1671, he was married at Hūgli, but the name of the bride is not given. In their General Letter of Dec. 31, 1672, the Bengal Council recommended Billingsley for "encouragement" and advancement, he "having now served your Worships five years in one station and in this time having taken much paines in keeping your Registers and other bookes of accounts." In December, 1676, Billingsley, having attained to the rank of "merchant" by nine years' service, signed a bond for 2,000*l.*, giving as one security his father John Billingsley of "Whitechappell." He was now Second at Balasor, where he had built a house, and no longer "keept under every favoured of the great ones," as he complained to Edwards in 1674. But further promotion was denied him, for he was one of the earliest victims of the epidemic of 1677. Administration of his goods was granted to his father on Sept. 3, 1678. See 'Court Minutes,' vol. xxva, p. 45, vol. xxvi. pp. 62, 67, 87, vol. xxxii. p. 73; 'Factory Records,' Hugli, vol. iv., Kasimbazar, vol. i.; 'Letter Book,' vol. vi. p. 275; Harl. MS. 4254, fol. 13; 'Diaries of Streynsham Master,' ed. Temple, vol. ii. pp. 18, 72; P.C.C. Admons.]

* John Naylor, the Company's silk dyer at Kāsimbāzār.

† There was no truth in this report, as on Smith's dismissal from Dacca in Jan., 1673, he had been ordered to come to Hūgli.

Ballasore the 27th March 1673

Mr Richard Edwards
Esteemed Friend

I crave pardon for my long silence: it has pleased god to visset mee with a bluddy flux* ever sence your departure hence, that hath brought me so weake that I have not stured out of my Chamber upperd of two months. But thanks be to God I am upon the mending hand.

What newes wee have from the Coast I have sent you. Wee and the Dutch have had a great fight at home, but not much dammage don to us but the lost [*sic*] of the Ryall James, which was fired, where his Ryall Hiness was in, but hee made his escape aboard of another. Wee have taken and burnt a great many of there ships, which they were never so rowted befor as they have beene now.† The french and wee by land hath taken forty one townes and seaven Castels from them, that the states of Holland are most undon,‡ and 'tis beleaved wee shall have sudden newes of peace, which pray god send.

The Dutch have taken seaven Metchlepatam boates laden with the Companys goods going to the Fort, to a great vally. They have taken a ship that Mr Lock and Mr Winter was in [? by] which our friends at Metchlepatam will have a great loss.§

It is reported they have taken the Companys ships [*sic*] Returne upon the south Seas, and 4 of our Europe ships upon the Coast of Surrat and one ship that belong[s] to the President that came from Jappan very richly laden. that the Dutch reports that her laden [*sic*] was most Gold. Wee hope this newes may not bee true.* Wee doe expect newes every day from Surrat, then wee shall know the truth of it, which shall advise you of. Bad times, pray god send us better. The Moores† have taken Santamay from the french so that they are all fled.‡ This is all the newes at present sturring, so having not more to trouble you at this time, but with mine and my wifes kind respects to your selfe. If you lack any thing here I am free to serve you, so remaine

Your ever loving Friend to serve you
John Billingsley

Mr Hall is not gon home, and is a comming from the Fort to Metchlepatam, if not here

[Endorsed] To Mr Richard Edwards
Merchant In Cassumbuzar

R. C. Temple.

(*To be concluded.*)

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* Dysentery. See Letter XXVI.

† Billingsley is referring to the battle of Southwold, which took place on May 28, 1672, when De Ruyter's squadron sailed against the Duke of York. Both English and Dutch claimed the victory: the Duke of York because he had lost only one ship of the line and had destroyed three of those of his enemies, while the Dutch posed as conquerors in right of the damage they had done and of the death of the distinguished Admiral Lord Sandwich, who, with his two sons, perished in the flames on the Royal James. It was, however, the Prince from which the Duke of York escaped when she was practically wrecked, but she was towed to the rear while the Duke, hidden by smoke, crept out of the cabin window into his boat and passed to the St. Michael.

‡ In 1672 the United Provinces were attacked on all sides. Louis XIV., then in alliance with England, collected his forces on the Sambre and at Sedan, when town after town went down before them, for the Dutch were utterly unprepared for invasion, and the battle of Southwold was the result of an attempt by De Witt and De Ruyter to make a second dash at the Thames and thus prevent the English and French from coalescing.

§ In January, 1673 (O.C. 3730, 3742), Agent William Langhorne reported the loss of three boats from Masulipatam, laden with calicoes valued at 5800 pagodas, and stated that they were taken by the Dutch in retaliation for the seizure of their "Vingerlah Yaucht" (yacht for Vingurla, near Goa). In February the number had increased to five ('Factory Records,' Fort St. George, vol. xvii.), but seven seems to be an exaggeration. There appears also to be an inaccuracy as regards the "ship that Mr. Lock and Mr. Winter was in," for Sir Edward Winter had already sailed to England in the Bombay Merchant in January, 1672. Edward Lock, who was "second to Sir Edward Winter" in 1668, may have been in the captured vessel, but I have found no corroboration of the statement.

* This report was only partially correct. The Return from Japan, which was to have gone to Surat to be laden for England, was for several months thought to have fallen into the hands of the Dutch, but it was subsequently ascertained that she was left at Taiwan (Formosa) on Nov. 19, 1672, "to stay till the next Monsoon" (Letter Book, vol. v. p. 63). No ships were taken by the Dutch off Surat, but the Hannibal and Experiment were both seized near Malacca. The Recovery, belonging to Matthew Gray, President of Surat, escaped the Dutch off Ceylon, but the Philip and Ann, another privately owned vessel from Bombay, was, on her return from Siam, also taken off Malacca (O.C. 3743, 376).

† Muhammadans.

‡ The French, who took St. Thomé, near Madras, in 1672, were repeatedly attacked by the forces of the King of Golconda, but had not, at this date, been compelled to relinquish their conquest.

First American Soldiers to fall in the Great War.—They were killed during a German raid on the trenches at the village of Bathelémont, twelve miles from Nancy, one being shot and two stabbed with poignards. A monument designed by M. Louis Majorelle commemorates the incident. A few months ago the U.S. Ambassador dedicated the monument, the ceremony, however, taking place at Nancy, as Bathelémont was too hot. A full description of the ceremony, based on the Ambassador's report to Washington, appeared in *The New York Herald* of Dec. 22, 1918. On one side of the monument is the legend "Lorraine to the United States." The other side reads :—

Here
in Lorraine territory
repose
the three first
American soldiers
killed by the enemy
on November 3, 1917.
Corporal James B. Gresham
(of Evansville),
Private Thomas F. Enright
(of Pittsburg),
Private Merle D. Hay
(of Clidden).
As worthy sons of their great
and noble nation they have
fought for Justice, Liberty
and Civilization against
German Imperialism,
the scourge of the human race.
They died on the battlefield.

It would be interesting to know the names of the first British soldiers to fall.

J. M. Bulloch.

Tanks in the Great War.—In view of possible controversy in future years as to the origin of Tanks, it may be well to preserve in 'N. & Q.' the following cutting from *The Morning Post* of Dec. 18, 1918 :—

Facts about Tanks.—The origin and evolution of Tanks have so long puzzled the non-military mind, which in the mist of many disputants for the honour of the work could not equitably adjust the claims, that the information given on a souvenir card at a dinner of the Designs Branch of the Mechanical Warfare (Tanks) Department will be welcome. The facts were set out thus :

Question.	Answer.
Who "invented" the first Tank?	No one.
Who designed the first Tank?	Major Wilson and Sir William Tritton.
Who originated the all-round track?	Major Wilson, in August, 1915.
Who built the first Tank?	Sir W. Tritton, at Foster's, Lincoln.
Who authorized the *expenditure* of public *money for the first Tanks?*	Mr. Winston Churchill.
Who suggested the design of the "Gun Carrier"?	Major Greg.
Who originally organized the M.W.D.?	Sir A. Stern, K.B.E.
What firms produced Tanks in quantities?	Messrs. Foster, Lincoln, and Metropolitan Co., Birmingham.
When did they first go into action?	September 5, 1916.
Who led them, getting 23 out of 28 "over the top"?	Lieut.-Col. Summers, D.S.O.
Can there be any finality in design of these land ships?	No more than there can be finality in design of sea ships.

J. R. H.

Tennyson and Opium.—Looking into a volume of 'N. & Q.' of 1895, I have come across (8 S. vii. 348) this query :—

"Thirty-five years ago, or more, it was commonly reported that Tennyson was an opium-eater. Has this ever been confirmed or contradicted?"

There was one reply (*ibid.*, p. 495) of little or no value.

The following extracts show what Tennyson thought of opium-eating, and go far to prove that the report was false. They are taken from an autograph letter which I have. It is not dated, but a passage in it about trouble with his eyesight places the date, almost certainly, in 1831. The postmark (date illegible) is Spilsby. The watermark date is 1830. The letter was written to one of his Cambridge friends, whose name, though he died many years ago, I suppress.

"Hollo!...., ...! for shame! what are you about—musing, & brooding & dreaming & opium-eating yourself out of this life into the next? Awake, arise or be for ever fallen. Shake yourself you Owl o' the turret you! come forth you cat-a-mountain—you shall chew no more cud. I swear by Spedding's speech & Hallam's essay, by the right hand of Tennant & the eyes of Thompson, by the impetuous pomp of the taller—& the voluptuous quiverings of the eyeglass of the smaller—Scotchman, I swear by the mildness of Heath & the memory of Trench that thou shalt chew no more cud. What! is St. Anne dead? Is there not cakes & ales? is there not toddies? is there not bacchies? is there not pipes? smoke negrofoot an thou wilt but in the name of all that is near & dear unto thee I prythee take no opium—it were better that a millstone were hung about thy neck & that thou wert thrown into the Cam....

"I think you mentioned a renewal of your acquaintance with the fishermen, which may possibly occur if you will leave off the aforesaid drug, if you do not I can foresee nothing for you but stupefaction, aneurism, confusion, horror & death.

Thine, dear ....
to the end of time
A. T."

It should be noted that the letter was written when Tennyson was a young man of twenty-two to an intimate friend of equal age.

It may be that the unhappy propensity of the friend was shifted by rumour to Tennyson himself. The preservation of the letter leads one to believe that it had an effective influence. ROBERT PIERPOINT.

8 Cleveland Square, W.

DICKENS'S 'OUR MUTUAL FRIEND': A TOPOGRAPHICAL SLIP. — Dickens was so famed for his exact knowledge of London topography that I was surprised, on re-reading 'Our Mutual Friend' recently, to come across what appears to be a departure from his usual accuracy. In chap. iii., where Mortimer and Eugene pay their visit to Jesse Hexham's abode, we are told concerning the cab in which they took their journey, "The wheels rolled on, and rolled down by the Monument, and by the Tower, and by the docks, down by Ratcliffe and by Rotherhithe," &c. Rotherhithe is, of course, on the other side of the river. I do not know whether this inaccuracy has been noticed before. F. A. RUSSELL.

HERRICK'S DEBT TO ANDREW WILLET.—In looking through the commentaries and 'Synopsis Papismi' of Andrew Willet, it is evident to me that the poet Herrick was familiar with these volumes. Some of Willet's quotations from the Fathers and other writers have been skilfully translated by the poet into English verse. I could give many instances, but confine myself to one.

Willet quotes Augustine on predestination: "Indurare Deus dicitur, quem mollire noluerit"; which Herrick translates ('Noble Numbers,' 250):—

God's said our hearts to harden then,
Whenas His grace not supples men.

JOSEPH HEALD WARD.

Exmouth.

SHERIDAN ON PUFFS.—It is evident that Sheridan took some hints for the well-known passage about puffs in 'The Critic' from an Essay on Puffs printed in *The London Magazine* for June, 1735, p. 295; with a reference to *Grubstreet Journal*, June 12, no. 285. If it has not been noticed, the latter part of it may be worth reproducing:—

"These *Puffs* may be divided logically into *material* and *formal*, *true* and *false*, *affirmative* and *negative*. The *material puff* differs from the *formal*, in that it is not inserted as a Paragraph of News, with the Introduction *we hear*, or the like; but often makes part of an *Advertisement*, and sometimes of a *Title Page*. In the two other Divisions the Branches are very unequal; the *false* being much more numerous than the *true*, and the *affirmative* than the *negative*. For tho' the Generality of *puffs* are not literally *false*, they are expressed so equivocally, that they may be taken in a double Sense.

"They may be divided mathematically into *direct*, *oblique*, and *circular*. The *direct* is that, in which the Subject Matter of the *puff* is related directly as a Piece of News, of which every Circumstance makes an essential Part of the Puff; as this in *Fog's Journal*, *April* 12. 'We hear, that several Gentlemen from *Rome*, *Paris*, and other foreign Universities, have been ordered to send thither an Account of the Disputations of the Oratory.' In the *oblique puff*, a Piece of News is related which seems at first to have no Tendency to a *puff*, and yet concludes with some Circumstance, for the Sake of which alone the whole was inserted. As when it is said, 'That at such a Time, in such a Place, such a Person fell from his Horse, and broke his Leg: which being set by such a Surgeon, he is in a fair Way of Recovery.' The *circular puff* is that which mentions nothing directly to recommend either Things or Persons, and yet is published with no other View. Such is that *material puff* which has appeared so often in the Form of an *Advertisement*, 'Just published, and given Gratis, *Marriage Ceremonies* with a long &c. given *Gratis* up one Pair of Stairs, at the Sign of Dr. *Chamberlen's* famous *Anodyne* Necklace, &c.'"

G. E. P. A.

GEORGE STEPNEY AT VIENNA. (See 2 S. xi. 225; 10 S. vii. 8.)—Some new data of interest in relation to Dr. Edmond Halley's two missions to Vienna (1702–3) might, perhaps, be recovered upon examination of item 8 in Catalogue 114 issued by Mr. P. M. Barnard of Tunbridge Wells. The item is described as follows:—

"Austria, Hungary, and the Grand Alliance, 1702-5 and 6.—The Stepney-Cardonnel Correspondence. A collection of 180 official copies of letters and documents sent during the years 1702-5-6 by George Stepney, British Envoy at Vienna, to Adam de Cardonnel, secretary to the Duke of Marlborough from about 1692 throughout the campaigns to about 1707. 1702-6."

From the notes appended I extract the following:—

"This is a most remarkable series of letters which, up to the present, does not appear to have been published....It is doubtful whether there is another account of these transactions available in English....The correspondence seems to have escaped the notice of the Historical Manuscripts Commission."

EUGENE F. MCPIKE.

Chicago.

BADULLA, CEYLON: TOMBSTONE INSCRIPTION.—An interesting photograph of an ancient *bo* tree at Badulla, Ceylon, shows a tombstone embedded in its trunk. As far as I can make out, the inscription refers to Mrs. Sophia Wilson, daughter of the Rev.

—— Battersbee of Stratford-upon-Avon, and wife of Douglas Wilson, Resident and Agent, who died at Badulla after three days' illness on 24 M....(?), aged 24 years. I shall be pleased to send the name of the publisher of the photograph to any one interested. J. Ardagh.

35 Church Avenue, Drumcondra, Dublin.

Queries.

We must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

'N. & Q.': its Offspring in Other Countries.—Les *Notes and Queries* m'intéressent infiniment, et je désirerais beaucoup savoir s'il existe d'autres revues conçues dans cet esprit et ayant un programme analogue. En France je connais depuis longtemps notre *Intermédiaire des Chercheurs et des Curieux*. Y a-t-il pareilles revues en Allemagne, aux Etats Unis, au Canada, en Australie, en Suisse, en Belgique, en Espagne, &c., et en général dans les pays de langues anglaise, allemande, ou espagnole ?

Si vous pouviez me renseigner à ce sujet, je vous en serais tout à fait reconnaissant.

L. Treich.

Haute-Loire.

[In 'N. & Q.' for Feb. 10, 1883 (6 S. vii. 105), mention was made of French, Spanish, Italian, Dutch, and American descendants of 'N. & Q.'; but we are not aware how many have survived the vicissitudes of the past four years.]

Samuel Johnson and Ben Jonson.—The reviewer of 'Boethius,' &c., in *The Times Literary Supplement* of Dec. 26, 1918, writes :—

"As Johnson would say, vitality sufficient to preserve them from putrefaction."

Carlyle ('Past and Present,' book ii. chap. ii.) says :—

"A certain degree of salt, as Ben Jonson reminds us, is indispensable to keep the very body from destruction of the frightfulest sort: to 'save us,' says he, 'the expense of *salt*.'"

Will one of your readers kindly supply references to the original passages ?

J. L.

Edinburgh.

Matthew Arnold and "Anglo-Saxon contagion."—Matthew Arnold began his address on Milton in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, Feb. 13, 1888 (later printed in '*Essays in Criticism*, Second Series'), with the words: "The most eloquent voice of our century uttered, shortly before leaving the world, a warning cry against 'the Anglo-Saxon contagion.'"

To whom does Arnold refer, and to what passage ? J. P. Malleson.

[At 11 S. ii. 318, 376, and 438 Emerson, Victor Hugo, and Coleridge were suggested by different correspondents as answering to Matthew Arnold's description; but no one settled the question by identifying the quotation. We hope that Mr. Malleson may be more fortunate.]

Matthew Arnold: Proving a Negative.—Dr. Saintsbury, 'Peace of the Augustans,' p. 8, says :—

"It never happened—none of it, as Mr. Matthew Arnold rashly observed of certain other transactions, without being able to produce the slightest evidence to prove the negative," &c.

To what statement in Matthew Arnold does Prof. Saintsbury allude ? J. L.

"Nunquam minus solus quam cum solus."—I have always heard and read that this line owes its origin to St. Bernard of Clairvaux in the sense that the Divine omnipresence precludes absolute solitude, but De Quincey gives it another source and significance in his 'Brevia,' *s.v.* 'The Latin Word *Felix*' :—

"When Cicero speaks of his *nunquam minus solus quam cum solus*, he is announcing what he feels to be, and knows will be, accepted as a very extraordinary fact. For even *in rure* it is evident that friends made it a duty of friendship to seek out and relieve their rusticating friends."

If from Cicero, where is this proverb (current as such) to be found ? Possibly St. Bernard adopted and adapted it from him.

J. B. McGovern.

St. Stephen's Rectory, C.-on-M., Manchester.

[King's 'Classical and Foreign Quotations,' 3rd ed., supplies the answer: "1836. Nunquam se plus agere quam nihil quum ageret; nunquam minus solum esse quam quum solus esset. Cic. 'Rep.' 1. 17, 27.....Saying of P. Scipio Africanus, quoted by Cato, to whom is also attributed 'Nunquam se minus otiosum esse quam quum otiosus esset,' in Cic. 'Off.' 3, 1, 1."]

Burial at Sea: Four Guns fired for an Officer.—In 1638 Peter Mundy, who was then a member of Courteen's Association, was in the ship Sun sailing from Mauritius to Madagascar. On June 10,

"Mr. Thomas Woollman, our Master, Died, and was buried in a decentt Manner, with 3 volleies of Smalle shotte and 4 peeces off greatt ordnance, the even Number off greatt gunnes allwaies signiffying the Death off some principall Man or officer in the shippe."

Is Mundy's last assertion correct, and does the custom still obtain ? If not, was it confined to ships of the East India Company

and allied associations, and when was it discontinued? I have failed to get any definite information on the point.

R. C. Temple.

Clay Balls as Christmas Collecting Boxes.—Peter Mundy, a Cornishman, in describing some Portuguese sports that he saw at Macao in 1637, says that the competitors used "little round hollow empty earthen halffe baked balles....beeing like to such as are made For servauntts to gather Mony att Christmas etts. festivalls."

Can any reader inform me whether such collecting boxes were peculiar to Cornwall (Mundy was born at Penryn), and whether there is any record substantiating Mundy's statement? I have failed to find any trace of the custom.

R. C. Temple.

Goldsworthy as a Place-Name.—In continuation of my inquiries regarding the Goldsworthy family (see 12 S. iv. 185, 228, 258), I am advised that there is also a place-name "Goldsworthy," and I ask for any information from your readers on this point. I shall take pleasure in replying direct.

John Goldsworthy Adams.

49 Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn, New York.

[Bartholomew's 'Gazetteer of the British Isles' states that there is a tithing named Goldsworth in the parish of Woking, six miles north of Guildford, in Surrey.]

Borough Courts: "Jur de la vile."—Can any of your readers inform me what exactly is meant by "jur de la vile"? The phrase occurs in accounts of the legal procedure of borough courts. A defendant, unless he is a foreigner, is entitled to an adjournment to this "town day" after his appearance to answer his summons. Was it the regular weekly meeting of the borough court, or has it some special significance?

J. S. F.

Vauvenargues: "La clarté est la bonne foi des philosophes."—Schopenhauer in his 'Fourfold Root of Sufficient Reason' (chap. i. § 3) attributes to Vauvenargues the following epigram: "La clarté est la bonne foi des philosophes." But I cannot find it in the works of the Frenchman. Schopenhauer may have compounded it from recollections of nos. 4 and 5 of Vauvenargues' 'Réflexions et Maximes': 4. "La clarté orne les pensées profondes." 5. "L'obscurité est le royaume de l'erreur." But, if Schopenhauer really quoted from Vauvenargues, perhaps some reader can give the exact reference.

W. M. T.

Oxford.

S. T. Coleridge on Immortality.—The Rev. Samuel Minton, on the title-page of his 'Unworthy of Eternal Life' (in reply to Canon Liddon), quotes from S. T. C. without a reference:—

"I am confident that the doctrine [of conditional immortality] would be a far stronger motive than the present: for, no man will believe eternal misery of himself, but millions would admit that if they did not amend their lives they would be undeserving of living for ever."

Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' supply the reference? It is probably to some letter or conversation. I cannot find it in S. T. C.'s 'Works.'

W. M. T.

Scotch University Graduates.—Are there any published works dealing with, or giving lists of, graduates of the Scotch Universities—Edinburgh, Glasgow, &c.?

Consett, co. Durham. J. W. Fawcett.

[The British Museum Catalogue contains the following works relating to the subject:—

Aberdeen.

List of persons admitted to the degree of Master of Arts, in the University and King's College of Aberdeen, from the year 1800 inclusive. pp. 57. Aberdeen, 1856. 8vo.

Lists of officers. University and King's College, Aberdeen, 1495-1860. By P. J. A[nderson]. pp. 94. [Aberdeen,] University Press, 1893. 4to.

Roll of alumni in Arts of the University and King's College of Aberdeen, 1596-1860. Edited by Peter J. Anderson. pp. xiii, 275. 1900. 4to.

Edinburgh.

A catalogue of the graduates in the faculties of Art, Divinity, and Law, of the University of Edinburgh, since its foundation. Edinburgh, 1858. 8vo. [Edited by D. Laing.]

Alphabetical list of graduates....from 1859 to 1888. With historical appendix. pp. 139. Edinburgh [1889]. 8vo.

List of the graduates in Medicine in the University of Edinburgh from 1705 to 1866. (Alphabetical index of names.) 2 pt. Edinburgh, Neill & Co., 1867. 8vo.

Glasgow.

A roll of the graduates of the University of Glasgow from 31st December, 1727, to 31st December, 1897, with short biographical notes. By W. Innes Addison. pp. x, 695. Glasgow, MacLehose & Sons, 1898. 8vo.

The matriculation albums of the University of Glasgow from 1728 to 1858. Transcribed and annotated by....W. Innes Addison. pp. xiv, 607. Glasgow, 1913. 4to.

St. Andrews.

Discipulorum nomina in Collegio S. Salvatoris et Divi Leonardi in Academia Andreana, 1842 [1846]. 4 pt. Andreapoli, A. Reid, 1845. 8vo.

The matriculation roll of the University of Saint Andrews, 1747–1897. Edited, with introduction and index, by James Maitland Anderson. Edinburgh, 1905 [and later], Blackwood & Sons. 8vo.

There are also some lists of graduates in special years or subjects.]

Back-Magazine Dealers.—I shall be grateful if any correspondent will give the name and address of some "back-magazine" dealer. Not long ago I went to Paternoster Row, intending to get certain magazines, if in stock, from Messrs. Charles Humphreys & Co., from whom I had bought many at various times; but I was told at a shop near by that Messrs. Humphreys had left, and my informant did not know their new address. Of course there are many shops in London and elsewhere in which there are small or large lots of bygone magazines, but I know of none now where they are stocked according to titles and dates.

Robert Pierpoint.

8 Cleveland Square, W.

Iona: its Etymology.—Can any one throw light on the origin of the name Iona, applied to the island called, in Irish literature, "I," and (after the foundation of its celebrated abbey) "I-colum-kill" (Island of the Dove of the Church)? Can Iona be a relic of Ptolemaic geography?

N. Powlett, Col.

[Isaac Taylor, 'Names and their Histories,' 1896, says: "It is supposed that Iona is a ghost-name arising out of the misreading of 'Ioua' for 'Ioua' ('Iova'), an adjectival form used by Adamnan. The island was also called 'Hii,' 'Ia,' and 'I' (probably variants of 'Iou'), which, though not found in modern Gaelic, is supposed to mean 'island,' Iona being also called Icolmkil ('I-cholum-cille'), usually translated the 'island of Columba's cell.'"]

Foundling Entries in Parish Registers.—In the Deane parish register, which I am editing for publication, occurs a curious entry of the burial of a foundling on Oct. 8, 1665. It reads as follows:—

"Johannes, quidam alienus, patris, matris et patriæ omnino Ignarus, vulgo vocat: John of Gods-sending."

The story goes that the boy was found one summer's morning on the doorstep of the vicarage, John Angier being the vicar.

Can any readers supply such entries of foundlings from other parish registers?

Archibald Sparke.

Byronic Statue in Fleet Street.—On 193 Fleet Street, the house nearest to the Law Courts at the junction of Fleet Street and Chancery Lane, there is a statue with this inscription from Byron's 'Lara':—

They were not common links that form'd the chain
That bound to Lara Kaled's heart and brain.

Can some one say by whom and why this was put up? G. H. Clarke.

Edward Ingleby's Descendants.—Edward Ingleby of Liverpool and Sheffield (b. 1782, d. Jan. 31, 1847), fourth son of Richard Ingleby of Springfield, Holywell, by his third wife, m. Oct. 18, 1832, Miss Anne Hardesty, and had issue a son William (b. Aug. 23, 1841) and five daughters.

Will the descendants of the said William or of his sisters, or any reader who knows this branch of the family, kindly communicate with me?

Clement Ingleby, Major R.A.F.

Sedgeford Hall, Norfolk.

Chapman Family of Ormsley, co. Lincoln.—Richard Chapman, citizen of London, living 1704, aged 41 (grandson of William Chapman of Ormsley, co. Lincoln, and Catherine his wife, daughter of Robert Portington, younger brother of Sir Roger Portington), married Catherine, daughter of Roger Garnham of Chieveley, Berks, and had with other issue a daughter Mary, who married a nephew of the Duke of Chandos. I should be grateful if any one could tell me the Christian name and surname of her husband, and how he was nephew of the duke. The family of Brydges, Dukes of Chandos, owned the manor of Shaw, Berks, until 1709. Leonard C. Price.

Blades Family of Coverdale and Wensleydale.—Can any reader state whether John Blades of Broxwell Hall, Surrey, was in any way connected with the Blades family who for several generations resided at Caldberg in the parish of Coverham, N.R. Yorkshire? John Blades was Sheriff of London in 1812–13, and is said to have been a native of either Coverham or Aysgarth. Mr. Ralph Blades of Field House, Aysgarth, says that John Blades was a member of his grandfather's family. The late Sheriff of London, Sir George Blades, Kt., springs from Wensleydale, and is a member of the family of the late William Blades, the well-known author of 'The Life and Typography of William Caxton,' &c. The Blades family of Caldberg, Coverham, was connected with the Chaytors of Scrafton, Coverdale, and Witton Castle, Durham; and the late Lady Storey of Lancaster was a member of this branch of the Bladeses. As there is a hamlet called Blades within the North Riding of Yorkshire, I am inclined to believe that the Blaydes family of Oulton House in the same county, and that of High Paull, Beverley, and Ranby Hall, co. Nottingham, were both originally of North Riding extraction.

Charles Blades of Caldberg, Coverham, died in 1742, and was buried at Coverham. The registers of Coverham Church contain several entries of marriages of members of this branch, and one entry describes the residence as Canonicii House; and as there was an Abbey of Coverham, this house may have formerly been a priests' dwelling. Baptismal and burial entries also occur.

The local families of Bywell of Agglesthorpe Hall, Hammond of Coverdale and Wensleydale, Terry of Aysgarth, and Tunstall of the same parish, were allied to the family of Blades of Caldberg. It also appears that this family intermarried with some French refugees (Huguenots), one of whom bore the name of Marquesa, and was a lady of some standing. She married a Blades of Caldberg, and is said to have been buried at Coverham. Does anybody know anything about this lady, and whether the Blades branch of Caldberg resided at this place prior to 1710?

I am anxious to ascertain where Charles Blades, who died in 1742, belonged—whether his father dwelt at Caldberg, or went there from Colsterdale or Wensleydale. The Dinsdales and the Carters were allied to the Caldberg branch, and were near relatives of Lady Storey and her brother, the late Alderman Charles Blades, J.P., of Parkfield, Lancaster, and three times Mayor of Lancaster. Major Walter W. Blades, D.S.O., of Rutland Lodge, Rusper, Sussex, who has been on active service with the British Expeditionary Force in France, says that his family were settled at Spalding, co. Lincoln, but that he had heard his father, Col. Joel Blades, R.A., speak of Yorkshire connexions in one of the afore-mentioned dales. R. E. Kellet Rigbye.

Trevelyan, Maryport, Cumberland.

Rain and Mowing. (See 12 S. iv. 329.)—In the query on St. Cuthman at the above reference I observe that there is a tradition to the effect that when a certain meadow (Penfold field) at Steyning is mown "rain follows immediately after." I am interested in this because there is a field here, known as Garrett's Close, to which the same tradition is attached. Every hay-harvest one is sure to hear the saying bruited about, and some wiseacre will opine: "Ah, it's sure to be rain: Garrett's Close is down." The strange thing is that the prognostication is more often true than not. I shall be glad to know of any similar tradition in other localities. John T. Page.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

Pewter Paten.—I have an antique French pewter paten marked with a crowned hammer, above which is almost illegible lettering, which may be BOUVIET or ROUVIET (presumably the maker), whilst below is a word ending ....MECY, the first part obliterated—possibly the town where the paten was made. (It is not "Annecy.") Can any reader kindly enlighten me as to the name of the maker of this paten?

Roland J. A. Shelley.

Denbie House, Formby, Lancs.

The Ainslie Bond.—I should feel obliged if any reader could give me information regarding the following: (1) When, and how, was the Sir James Balfour copy of the "Ainslie Bond" (the bond of the Scottish nobles for the marriage of Mary Stuart and Bothwell) discovered? (2) Does the bond now exist? (3) If so, where is it?

Scottish Student.

Sir Sanders Duncombe's Powder.—John Evelyn, when referring to the death of his mother in 1635, says that when nearly all hopes of her recovery were given up "Sir Sanders Duncombe tried his celebrated and famous powder." As it apparently had achieved a great reputation, one is curious to know of what it was compounded. R. B.

Newton.—I should be glad to obtain any information about the following Newtons, who were educated at Westminster School:—

(1) Hugh, admitted March 28, 1769.

(2) James, admitted in January, 1743/4, aged 15.

(3) John, admitted in June, 1732, aged 14.

(4) William, admitted in November, 1731, aged 10. G. F. R. B.

Robert Blake, scholar at Westminster in or about 1744, was buried in the Cloisters of Westminster Abbey in 1754. What more is known of him? Is there any monument or inscription to him in the Abbey?

J. W. F.

Parliamentary Blue Books, White Papers, &c.—J. W. F.'s inquiry (12 S. iv. 272), respecting charitable institutions exempted from Land Tax under 46 Geo. III. c. 133, and the provision therein that a return giving particulars of such exemption was to be made to Parliament, raises a still larger question. It is this. In modern practice all such "Returns," &c., are purchasable by the public as soon as issued,

but I should like to know whether they are compulsorily filed and preserved, and, if so, where. M.P.s must sometimes, and officials often (one would suppose), require to consult them in reference to proposed legislation.

W. S. B. H.

Sir John Lombe.—Details invited concerning Sir John Lombe, Bart., a gentleman apparently of great wealth during the Napoleonic wars. He enlarged the church of St. Mary the Virgin at Bylaugh, in Norfolk, in 1810, and employed Charles Barry to erect the mansion at Bylaugh Park. Sir John died May 27, 1817.

J. Landfear Lucas.

Glendora, Hindhead, Surrey.

[See Burke's 'Landed Gentry,' *s.v.* Lombe of Bylaugh.]

Pragell Family. (See 8 S. ii. 308; viii. 315.)—Morant's 'Essex,' vol. i. p. 21, states that this family had estates in West Ham and Dagenham in 1553. There are some memorials to them in West Ham Church. John Pragell (died 1590) is described as Governor of Berwick and Chief General of H.M. Queen Elizabeth's forces in the North.

What is the origin of the name? There is a river Pregel near Königsberg, mentioned in 'Barlasch of the Guard.'

R. J. Fynmore.

Spurs: Feather-necks and Rough-necks.—The following passage occurs in Dr. Robert Plot's 'Natural History of Staffordshire,' pub. 1686, chap. ix. § 79. Speaking of the number of craftsmen whose "joynt concurence" was required in the production of each spur, he says:—

"There is first the Head or Spurr-maker that makes the body of the Spurr....and these with wan-necks, feather-necks, rough-necks."

I shall be glad if any reader of 'N. & Q.' can furnish me with an authoritative explanation of the last two terms.

Charles Beard.

"Camouflage."—In a recent number of *The Catholic Federationist* the Bishop of Salford writes:—

"The one word which more than any other has forced its triumphant way definitely into our everyday speech—as well as into those of other nations—is the French term *camouflage*. This word—like the influenza epidemic—may be said to have spread and gained universal citizenship in little more than a single week from the time it first appeared in an American telegram. French authorities, like Littré in his great dictionary, discuss learnedly its origin. They do not appear to have noticed that both the noun and its corresponding verb (*camoufler*) must almost certainly be owing to the equivalent Italian words *camuffo* and *camuffare*, with like meanings (said by Italian scholars to be contracted from *capo muffare*, 'to muffle the head'). We have not only adopted the noun *camouflage*, but in our queer English way have turned it into a verb, and say 'to camouflage' a ship, a building, an opinion, &c."

What was the American telegram to which the bishop refers?

John B. Wainewright.

Euler on the End of the World.—Euler the mathematician (1707–83) is said to have predicted that the end of the world would take place in a certain year. It is likely that some reference to the statement would be found in the letters of Catherine II. (1729–96) to F. M. Grimm (1723–1807).

Could a reader give some precise information?

R. G. H.

Deacon in Love.—From Cantilupe's 'Register,' p. 58, we learn that this chantry, in Kington parish church, Herefordshire, for the service of Our Lady, was well endowed, and that Hugh de Chabbenor, Deacon in love, was admitted to the said church on the presentation of the religious men. What are the origin and meaning of "Deacon in love"? ('Hist. of Kington,' 1845, p. 82.) Who was the author of this history?

M.A.Oxon.

Authors of Quotations Wanted.—I have found the following quotations in a manuscript written about 1620, and preserved in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, and am anxious to know their source. I have copied them as they appear in the MS., but think they are probably misquotations, as I have found several misquotations from Virgil and the Bible in the same MS.

1. Exemplo patrum commotus amore legendi | Jecit ad Hibernos Sophia mirabile claros.

2. Confluxerunt omni parte Europæ in Hiberniæ discendi causa tanquam ad mercatus bonari artium.

3. Flocuerunt sancti in Hibernia quasi Stellæ in cælo, et arenæ in littore maris festus.....(?)

It is stated in the MS. that the last two quotations are from St. Bernard's works, but I have been unable to find precisely where they occur.

George O'Brien.

40 Northumberland Road, Dublin.

4. Who is the author of the following lines, which are found upon an old picture?

Night.

Now nature sleeps. The silver Queen of Night
Wide o'er the landscape sheds reflected light:
Sweet thoughts of love th' enchanting scenes inspire,
And ev'ry bosom melts with soft desire.

X X.

Replies.

COL. A. R. MACDONELL'S DUEL WITH NORMAN MACLEOD.

(12 S. v. 9.)

It is rather a remarkable circumstance that, with one exception, none of the standard works on duelling make any mention of this affair, notwithstanding the fact that one of the principals was chief of an important clan, and was tried and acquitted on the charge of murder. No allusion to it will be found in Douglas's 'Duelling Days in the Army,' in Steinmetz's 'Romance of Duelling,' or in Thimm's 'Biography of Fencing and Duelling'; nor is it included in a long list of duels in 'Haydn's Dictionary of Dates,' or recorded in the pages of 'The Annual Register.'

The sole exception, so far as I have been able to discover, is a brief reference to the incident in Sabine's 'Notes on Duels and Duelling,' which, beyond stating that the combat took place in Scotland, does not even mention the date. This book has long been out of print, and is not to be found even in the British Museum Library. In these circumstances I may perhaps be pardoned for giving the particulars in some detail, as they will doubtless be read with interest by others as well as R. M. H.

In the first place, the duel did not take place at Fort William, but on the beach between Fort George and Ardersier, in 1798; and Macdonell was tried for murder, not at Inverness, but at Edinburgh, where he was remarkably ably defended by Henry Erskine, the Lord Advocate.

Macdonell of Glengarry was a great friend of Sir Walter Scott, who is supposed to have taken him as a model for Fergus M'Ivor in 'Waverley.' He was dictatorial, violent-tempered, but generous and kind-hearted withal. Scott's estimate of him will be found in his diary in Lockhart's 'Life.' However, to come to his quarrel with Lieut. MacLeod of the 42nd Highlanders. In 1798, at a military ball at Inverness, Macdonell approached a Miss Forbes of Culloden—afterwards Mrs. Duff of Muirtown—reminding her that she had promised him the last country dance. She had no recollection of such promise, and told the colonel that she was engaged for it to another man. Macdonell, however, was not disposed to yield, and continued to press his claim, when Lieut. MacLeod, who was sitting by Miss Forbes, remarked, "Why do you tease the lady? Can't you allow her to choose for herself?" On that Macdonell transferred his attention to MacLeod. Later in the evening, in the messroom of the 79th, high words passed between them, which ended by Macdonell striking MacLeod over the head with his cane and kicking him. MacLeod, who was a grandson of Flora MacDonald, and quite a youth at the time, promptly drew his dirk, but before he could retaliate they were separated. A challenge of course followed. At the first shot MacLeod fell, and died a few days later. Macdonell had offered to apologize, but MacLeod refused to accept it unless the chief consented to give up the cane with which he had struck him, to be used as MacLeod thought fit. To this condition Macdonell declined to assent. He was tried for murder at Edinburgh, and only the skill and eloquence of his counsel, Erskine, secured his acquittal, though the jury added a rider to their verdict highly disapproving of Macdonell's conduct at the beginning of the affair.

What Henry Erskine thought of Macdonell may be judged by the fact that he refused to accept an invitation to a banquet given by the chief's friends in honour of his acquittal, on the ground that "his admiration of the part played by his client in the late tragedy was not sufficiently strong to admit of his being present."

Willoughby Maycock.

Col. Macdonell's duel is briefly mentioned in Mackenzie's 'History of the Macdonalds,' p. 358, and in 'The Clan Donald,' by the Rev. A. Macdonald, vol. ii. p. 484. A full report appears in *The Scots Magazine* for 1798, pp. 646 *seq.* The trial took place on Aug. 7, 1798, at Edinburgh (not Inverness, as stated by Mackenzie), before Lord Eskgrove and a jury. Lord Advocate Robert Dundas appeared for the Crown, and the Hon. Henry Erskine was leading counsel for the panel. The indictment was for the murder of Lieut. Norman Macleod of the 42nd Regiment by shooting him with a pistol in a duel near Fort George on May 3, 1798. Macleod died of the wound on June 3.

Mrs. Duff (formerly Miss Forbes of Culloden) gave evidence that she was at a ball at Inverness on May 1, that she was engaged to dance a particular dance with a Mr. Ranald M'Donald, and that Glengarry

(A. R. Macdonell) claimed the dance. She finally said she would dance with neither of them. Macleod, who was standing near, told Glengarry not to tease her, and she danced with him and then left the ball.

Other witnesses deponed that Glengarry and Macleod then met in the messroom of the 79th Regiment, and in the course of a quarrel Glengarry struck Macleod with a stick and kicked him. Macleod immediately sent a challenge to Glengarry; and when the parties met, Glengarry's seconds offered an apology, which Macleod refused to accept, as Glengarry would not hand over the stick with which he had struck him. Glengarry's ball passed through Macleod's right armpit into his back. The wound was thought at the time not to be serious; the principals shook hands, and mutually apologized. The jury returned a verdict of "not guilty," and expressly stated that they based their verdict on the fact that Glengarry had offered an apology before the duel.

JOHN A. INGLIS.

[G. thanked for reply.]

HAMPSHIRE CHURCH BELLS.

(12 S. iv. 188, 341.)

MUCH speculative interest has been aroused in the minds of many campanologists by the mystery which still shrouds the personality of two bell-founders whose initials, "R. B." and "I. H.," appear inscribed on many Hampshire bells. The queries arise, Who were they, and where were their foundries located?

The writer of the all too brief notes on Hampshire church bells in the Victoria County History alludes to R. B. as "an unknown founder" or "a founder R. B.," and to a bell as "having the founder's initials R. B." There are some twenty-three bells in the county cast by this founder in the interval 1595–1622, seven of the series being in the Isle of Wight.

The simple epigraph "God be our guyd" is inscribed on eight of the bells, "Geve God the glory" on three, "In God is my hope" on a like number; "Geve thanks to God" appears on two, whilst "Love God" and "I live in hope" are inscribed on single bells. The remaining five have the initials with the date of casting only.

Another R. B., but not a church bell, is located in the westernmost of the six embrasures on the south side of the ancient Bargate at Southampton. The bell is referred to by the Rev. Silvester Davies in his history of that town as

"one of three or four bells at different stations which answered one another in ringing the watches or sounding alarms. The present bell bears the inscription 'In God is my hope R. B.,' with the date 1605."

Mr. H. B. Walters, 'Church Bells of England' (1912), writes, on p. 220:—

"The post-Reformation foundries in Sussex and Hants are of little importance. Many bells in Hants, between 1571 and 1624, bear the initials of an unknown 'R. B.,' and others, between 1616 and 1652, those of I. H."

He adds: "Both men were probably resident at Winchester or Southampton."

From the dates an inference may be drawn that two distinct series of bells have been cast by founders whose identity has been hidden under the R. B. initials; indeed, such would almost seem to have been the case. Dr. Amherst D. Tyssen, 'Church Bells of Sussex' (ed. 1915), writes:—

"The early Elizabethan bells are still involved in mystery....nor do we know what name is indicated by the initials R. B. which occur on five bells in Sussex, dated 1571 and 1572. Mr. Cocks ('Bucks,' p. 195) and Mr. North ('Rutland,' p. 48) give an account of a bell-founder named Richard Benetly or Bentley, who was living at this time; but his work is very different from the R. B. bells of Sussex. I have notes of nine bells in the south of Hampshire, and six more in the Isle of Wight, ranging from 1598 to 1614, bearing the initials of R. B., but these have fuller inscriptions than our Sussex R. B. bells, besides being somewhat later."

Mr. North, 'Church Bells of Northamptonshire' (1878), also alludes to Richard Benetlye:—

"At Passenham hangs a bell—the fourth—inscribed:—

+A+TRVSTY+FRENDE+IS+HARDE+TO+FYNDE +1585.

The initial cross [fig. given] is also placed as a stop between each word. The founder of this bell I trace by the same initial cross and form of letter—which is a large semi-Gothic-Roman one—being found upon the third bell at Seaton, Rutland, which is inscribed:—

+RYECHARDE BENETLYE BELLFOVNDDER

It is worthy of notice," Mr. North adds, "how these bells help to explain each other: the one gives the founder's name, the other his date. The location of his foundry has still to be learned."

Mr. H. B. Walters, 'Church Bells of England' (1912), in the chapter on 'Post-Reformation Foundries' refers to one at Colchester, and names Richard Bowler, the originator of the foundry, as casting bells there between 1587 and 1604—a man of some artistic taste who used ornamental Gothic

letters and decorative borders. His bells, however, are found only in Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridge. No bells cast by him are found in Hants. "It will be noticed that the inscriptions on his bells differ from those of R. B."

In a paper read before the Hampshire Field Club in the autumn of 1892, and revised by the author in 1901, the Rev. G. E. Jeans, Vicar of Shorwell, refers to two R. B. bells in the tower of St. Peter's Church there, and—in a parenthesis—says: "R. B. is Robert Bond, a bell-founder at Winchester." The learned vicar, in replying to a query of mine in November, 1918, writes:—

"I think indications strongly point to the Bonds having a foundry at Winchester. In North's 'Church Bells of Lincolnshire' (p. 141) you will find that the priest's small bell at Binbrook St. Mary and the one bell at Croxby have R. W. B. North says he does not know this founder. The W I suppose is for Winchester."

Between the R and the B, and above the W, is a bell.

Further references to the Bond family are found in Mr. Percy G. Stone's 'Architectural Antiquities in the Isle of Wight.' In commenting on a bell at Newchurch, cast by Anthony Bond in 1626, he adds in a footnote:—

"The family of Bond were bell-founders in the first half of the seventeenth century, and bells made by them exist in many of the churches both on the Hampshire mainland and in the Isle of Wight."

Referring to the second (now the tenor) bell at Chale Church, Mr. Stone writes: "A seventeenth-century bell from the Bonds' foundry has round it the lettering: ANTHONY . BOND . MADE . ME . 1628 . W.B . RT." In alluding to a bell located at Brading, Mr. Stone states: "The initials 'A. W.' appear on bells with 'R. B.,' as in the church of St. John Baptist, Winchester." The Salisbury foundry, he adds, generally produced short religious mottoes such as "Prais the Lord," found on the Brading bell. Lukis, 'Bell Inscriptions,' p. 76, gives the inscription on the Winchester bell—the fourth bell—GOD IS MY HOPE R.B. 1606, and, following the date, A. W: I. W. (The initials after the date may refer to the wardens.)

Dr. Amherst D. Tyssen likewise alludes to the Brading bell and the A. W. initials in his 'Sussex Church Bells':—

"The initials A. W. on eight bells in Sussex stand for Anthony Wakefield, a bell-founder at Chichester, who was casting bells in 1594-1605. His Sussex bells have the epigraph PRAIS THE LORD with the date inscribed on three, and PRAIS GOD on four of the series. Anthony Wakefield may be credited with the fourth bell at Brading, in the Isle of Wight, which bears PR IS THE LORD 1594, and the initials A. W. with many other initials.

"In the latter part of the sixteenth and first half of the seventeenth centuries, much of the work in Hants and Sussex was done by itinerant founders. In South Hants and Dorset we find bells by Anthony Bond (1615-1636)."

In Hampshire the Anthony Bond bells are few in number. One of 1623 date is at North Stoneham; and four (of the peal of five) at St. Lawrence, Winchester, were cast by him in 1621. Two of his bells located in the Isle of Wight have already been commented on. The epigraphs on his bells are in striking contrast to the short devotional inscriptions on the R. B. bells.

Canon Raven, 'The Bells of England,' writes:—

"Anthony Bond recast the great tenor at Wimborne Minster, Dorset, in 1629, placing on it his monogram PER A.B ANNO DOMINI 1629, and after the churchwardens' names a shield bearing a chevron and three mullets"—

a founder's mark not discovered on any other bells cast by him.

In reply to a query, Mr. A. Heneage Cocks wrote in May, 1918:—

"I can add nothing further concerning the identity or locality of R. B. I have again mentioned him in both my papers on local bell-foundries in the Victoria History of Bucks and Berks....Mr. Walters is the best chance, but I have looked up his 'Essex Bells,' and R. B. is not mentioned there. As to the foundries, Salisbury and Winchester are likely guesses, but, so far as I know, are merely guesses. I am rather a believer in geographical distribution for spotting early bells and even as late as R. B. If you take the centre of the sixteen bells you know of in the county, and find it is near either of those cities, though it will not prove the point, it will certainly carry weight: or it may point to some smaller place where there was a foundry."

On another occasion Mr. Cocks remarked:—

"I did a good deal of hunting into the Winchester archives in pursuit of bell-foundries, but quite unsuccessfully....I am not aware that any one has done Salisbury."

In regard to the possibility of the foundry being located at Salisbury, Lukis, in his 'Wiltshire Bell Inscriptions,' pp. 99–130, mentions no bell of the 729 in that county as being cast by either R. B. or Anthony Bond.

Dr. Tyssen wrote to me recently concerning the former:—

"I see no grounds for connecting R. B. with Anthony Bond. The latter was an itinerant bell-founder from London, and the fact of the Chale bell having, according to oral tradition, been cast locally, strengthens the supposition."

"Having regard to the wide geographical distribution of bells marked with the R. B. initials," my friend Mr. W. J. Parkinson Smith remarks that "to have cast bells so far distant, and in so many counties, one naturally conjectures that the foundry of Bond must have been widely known."

In conclusion, no documentary evidence has so far been cited to support the conjecture of family relationship or of business associations existing between R. B. and Anthony Bond, beyond the continuity in dates, the R. B. bells covering the period from 1595 to 1614, and those cast by Anthony Bond from 1615 to 1629.

Respecting the other unidentified bell-founder, "I. H.," whose initials are found on some seventeen bells in Hampshire, the writer of the notes on Hampshire church bells alludes to the bells as inscribed with "the founder's initials I. H.," or "by an uncertain founder I. H., whose bells are common in the district," and "by the unidentified founder I. H. (possibly John Higden)." These bells range over the period 1610–52. One of the earliest cast by him is the tenor, dated 1610, at Hinton Ampner, Hants; possibly his latest, of 1652, is located at Bursledon in the same county.

Mr. Walters in his 'Bells of England' (1912), referring to this unknown founder, conjectures the initials may be those of John Higden, foreman to Joseph Carter, a successful bell-founder at Reading (1578–1606). In his will, bearing date 1609, Carter refers to John Higden as "his servant," leaving him a small legacy.

It is probable that Higden set up a foundry in Hants, possibly at Winchester or Southampton. By some means or other he obtained possession (or at least had the use) of many ancient letters and stamps used by Carter. His inscriptions are generally in black-letter, but other lettering is used. At Martyr Worthy the second bell, of date 1632, has the legend "In God is my hope" in small black letters, while the tenor bell, of 1631, has the same epigraph in Gothic capitals. Higden was fond of reproducing mediæval stamps such as the Wokingham "R. L." shield, as, for instance, on the fifth bell at Owslebury, of date 1622. Thirteen of Higden's bells bear the epigraph "In God is my hope"; on two "God be our guyd" is inscribed; while two of 1615 and 1651 have merely the initials and date of casting.

JOHN L. WHITEHEAD.

Ventnor.

CHRISTMAS VERSES AT SHEFFIELD.

(12 S. iv. 324.)

My note in 'N. & Q.' for December last has brought me two interesting letters from gentlemen whose acquaintance with Sheffield customs goes back much further than mine.

Mr. George Denton, of 6 Riverdale Road, Sheffield, writes:—

"The lines you quote are, I think, a mixture of two old songs—one a Christmas song, the other a New Year or Wassail song. As I remember them when I was a boy, they were quite distinct. Most of the lines you quote are quite familiar to me, though some are not. I do not think that

Plenty of money and nothing to fear

and

Ladies and gentlemen who sit at your ease

belong to the version I remember.

"Of the Christmas song, I only recall the first verse:—

I wish you a merry Christmas and a happy New Year,
A pocket full of money and a cellar full of beer,
An apple, a pear, a plum, and a cherry,
And a sup of good ale to make a man merry.

"The New Year song I remember better:—

1.

We've been a while a-wandering
Among the fields so green,
And now we've come a-wassailing
As plainly to be seen.
Our jolly wassail, our jolly wassail!
Love and joy come to you, and to our wassail too
(or "boo"=bough),
And God bless you and send you a happy New Year.
A New Year! a New Year!
God bless you and send you a happy New Year!
Pray God send you (*repeated three times*)
A happy New Year!

2.

We're not the daily beggars
That beg from door to door;
We are your neighbours' children
Whom you have seen before.
(*Chorus*) Our jolly wassail, &c.

3.

We've got a little purse
All made of rabbit skin,
And we want a little sixpence
To line it well within.
(*Chorus.*)

4.

Bring us out the table,
Bring us out the cloth,
Bring us out the bread and cheese
For our Christmas box!
(*Chorus.*)

5.

God bless the master of this house,
And bless the mistress too!
God bless the little children
That round the table go!
(*Chorus.*)

"I remember the tune, a very simple one, and I think I could transcribe it if you care to have it.

"The modern boy has in Sheffield, at any rate, forgotten the air, and more of the words. His version of the refrain runs like this :—

Aar Johnny Wesley—aar Johnny Wesley,
Luv and joy kum to you and to aar Wesley too,
An' God bless you and send you a 'appy Noo Year.

"There is a version of this song in 'A Garland of Christmas Carols,' edited by Joshua Sylvester, and published in 1861. This is also given in Chambers's 'Book of Days,' and was printed by 'N. & Q.' in an early number."

The Rev. Carus Vale Collier, of Langton Rectory, Malton, Yorks, writes :—

"Your note in 'N. & Q.' relating to the words spoken by Sheffield children at Christmastime interested me very much, and I am pleased to see that they still keep up the custom. No children in this part seem to come at all at Christmastime with their greetings. I enclose three versions of Sheffield greetings of about 1870. I wrote them down many years ago. One version is spoken, the other two sung to quite nice old tunes. When I was a boy at home in Sheffield the first boy that came to the house on Christmas morning was asked to come inside, stand at the bottom of the stairs, and shout or sing his greeting as loud as he could. He then was given some piece of money as a Christmas box.

"The words of one song were as follows :—

We wish a merry Christmas,
A happy New Year,
A pocket full o' money
And a cellar full o' beer.
Pray God bless you,
Pray God bless you,
Pray God bless you,
Pray God send you a happy New Year!

We've been awhile a-wandering
Among the leaves so green,
But now we've come a-wassailing,
A penny to be seen.
Pray God bless you, &c.

We are not daily beggars
That beg from door to door;
We are your neighbours' children
Whom you have seen before.
Pray God bless you, &c.

The road is very dirty,
Our shoes are very thin;
We have a little pocket
To put a penny in.
Pray God bless you, &c.

"The other song ran :—

Our jolly wassail,
Our jolly wassail!
Love and joy come to you,
And to our wassail bow (or bowl).
Pray God bless you,
And send you a happy New Year!
A New Year!
A New Year!

I've been a while a-wandering
Among the leaves so green,
But now I've come a-wassailing,
A penny to be seen.
Bring us out the table,
Bring us out the cloth,
Bring us out the bread and cheese
All for a Christmas box!

I have a little purse
Lined with leather skin,
And I want a little sixpence
To line it well within.
Our jolly wassail,
Our jolly wassail!
Love and joy come to you,
And to our wassail bow!
Pray God bless you,
And send you a happy New Year.

"Before I left Sheffield in 1892 'Our jolly wassail' had become 'Our Johnny Wesley.'

"The following greeting was spoken :—

I wish a merry Christmas, a happy New Year,
A pocket full o' money and a cellar full o' beer,
An apple and a pear, a plum and a cherry,
A sup o' good ale to make a man merry.
God bless the master of this house, the missis also,
Likewise the little children that round the table go.
I neither come to your house to beg nor to borrow,
But I come to your house to drive away all sorrow.
A horse and a gig, and a good fat pig
To kill next year.

Sometimes was added :—

Ladies and gentlemen, sit down at your ease.
Put your hands in your pockets and give what you please."

G. C. Moore Smith.

Sheffield.

Napoleon and Lord John Russell (12 S. v. 12).—Mr. Landfear Lucas will find a full account of Lord John Russell's visit to Napoleon at Elba in Spencer Walpole's Life of that statesman, published in 1889. The visit would appear to have been of an entirely private and unofficial character. Lord John was travelling in Italy, and, being at Leghorn, crossed over to Elba and spent a couple of days at Porto Ferrajo. He visited Napoleon's palace at 8 in the evening of Dec. 24, 1814, and remained about an hour and a half with the Emperor. He made a long entry in his diary the following day, consisting in the main of a description of the Emperor's personal appearance and manners. More than fifty years afterwards (viz., in November, 1868) Lord John wrote to Mr. Van de Weyer an account (which was privately printed) of his interview with Napoleon. They conversed on many subjects—the Russell family, Lord John's own allowance from the Duke of Bedford, the state of Spain and Italy, the character of the Duke of Wellington, and the arrangements likely to be made at Vienna for the pacification of Europe. Lord John in his old age used to say that as the Emperor became interested

in his conversation, he fell into the singular habit which he had acquired, and pulled him by the ear.

After his brief stay in Elba Lord John continued his tour to Civita Vecchia and Rome. WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

Lord John Russell went to Italy in December, 1814, for the sake of his health. Being there, he was doubtless attracted to Elba by a young man's curiosity. I believe that the fullest account of his interview with Napoleon will be found in Mr. Stuart J. Reid's 'Lord John Russell,' 1895, p. 28 ("The Prime Ministers of Queen Victoria" series). DAVID SALMON.

Swansea.

[MR. W. A. HUTCHISON and MR. A. S. WHITFIELD also thanked for replies.]

"SONS OF ICHWE" (12 S. iv. 216).—Is not "Sons of Ichwe" in Prince Lichnowsky's memoirs a misprint for sons of Jahveh or Iahve, the modern way of writing Jehovah? The explanation of the reference is to be found in Prof. Cramb's lectures on 'Germany and England,' which attracted so much attention at the beginning of the War. In describing "the faith of Young Germany in 1913" he quotes a passage from Nietzsche which ends thus: "Blessed are the war-makers, for they shall be called, if not the children of Jahve, the children of Odin, who is greater than Jahve." What the Prince evidently meant was that the future of the world is not with the war-makers, the children of Odin, but with the children of Jahve, the God of righteousness and peace—a prediction which recent events have proved is likely to come true.

E. MONTEITH MACPHAIL.

Madras.

DEVILS BLOWING HORNS OR TRUMPETS (12 S. iv. 134, 201, 308).—In the course of his most interesting and valuable reply H. C. raises two points which call for particular comment.

The first is whether Betton & Evans's copy of the original glazing of Winchester College Chapel can be relied upon. I am of opinion that, on the whole, it can be, and that it is really a painstaking and careful copy (for its date, 1822-8) of the original.

The removal and destruction of Wykeham's splendid glass, followed by the substitution of a modern copy, was, of course, absolutely indefensible, but it seems to have been Messrs. Betton & Evans's idea of restoration. The same firm "restored" *the east window of Ludlow* Church, the glass of which, representing the life and martyrdom of St. Laurence, was given by Bishop Spoford of Hereford about 1445 (see 'Ancient Painted Glass in England,' by Dr. Philip Nelson). The "restoration" was carried out in much the same manner as at Winchester, with the result that very little of the original glass remains.

The present glazing of Winchester College Chapel retains so many typically mediæval ideas that it is impossible not to believe that Betton & Evans made a close copy of the glass they were supposed to restore. Archæological knowledge was at a low ebb in the early nineteenth century, and it is difficult to think that some of the details of costume and armour (such as the camel's skull attached to the robe of St. John Baptist, the various ecclesiastical vestments of the bishops and deacons, the demon blowing a horn, and the pilgrim's robe or "slavyn" worn by St. James the Great, to quote but a few instances) could have been intimately known to the glass-painters of that period. It is true that the general details of the Winchester 'Last Judgment' agree more or less closely with others both of this and of a later period. The yawning hellmouth, shown here as blue with a red eye, may be compared with those in the wall paintings at South Leigh, Oxfordshire, and at St. Thomas's Church, Salisbury; also with that depicted in the panel painting at Wenhaston Church, Suffolk. It is interesting to note that the last-named example has a similar detail to that at Winchester College, namely, a demon seated upon the upper lip, blowing upon a trumpet-like instrument.

The second point of interest—whether most, if not all, of the souls depicted in the Winchester College 'Last Judgment' were intended to represent particular personages—is more open to question. Figures of kings, bishops, and Popes, among both the saved and the lost, are to be found in practically every mediæval representation of this subject. They are simply accessory details. The artist wished to show that no evildoer, however high he or she might rank in this world, could hope to escape God's final judgment and punishment in the life to come. Hence certain figures are distinguished by their headgear—the only thing about them by which they can be identified. Examples of these representations of kings and ecclesiastics may be cited indefinitely; a few will suffice here.

At Fairford, in the great west window which contains perhaps the finest repre-

sentation of a Last Judgment in English mediæval art, the figures of a Pope, two kings, and a monk may be noted among the saved.

At Ticehurst in Sussex are some remains of a Judgment window, *circa* 1460, including

"a cart filled with the damned to the number o ften; one wears a conical tiara; another is crowned, drawn along by an apelike fiend, whilst another fiend of evil aspect assists by pushing behind; to left of this is a group of four figures rising from the grave, one of whom is tonsured, and at whom a third devil leers."—Nelson, 'Ancient Painted Glass in England,' p. 199.

Again, in the wall paintings formerly in the church of St. John-in-the-Soke, Winchester, was one depicting the General Resurrection and Last Judgment, wherein the figures of two bishops, a king, and a queen are included, together with other figures of no indicated rank; whilst the Wenhaston Doom panel before referred to depicts a king, a bishop, and a cardinal amongst the saved souls. In none of the above-mentioned instances is there the slightest indication that the artist intended to portray any particular personage.

There are, however, two instances wherein a mediæval artist seems to have had some particular evildoer in his mind. The first and more noteworthy example appears in the much-restored fifteenth-century wall painting of the Last Judgment in St. Thomas's Church, Salisbury. Amongst the figures of the lost is one of a woman wearing a butterfly headdress, and clad in red, holding out a pewter pot or black-jack, and being carried or supported by a hideous demon. It is possible that this unfortunate woman represents some cheating ale-wife in the town, who, having incurred the wrath of the artists by giving them short measure, was depicted thus as a warning to similar evildoers.

The second instance is at Fairford, although not actually in the Judgment window. The four windows of the north-nave clerestory are filled with the figures of twelve notable persecutors, either of Christ or of the early Christian Church. These figures include Caiaphas, Judas Iscariot with a bag purse, Herod with an infant impaled upon his sword, Diocletian, and Nero. The military persecutors are all clad in richly coloured robes over their armour. In the smaller tracery openings are hideous demons, two above every figure ('Fairford Church and its Celebrated Windows,' by H. W. Taunt).

H. C. remarks that one of the saved in the Winchester College 'Judgment' is a bishop, and that he undoubtedly represents William of Wykeham. Certainly the face of this figure does bear a strong resemblance to the two portraits of Wykeham in the lowest part of the window; but this resemblance seems to be due as much to the type of face portrayed by Thomas of Oxford and his craftsmen—a type clearly shown even in Betton & Evans's copy—as to anything else. JOHN D. LE COUTEUR.

Southsea.

'ANTHOLOGIA GRÆCA': EPICTETUS (12 S. v. 10).—(*b*) The lines said to be translated from Epictetus are a rendering of four Greek iambics quoted in Epictetus's 'Enchiridion,' ch. 52 (53). That their author was Cleanthes, the Stoic philosopher, we learn from Seneca, who gives a Latin version of them, 'Epistles,' 107, 10 *sq*.

The line with which Seneca concludes is frequently quoted,

Ducunt volentem fata, nolentem trahunt.

But there is nothing corresponding to it in the Greek original as we know it.

EDWARD BENSLY.

The Greek lines inquired for by H. K. ST. J. S. will be found in the 'Enchiridion' of Epictetus, c. 53. It seems that Epictetus attributed them to Cleanthes; but of the six lines, the fifth and sixth are from Euripides. See No. 956 in Nauck's edition of the fragments of Euripides (Teubner, 1885). E. LITTOW.

[MR. C. B. WHEELER also thanked for reply.]

WYBORNE FAMILY OF ELMSTONE, KENT (12 S. iv. 130, 254).—One Joseph Wiborne went up to Trinity, Cambridge, from St. Paul's School in 1602. In the Trinity Registers he is entered as a scholar on the Westminster election: B.A. 1602–3; M.A. 1606. In the Registers of St. Paul's School it is recorded that he received a grant of 5*l*. on April 15, 1602, a "benevolence" of the same sum in 1604–5, and 3*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. towards commencement in 1605–6. I shall be glad to receive further information concerning him. MICHAEL F. J. MCDONNELL.

Bathurst, Gambia, British West Africa.

"JOHN ROBERTSON," A PSEUDONYMOUS NINETEENTH-CENTURY POET (12 S. iv. 185).—I inquired at the above reference as to the authorship of 'The Prince of Orange in 1672,' included in Trench's 'Household Book of English Poetry,' and taken by him from a small volume published in 1859 by "John

Robertson." I have now discovered that the pseudonymous author was John Robert Seeley. See the admirable memoir prefixed by Mr. G. W. Prothero to Seeley's 'Growth of British Policy' (1895), and the notice of Seeley, also by Mr. Prothero, in the 'D.N.B.'

CHARLES LLEWELYN DAVIES.

10 Lupus Street, Pimlico, S.W.1.

CREST ON CHURCH PLATE (12 S. iv. 331).—What are the articles about which the REV. A. B. MILNER inquires? It is unusual to find ecclesiastical plate bearing a crest unless, as occasionally happens, a secular piece has been willed or presented by the owner to a local church. F. BRADBURY.

PATEN OR SALVER? (12 S. v. 13.)—The paten which is used at the Sacrament was in the Queen Anne period also in use as a salver for household purposes, and patens are still to be found in the plate-chests of old families bearing crests, with coat of arms in the centre. The one referred to by MISS SHARLAND, bearing a coat of arms, was obviously intended for domestic purposes. Instances of consecrated church plate subsequently adapted for household purposes are probably non-existent, although many specimens formerly ecclesiastical property are to-day displayed in museums and private collections. F. BRADBURY.

Sheffield.

A salver on a single truncated foot or base, sometimes called a tazza, was made in large quantities in England during the last quarter of the seventeenth century and the first quarter of the eighteenth, until it was ousted from favour by the more popular three-legged waiter or salver.

An exactly similar vessel was in use as a paten in the Church during the same period. This was a development from the paten-covers of Communion cups of the seventeenth century. E. ALFRED JONES.

Patens were at one period evidently designed for domestic as well as ecclesiastical use. C. J. Jackson in his 'History of English Plate,' &c. (Batsford, 1911), says:—

"Many of the Elizabethan Communion patens were plain plates transferred to the Church from secular use. Some patens of the latter part of the seventeenth century were ordinary domestic salvers similarly transferred."

Several instances are recorded of patens having been in domestic use before being dedicated to the service of the Church, and possibly this accounts for the similarity of the church paten with MISS SHARLAND'S salver. ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

NEATE (12 S. v. 13).—Early in 1914, while I was in St. Kitts, B.W.I., a friend showed me a portrait of the Rev. Richard Neate, painted by his grandson Richard Neate in December, 1827. On the back was pasted a book-plate of the "REV^D RICH^D NEATE, LL.B.," late Chippendale armorial in style, with the arms as given in Burke's 'Armory' for Neate of London and Swindon. I was informed that Charles O'Hara Neate, a son of the parson, was a planter whose name appeared in the list of the members of the House of Assembly in 1840.

The book-plate may be seen at the British Museum, in the Franks Collection, no. 21,599.

The year 1827 does not agree with the date of death 1817, but I give it as I noted it.

V. L. OLIVER.

Sunninghill, Berks.

ST. HENRY THE ENGLISHMAN: BISHOP THOMAS IN FINLAND (12 S. iv. 331).—As to St. Henry see Bp. Challoner's 'Britannia Sancta' (London, 1745), part i. pp. 65-7; but, if Challoner is right in following Cardinal Baronius in placing St. Henry's death in 1151, *The Daily Chronicle* must be wrong in its dates. JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

According to Gams, 'Series Episcoporum,' the "S. Henricus Anglus," martyr, in question became Bishop of Upsala in 1152, and died on Jan. 19, 1157. His life was published by the Bollandists in their 'Acta Sanctorum' under that date.

The other Englishman was Stephanus (not Thomas), a Cistercian, who became Bishop of Upsala in 1162, and two years later first Archbishop of the same see. He died on Aug. 18, 1185. For references see Gams, *op. cit.* L. L. K.

"WATER-PIPES," PSALM XLII. 9, PRAYER BOOK VERSION (12 S. iv. 243).—W. S. B. H. appears to connect the expression "water-pipes" of the Prayer Book version with the idea of the conveyance of water for ordinary domestic purposes through wooden pipes. This would be a noiseless process. The A.V. and R.V. version "water-spouts" gives the clue to the meaning. I imagine that the thought in the mind of the translator was the roar of the water as it was discharged from the roofs of buildings, during heavy rainfall, by means of the gargoyles, water-spouts, or water-pipes, straight down to the gutters below. This was the crude method of disposing of surface water for long years after 1535.

It may be remarked that the P.B. version is defective in another respect. It should read, as given in the A.V. and R.V., *thy* (not "the") water-pipes or water-spouts. The original appears to be metaphorical language derived from the character of the surrounding country. Hebraists supply as a better rendering of the passage "Deep calleth unto deep in the roar of Thy cataracts.' F. A. Russell.

116 Arran Road, Catford, S.E.6.

Dessin's Hotel, Calais (12 S. iv. 187, 248; v. 20).—T. F. D. says that he did not discover the name of the hotel in which Sterne stayed at Calais until he came across it in the recently published memoirs of William Hickey. I presume, therefore, that he is unaware that M. Dessin, the proprietor of the Silver Lion, advertised his hotel in English newspapers some years before the publication of 'A Sentimental Journey.' T. F. D. may be interested in the following announcement, which I found in *The St. James's Chronicle*, Oct. 11-13, 1763:—

"Dessin, who keeps the Silver Lion at Calais, offers his service to the Nobility, Gentry & others, who may please to honour him with their Company, where they will be sure of meeting with the best Entertainment & Lodging. He also provides Chaises & all other kinds of Carriages, & has a Correspondence in all Parts for the convenience of Travellers, & executed with the greatest fidelity."

William T. Whitley.

Sir Walter Raleigh, East Londoner (12 S. iv. 296; v. 15).—On June 19, 1877, I visited the Artichoke Tavern, Blackwall, in the company of a friend who had called there respecting some arrangements relating to a forthcoming Thames regatta. As we came out he pointed to an old house close by, and said: "That is where Sir Walter Raleigh smoked his first pipe in England." I made a note in my diary at the time, though I doubted the information as to the pipe. Still, it may very well have been the house so graphically described by the "Poplar antiquary," and concerning which Mr. Philip Norman desires information.

John T. Page.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

In the too slowly increasing collection of local curios exhibited in the Poplar Borough Library in the High Street there is a copy of the view possessed by Mr. Philip Norman. The local antiquaries were supported by most of the West London specialists in 1873 in the verdict that the neglected house which, according to tradition, was successively occupied by Sebastian Cabot and Walter Raleigh, showed little trace of its origin, except perhaps in the piles upon which it was upraised; and uncouth hands had dealt grievously with its "restoration" more than once, assisted by too zealous job-lot sellers from neighbouring marine stores. It was swept away to make room for the approach to the new Blackwall Tunnel; and all that remains is a new place-name which indicates acceptance of the tradition by the London County Council. Mc.

Mc. seems to suggest (iv. 296) that Raleigh was the author of the phrase "to singe the Spaniard's beard." But was it not Sir Francis Drake who uttered the famous boast, and in slightly different words? Froude in his 'English Seamen in the Sixteenth Century' says:—

"On the 19th [April] he [Drake] entered Cadiz Harbour; on the 1st of May he passed out again without the loss of a boat or a man. He said in jest that he had singed the King of Spain's beard for him."

J. R. H.

Lakes Pascholler and Calendari, near Thusis (12 S. v. 13).—For "Flerda" read Flerden, to the west of Thusis. To its west, on the "Heinzenberg," is the Pascuminersee, just to the south of the Pascholen pastures.

The "Calandari lake" is to the west of Andeer, which by the Splügen Pass road is 7½ miles *above* Thusis. Thusis is at the northern mouth of the Via Mala, while Andeer is some way south of its southern end. W. A. B. C.

Grindelwald.

President Wilson's Ancestors (12 S. iv. 298).—A paragraph in *The Daily Chronicle* of Jan. 11 stated that particulars were forwarded recently to President Wilson by Mr. John Muir, of Beith, Ayrshire, respecting the Rev. Dr. Witherspoon, formerly parish minister of Beith, a grand-uncle of the President, and a lineal descendant of John Knox. N. W. Hill.

Forster of Hanslope (12 S. iv. 158).—Mr. Barton is referred to 11 S. viii. 518 (Paulet); to Thomas Salt's 'Materials for a History of Staffordshire' (Leveson); to the Harleian Society's publications of 'Visitation of Staffordshire,' 1663–4, p. 202, and 'Visitation of Worcestershire,' 1682 (Leveson); and to 'Appendix to Hardwicke and d'Aubigny,' pp. 6 and 7 (Brit. Mus. Addit. MSS. Dept. 37940). Oyez.

Kent Family of Winchester and Reading (12 S. iv. 187, 274).—The correspondence on this subject is extremely interesting. One would much like to find the link of connexion between the two branches. The two Mayors of Winchester, as well as Simon Kent, Mayor of Reading, may have been sons of John Kent of Reading, mercer, who died *circa* 1415. Perhaps the clue may be found later; in which case a notice will, I hope, duly appear in these columns. In the meantime I have examined a collection made some years ago, and now submit a few extracts which may prove useful not only to the querist, but to others interested in genealogical research.

Winchester.

1. John Kent, Mayor of Winchester, 1454-5 (?), died *circa* 1478 (?).

2. Richard Kent, Mayor of Winchester, 1469 (?). His arms were Arg., two lighted tapers in saltire or (*Herald and Genealogist*, vol. iv. p. 220).

3. Robert Kent, Proctor for Winchester College in the Court of Arches, 1450-1. This person, evidently an ecclesiastical lawyer, may have been a brother of Master Thomas Kent, Doctor of Civil and Canon Law, Clerk to the Privy Council from 1444, ambassador to various countries, and Sub-Constable of England, whose will, dated Jan. 19, 1468, was proved at Lambeth, March 15, 1468 (P.C.C. Godyn 26). It mentions "my brother Master Robert Kent," who is charged with the distribution of 20*l*. "among my cousins and kinsmen belonging to me in the fourth degree, or within."

4. John Kent, Scholar of Winchester College, adm. 1432, died August, 1435 (?1434). Brass in chancel at Headbourne Worthy. Son of Simon Kent, Mayor of Reading, 1430, who also represented that town in Parliament.

5. Henry Kent, Scholar Winchester College, 1448.

6. James Kent, musician. Born Winchester, 1700. Adm. chorister there 1711. Died Winchester, 1776. Organist from 1731 of Trinity College, Cambridge, and from 1737 to 1774 of the Cathedral and College of Winchester. Married Elizabeth, daughter of John Freeman.

7. Samuel Kent left a benefaction to St. Michael's, Winchester. Charity Reports, vol. xii. f. 479.

Reading.

1. John Kent of Reading, mercer, living 1410, died *circa* 1415. Brass for himself and wife Joan in chancel of St. Lawrence's Church there. Plaintiff in an action in the Borough Court of Winchester, Jan. 20, 1405/6 (*Herald and Genealogist*, vol. iv. p. 220). His son

2. Simon Kent, Mayor of Reading, 1430, represented the town in Parliament. Returned in 1433 as gentleman by the Commissioners. Living 1451. His son

3. John Kent, admitted Winchester Scholar, 1432, died August, 1435 (prob. 1434). Brass in chancel at Headbourne Worthy.

4. Nicholas Kent of Reading. Churchwarden of St. Lawrence's Church, Reading, in 1501, died 1505. His will, proved at Lambeth Dec. 11, 1505 (*P.C.C. Holgrave* 42), refers to "my son John Kent, whom I make my sole executor." Testator wished to be buried in St. Lawrence's Church aforesaid, "near to the burying place of Joan my wife."

5. John Kent (not described). Will dated Dec. 11, 1536, proved at Lambeth, Jan. 26, 1536/7 (P.C.C. Dingley 1). He gave his body to be buried in the churchyard of St. Giles in Reading. Wife Alice executrix. Refers to his daughters Joan, Alice, and Ede.

6. Thomas Kente of "Sowthcott" in the parish of St. Mary, Reading, yeoman. Will dated Aug. 27, 1554, proved P.C.C. June 4, 1557. Left his body to be buried in the chancel of St. Mary's in Reading aforesaid. Wife Joan and son Thomas Kent exors. Will refers to Alice, daughter; John Kent, "my brother's son"; sister Gregorie; sister Pylgrime; Thomas, Richard, and John Aldworthe and Thomas Lyvord, brothers-in-law; and to leases of the farm and manor of Sowthcott and lands in Burfelde.

The above are, I believe, all the wills of the Reading branch recorded in the Indexes in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury down to 1600.

7. John Kent the elder of Reading, clothier. Will dated July 20, 1686, codicil June 5, 1687. Proved P.C.C. Jan. 23 and Aug. 9, 1687 (Foot 79). Married Frances ——, who died before July, 1686. He was cousin to Griffith Kent of Southwark, Norway merchant, whose family pedigree appears in *The Genealogist*, vol. i. pp. 220-21, and vol. ii. pp. 185-92. The said John Kent left, with other issue, a son

8. Clement Kent of Goring, co. Oxon, gent., buried in the chancel of that church. The inscription, formerly on a black marble gravestone, is preserved in Rawlinson MS. B. 400 c. in the Bodleian Library. Will dated March 9, 1700, proved P.C.C. Jan. 23, 1701/2 (Hern 7). By his wife Sarah (dead March, 1700/1), daughter of Sebastian Lyford of Reading, gent., he left, with other issue, a son

9. Clement Kent of Thatcham, co. Berks, and of Goring, co. Oxon, esq., J.P. for Berks; M.P. for Wallingford 1705, and for Reading 1722. He married at Gray's Inn Chapel, Jan. 8, 1703/4, Barsheba Marsh of Stepney, co. Middx., and died Dec. 25, 1746. Buried Goring. Last will dated June 8, 1711, proved at Doctors' Commons, May, 1747 (P.C.C. Potter 129). His widow was buried at Goring, July 25, 1750, as appears from the church register.

A Clement Kent married at the Temple Church, Dec. 19, 1697, Johanna Cobb. Possibly she was identical with "my present wife Joane" mentioned in the will of Clement Kent of Goring (see no. 8 above).

Early in the seventeenth century a branch of the Reading stock settled at Sonning, Berks. Griffith Kent (see no. 7), who married a granddaughter of Lord Forbes of Scotland, and widow* of John

* She was the mother of Sir John Shorter, Kt., Lord Mayor of London 1688, who died Sept. 4, 1688, during his year of office. See Le Neve, p. 301.

Shorter of Staines, Middlesex, was born at "Sunning." So also was John Kent of St. Michael's Bassishaw, London, merchant, whose will—dated Sept. 19, 1693; proved P.C.C. Feb., 1694 (Box 35)—refers to his cousin Clement Kent of Goring (see no. 8). A London marriage licence, dated Sept. 9, 1662, records a Thomas Kent of "Sunning," Berks, brewer, widower, 50, and Elizabeth Latham of the same place, spinster, 50. They were buried at Sonning, respectively Dec. 14, 1673, and May 20, 1680. A deed dated April 19, 1721, bore the signatures of Clement Kent of Thatcham, Berks (see no. 9), and of John Kent of Sonning, Berks, Esq. It referred to a deed-poll dated July 13, 1630, enrolled in Chancery 18th idem, executed by Clement Kent of Goring, deceased (see no. 8).

One would much like to have a reference to a pedigree setting out the above in their due order and relationship.

P. Ramsey-Kent.

82 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

Mrs. Legh of Lyme, Cheshire (12 S. iv. 48, 82, 141).—I do not think it is possible that Lady Margaret Legh, to whom a monument is erected in Fulham Church, can be the person Mr. Leonard C. Price desires information about.

In 'Fulham Old and New,' vol. i. pp. 222-3, a lengthy description of her monument is given, followed by a few biographical details. She is said to have been the daughter of Sir Gilbert Gerard, Master of the Rolls, by his wife Anne, daughter and heiress of Thomas Radcliffe of Wilmerly. She was born in 1570. When only 16 she was married to Peter Legh, grandson and heir of Sir Peter Legh, of Lyme and Bradley. Peter Legh succeeded his grandfather in 1590, inheriting from him artistic tastes and much sound business capacity. He was knighted in 1598.

Lady Margaret Legh died on July 23, 1603, at the early age of 33. At Lyme Park, Disley, Cheshire, there is preserved a good contemporary portrait of her in the style of Jansen. L. H. Chambers.

French Revolution: "Eat Cake" (12 S. iv. 272).—Though this saying is often attributed to Marie Antoinette, it is older than the period of the French Revolution. Mr. Edward Latham in his 'Famous Sayings and their Authors' (Sonnenschein, 1904) quotes a sentence proving this from partie i. livre vi. of Rousseau's 'Confessions'; but Rousseau's description of the incident which caused him to record the phrase is so interesting that it is worth giving pretty fully:—

"[Madame Warens) avoit à Grenoble une amie appelée madame Deybens, dont le mari étoit ami de M. de Mably, grand-prévôt à Lyon. M. Deybens me proposa l'éducation des enfans de M. de Mably: j'acceptai, et je partis pour Lyon....

"J'avois tout-à-fait perdu chez maman le goût des petites friponneries, parce que, tout étant à moi, je n'avois rien à voler....mais.... j'aurois grand'peur de voler comme dans mon enfance si j'étois sujet aux mêmes désirs. J'eus la preuve de cela chez M. de Mably. Environné de petites choses volables que je ne regardois même pas, je m'avisai de convoiter un certain petit vin blanc d'Arbois très-joli, dont quelques verres que par-ci par-là je buvois à table m'avoient fort affriandé....Il resta toujours agréable à boire, et l'occasion fit que je m'en accommodai de temps en temps de quelques bouteilles pour boire à mon aise en mon particulier. Malheureusement je n'ai jamais pu boire sans manger. Comment faire pour avoir du pain? Il m'étoit impossible d'en mettre en réserve. En faire acheter par les laquais, c'étoit me déceler, et presque insulter le maître de la maison. En acheter moi-même, je n'osai jamais. Un beau monsieur, l'épée au côté, aller chez un boulanger acheter un morceau de pain, cela se pouvoit-il? Enfin je me rappelai le pis-aller d'une grande princesse à qui l'on disoit que les paysans n'avoient pas de pain, et qui répondit: Qu'ils mangent de la brioche."

Mr. Latham also states that Alphonse Karr (*Les Guêpes*, April, 1843) alludes to a work dated 1760, where a Duchess of Tuscany is credited with the same remark. Karr's words are:—

"Ce qui me paraît prouver à peu près que le mot n'a pas été dit par Marie Antoinette, mais retrouvé et mis en circulation *contre* elle."

Latham misquotes Karr as saying "Et mis en circulation *par* elle."

The 'Confessions' were written *c.* 1766, but the incident referred to by Rousseau occurred *c.* 1740. E. G. C.

St. Trunnion: his Identity (12 S. v. 7).—There can be little doubt, I think, that this name is a variant of Ninian, further disguised by the adhesion of the final consonant in "Saint." Ringan is a common variant of Ninian in our place-names; *e g.*, Killantringan in Wigtownshire and Ayrshire. North Ronaldshay is a corruption of Rinan's Ey or Ninian's Island. Ringan is still in use as a baptismal name in the south-west of Scotland. The change of sound from *n* to *r* seems natural to the Goidhelic Celt. For example, *cnoc*, a hill, though it may appear as Knock in the Ordnance Survey maps, is now sounded *croch* or *crochd*, with a strong guttural, in the West Highlands.

The name Ninian is still less easy to recognize when *d* is substituted for the initial *n*. That has occurred in such names as Chipperdingan in Wigtownshire, meaning the well (*tiobar*) of Ninian, and that is the form given by Geoffery Gaimar's 'Estorie des Engles' (twelfth century):—

A Witernen [Whithorn gist Saint Dinan,
Long tens vint devant Columban.

The adhesion of the final *t* in "Saint" to the name which follows is of frequent occurrence, as J. T. F. observes; but sometimes the reverse process takes effect. Passengers travelling to Glasgow by the Midland Railway from St. Pancras are landed at St. Enoch station. Most people who speculate on the subject at all connect the name with Enoch "seventh from Adam," the father of Methuselah; but none of the four Enochs who figure in the Old Testament was eligible for canonization, which postulates Christian baptism. A clue to the true name occurs in the city records of Glasgow in the sixteenth century, wherein mention is made of "San Theneuke's Kirk," which appears later as St. Tennoch's, and ultimately as St. Enoch's. The dedication was to the mother of St. Kentigern, whose name is variously written in early MSS. as Thenew, Tenaw, Thaney, and Thennat.

HERBERT MAXWELL.

Monreith.

Arch. Cant., vol. xvii., contains an inventory (1485) of vestments at St. Andrew's, Canterbury, from which I make the following extracts:—

"Item ij laten candelstykez for Seint Tronyon auter."—P. 150.

[Footnote.—St. Tron. He founded an abbey at Liege, called St. Tron's or St. Truyen's. He died A.D. 693. Butler, 'Lives of the Saints,' *sub die* Nov. 23.]

"These parcellys folowyng pertayne to Sent Tronyons Auter."—P. 151.

"Item an auter clothe with curten wyngis to hang above the auter with Sent Tronyon yn the myddys and a curten of the same worke."—P. 152.

R. J. FYNMORE.

COL. COLQUHOUN GRANT (12 S. iv. 326).—C. McG. will find useful information in vol. viii. of the 'Dict. Nat. Biog.,' p. 382 *et seq.* (1908). E. F. B.

RUTTER FAMILY NAME (12 S. v. 7).—The whole of chap. xvi. of Mr. Ernest Weekley's 'The Romance of Names' (published by John Murray in 1914) is taken up with this subject; see also 'Surnames' (*same author and* publisher, 1916) at p. 240.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

JOSEPH BROWN (12 S. iv. 331).—A short biography of him will be found in 'D.N.B.' and Boase's 'Modern English Biography.' He was the seventh son of George Brown of North Shields, and was born there in September, 1784 (not 1781, as stated). He was attached to Wellington's staff in the Peninsular War; was medical officer at Sunderland, and Mayor there in 1840; and died at Villiers Street in that town on Nov. 19, 1868. ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

Notes on Books.

The Tragedy of Tragedies; or, The Life and Death of Tom Thumb the Great. By Henry Fielding. Edited by James T. Hillhouse. (Yale, University Press; London, Milford, 12*s.* 6*d.*)

THIS book in format is a companion volume to Mr. Jensen's edition of Fielding's *Covent Garden Journal*, which emanated from the Yale Press in 1915, and in literary execution displays a similar appreciation of the great master, and a like scholarly industry in elaborating his productions.

Of Fielding's twenty-six comic plays the two cleverest, consonant with his satirical vein, were "tragedies"—'The Covent Garden Tragedy' and 'The Tragedy of Tragedies'—both, paradoxical though it sound, being burlesques.

As Fielding's dramatic works (save his adaptations of Molière) seldom claim attention at the present day, and as he was only 23 when 'Tom Thumb' was put forth, and consequently of an age when contemporary notices of him are rare, it was a courageous adventure on Dr. Hillhouse's part to present Fielding as a dramatist worthy of perusal, and to embark on a research that should revivify his rising popularity in the theatrical world of 1730. The result is a volume worthy of the labour bestowed upon it.

Whether Fielding at this time realized the full force of his literary powers may be debated, but he was more than subconscious that the ludicrous irresistibly appealed to him. Addressing his London lady-love from the village of Upton Gray in Hampshire in 1728, complaining of his isolation from the pleasures of the metropolis, he had observed:—

I've thought (so strong with me burlesque prevails)
This place design'd to ridicule Versailles.

Consequently when two years later, being already the author of three acted plays, he bethought him of soliciting the patronage of the town by composing a cento reflecting the absurdities of the heroic drama from Dryden to James Thomson, he brought to the task much natural aptitude therefor, and also, as results proved, a remarkable equipment of dramatic lore and learning.

It was at the Haymarket Theatre (which stood on the site of the present Pall Mall Restaurant) that Fielding produced 'Tom Thumb, a Tragedy,' in April, 1730. It appeared simultaneously in book-form, and the original text, with the interesting and little-known preface to the second edition, is reprinted in the present volume. As in Buckingham's 'Rehearsal' of 1671, "the

lofty unreality and inflated gradiloquence" (to use Dr. Hillhouse's phrase) characteristic of the tragedy-writers of the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries were attacked in 'Tom Thumb.' So keenly was Fielding's vigorous humour appreciated that the piece was played "upwards of forty nights," a record that would before 'The Beggar's Opera' have been unprecedented.

Having thus secured the public ear, Fielding improved the occasion by reconstructing the play, enlarging it from two acts to three, renaming it 'The Tragedy of Tragedies; or, The Life and Death of Tom Thumb the Great,' and staging it in 1731. The rearranged edition, embellished with an illustration by Hogarth, was also printed, and in addition Fielding conceived the idea of tacking to it a mock-critical preface and foot-notes. The preface—replete, as Dr. Hillhouse remarks, with "solemn drollery"—satirized the pedantries of critics and commentators generally, and of John Dennis in particular. 'The Tragedy of Tragedies' is one continuous parody of the extravagant sentiments and the unrestrained bombast uttered by the stage-tyrants who peopled the plays of John Banks, Dennis, Dryden, Nathaniel Lee, Elijah Fenton, Charles Johnson, Nahum Tate, Theobald, Thomson, Young, and others. In the preface Fielding presupposes the 'Tragedy' to be an Elizabethan production, while the foot-notes teem with "parallel passages out of the best of our English writers" who had, as he alleges, borrowed their flamboyant heroics from it. Fielding's make-belief is so compelling, and the quotations are so apt and so numerous, that the task, though laborious, was evidently a most congenial one. That was perhaps the best earnest of success, for, as the learned President of Magdalen wrote but recently, "that work of art will not please twice which has not pleased once." But Fielding, knowing that his audiences and readers needed no assistance in catching the allusions to contemporary playwrights, limited his references mainly to the less-known classical plays. What Dr. Hillhouse has done is to put us in the position of Fielding's audiences and readers, and point out to us, in his own notes, many "hits" at then better-known productions which for Fielding to have noted would have been a work of supererogation. The extent to which the present-day reader is thus assisted to the many good things provided by Fielding's satire is indicated by the fact that while Fielding's text and foot-notes occupy sixty-five pages, the editor's annotations run to forty-one pages of small print.

It may not be amiss to remind ourselves that Fielding's ridicule of some phases of the dramatic work of Dryden and of Young (fair enough when limited to selected passages) does not represent his final opinion of their merits. In his 'True Greatness' of 1741 he wrote concerning the former:—

Great is the man who with unwearied toil
Spies a weed springing in the richest soil.
If Dryden's page with one bad line be bless'd,
'Tis great to show it as to write the rest.

His more mature opinion of Young was no less decidedly expressed. In 'Jonathan Wild' (III. ii.) he refers to him as "the excellent poet," and in his 'Essay on Conversation' he remarks: "If I prefer my excellence in poetry to Pope or Young; if an inferior actor should, in his opinion, exceed Quin or Garrick; or a signpost painter set himself above the inimitable Hogarth: we become ridiculous by our vanity."

There are also two Appendixes, both valuable. In Appendix A some details are given of 'The Battle of the Poets,' a satire on the choice of a new laureate to succeed Eusden (who had died in September, 1730), which was interpolated in 'Tom Thumb' in December. Dr. Hillhouse concedes that from its "mean and spiteful tone" it is improbable that Fielding was responsible for it, but he omits to mention a more cogent reason for dissociating his name from its authorship, namely, an announcement in *The Daily Journal* of Nov. 30, 1730: "Whereas it hath been advertised that an entire new act, called the Battle of the Poets, is introduced into the Tragedy of Tom Thumb; This is to assure the Town, that I have never seen this additional act, nor am any ways concerned therein. Henry Fielding." It is curious that this public repudiation should have been overlooked, as there is much evidence that the editor and his collaborators have sifted the contemporary news-sheets somewhat thoroughly. It should be borne in mind that Fielding did not become manager of the Haymarket Theatre until 1736.

In Appendix B ten pages are devoted to an account of the adaptations (including the musical) through which 'Tom Thumb' has passed, and the appreciation of their merits by such competent judges as Lamb, Hazlitt, and Walter Scott. Dr. Hillhouse might have cited further testimony of their popularity. For instance, Mrs. Piozzi, writing to the Rev. Daniel Lysons in 1797, complains: "No matter! my half-crown for Flo shall be willingly contributed, though I do think seriously that Dent's Dog Tax will have an exceeding bad effect on the country. ....Both Ministry and Opposition have at last agreed on one point: they join against the lap-dogs:

So when two dogs are fighting in the streets
With a third dog one of these two dogs meets;
With angry teeth he bites him to the bone,
And this dog smarts for what that dog had done.

These verses are somewhat too soft and mellifluous for the occasion, being Fielding's; but I half long to address a doggrell epistle to Mr. Dent."

An incident, too, in Byron's life might have been recalled. His indignation was somewhat acutely roused, on his first entering the House of Lords in 1809, by certain difficulties attending the proof of his birth. These overcome, Lord Eldon welcomed him cordially, but Lord Byron himself says: "The Chancellor apologized to me for the delay, observing that these forms were part of his duty. I begged him to make no apology, and added, as he had certainly shown no violent hurry, 'Your Lordship is exactly like *Tom Thumb*' (which was then being acted); 'you did your duty, and you did no more.'"

Thirdly, many readers would naturally lean towards a play which had been a favourite of Charles Dickens—so much a favourite that O'Hara's musical version was played in amateur theatricals at his house, Dickens taking the part of the ghost of Gaffer Thumb, and Mark Lemon playing the giantess Glumdalca. Nay, more, Dickens in 'Pickwick' quotes two lines from Lord Grizzle's song.

Lastly, nothing brings the eighteenth-century zest for Fielding's tragedy more vividly before us than the delightfully playful account in Fanny Burney's 'Diary' of its private representation at Worcester in 1777. She herself impersonated Huncamunca, while her little niece Anna Maria, of less than seven years, under her tuition, won all hearts by her rendering of Tom Thumb.

As Sir Walter Besant in his essay on Rabelais remarks, "Life is too serious to make good burlesque writing possible except within very narrow limits, and directly the puppets touch on human interests, they become themselves human"; and those who take up Fielding's 'Tragedy' will enjoy much diversion, but, from the very nature of the subject, they must not look for the intense humanity and fidelity to nature characteristic of the works written by him when he had travelled two decades further towards the Shade.

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.

Messrs. Maggs rightly entitle their Catalogue 374 'Rare and Beautiful Books and Manuscripts,' for it is full of literary and artistic treasures, such as the English version of Christine de Pisan's 'Book of Fayttes of Armes,' translated, printed, and bound by Caxton, 1489, in its original oak boards (650*l.*); the illuminated manuscript on vellum of Wyclif's translation of the New Testament, 232 leaves, with elaborate initials (350*l.*); or the original manuscript of Lucy Hutchinson's celebrated Life of her husband Col. Hutchinson, 477 closely written pages, containing a good deal of unpublished matter (150*l.*). Shakespeare is represented by the Second Folio (225*l.*) and the rarer Third Folio (385*l.*), and Spenser by the first edition of 'Colin Clouts Come Home Again,' 1595 (95*l.*). Mr. Cobden Sanderson contributes two fine specimens of the workmanship of the Doves Press —Keats's 'Poems and Sonnets' and Shelley's 'Poems' (85*l.* each). There are also two presentation copies from Dickens, 'Pickwick' (195*l.*) and 'Martin Chuzzlewit' (185*l.*). Davies's 'Life of Garrick' has been extended by Queen Charlotte to 4 folio volumes by the insertion of over 300 portraits and historical scenes (175*l.*). Among some choice MSS. is a fifteenth-century collection of prayers, originally belonging to an unknown cardinal (525*l.*).

Heer Nijhoff sends from the Hague his Catalogues 441 and 442. The former includes under Bibliographie Cockle's 'Bibliography of English Military Books up to 1642,' 1900 (10*fl.*), and Gordon Duff's 'Fifteenth-Century English Books,' Bibliographical Society, 1917 (30*fl.*). There is also a French translation (1*fl.* 50), but published in 1846 at Berlin, of 'The Diary of Lady Willoughby,' an additional testimony to the success achieved by Mrs. Hannah Mary Rathbone's semi-historical fiction (see 11 S. x. 241, 297).

The January issue contains two important entries: a manuscript of the 'Speculum Humanæ Salvationis,' 97 leaves, with 190 coloured illustrations (1400*fl.*), and an elaborate history, in 13 vols., of the Dutch horse artillery (1200*fl.*). The section Héraldique includes a French manuscript armorial *with 1,100 coats* of arms (250*fl.*) and a Dutch *seventeenth-century* armorial with 18 coats of *English peers* (36*fl.*).

Messrs. Rimell & Son devote the first part of their Catalogue 248 to books on the fine arts and literature, and the second part to engravings. Among the former may be noted 'The Ingoldsby Legends,' with 42 duplicate proof impressions of the engravings, 1864, 15*l.* 15*s.*; Michel's 'La Reliure Française,' with 22 plates of bindings, 15*l.* 15*s.*; a set of first editions of Dickens's Christmas Books, 5 vols., with additional proofs of the illustrations, formerly the property of Swain, the wood engraver, 65*l.*; an extra-illustrated copy of 'The Vicar of Wakefield,' 1843, 20*l.*; a complete set of the 120 plates issued by the Society for photographing Relics of Old London, 10*l.*; a collection of 1,046 plates of the Saints, mounted in 4 portfolios, 10*l.* 10*s.*; and an extra-illustrated copy of Thomson's 'Seasons,' 2 vols, 232 plates, 70*l.* An item of a different kind is a manuscript collection of extracts from Kent wills recorded at Canterbury, 1444-1739, 7 vols., 8*l.*

Notices to Correspondents.

We cannot undertake to answer queries privately, but we will forward advance proofs of answers received if a shilling is sent with the query; nor can we advise correspondents as to the value of old books and other objects or as to the means of disposing of them.

Bakeule.—See *ante*, p. 48.

Mr. J. B. Wainewright and Dr. J. L. Whitehead.—Forwarded.

J. B. W. ('An Adieu to the Turf').—Anticipated at 12 S. iv. 55.

J. B. McGovern (F. F. Montresor).—'The Literary Year-Book' and Dr. E. A. Baker's 'Guide to the Best Fiction' both give *Miss* F. F. Montresor.

E. S. B. (C. S. Calverley's Charade IV.).—The answer is "drugget." Sir Willoughby Maycock supplied at 12 S. ii. 215 the answers to the complete set.

H. R. B. (Sir William Beechey).—See the account in 'Dict. Nat. Biog.,' which cites several works giving fuller information. See also the section 'Art Sales' in 'The Year's Art' (Hutchinson & Co.).

T. Hayler (Henry Fenwick, M.P. for Sunderland).—Boase's 'Modern English Biography,' vol. i. col. 1034, states that Fenwick died at Lansdowne House, Richmond, Surrey, on April 18, 1868.

J. R. H. ("Killed through drinking the Cheltenham waters").—Mr. E. R. Suffling includes these lines in his 'Epitaphia' (p. 299), placing them at Droitwich with the date 1701; but he adds: "Some doubt has been expressed as to whether this epitaph exists, and I am sorry to say I cannot vouch for it."

H. Stone ("Sad-iron").—The 'New Eng. Dict.' says: "From *sad*, *a.* or *v.* A smoothing iron, properly a solid flat-iron, in contradistinction to a 'box-iron.'" And under the adjective, in various physical senses, the Dict. has: "7. Of material objects. Solid, dense, compact; massive, heavy. Obs."

LONDON, MARCH, 1919

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Notices to Correspondents.

Notes.

CLASSICAL PARALLELISMS TO THE WAR.

After lecturing recently in camp for the Khaki University of Canada, I was travelling in the train with an officer, and in the course of conversation on classical subjects, he asked me if the popular expression "Gone west" took its origin in some Greek or Latin equivalent.* Undoubtedly the thought of the sunset of life does find expression in Greek and Latin writers.

In the first chorus of Sophocles's 'Œdipus Rex' we read of the souls of hapless infants winging their way

ἀκτὰν πρὸς Ἑσπέρου θεοῦ.

The Greeks had a proverb ὁ βίος ἑσπέραν ἄγει, and Aristotle, I think, speaks of βίου ἑσπέραν. The Homeric spirit-world is in the region of sunset:—

πῶς ἦλθες ὑπὸ ζόφον ἠερόεντα;
'Il.' XI. 155.

Ἀΐδης δ' ἔλαχε ζόφον ἠερόεντα.
'Il.' XV. 191.

The word ζόφος, darkness, came to be the equivalent of δύσις. Again in the 'Odyssey' (XX. 356) we have

ἱεμένων Ἐρέβοσδε ὑπὸ ζόφον.

The idea of death as a departure westward will be found, I think, in the 'Greek Anthology'; but I cannot recall a passage, though in the epitaph on Heracleitus of Halicarnassus the poet, speaking of their nights of happy converse, says,

ἥλιον ἐν λέσχῃ κατεδύσαμεν.

Ovid has a beautiful line—

Labitur occiduæ per iter declive senectæ.

Surely the expression "the sloping path of westering age" is a very cognate idea.

But indeed the parallels suggested by ancient wars are manifold. We might trace them in the strife of Greeks and Persians, but more forcibly still in the conflicts of Carthage and Rome.

The hatred long fostered by Germany, the cold, calculating strategy of Bernhardi, the fiery 'Hymn of Hate,' the toast of "Der Tag!" and the "strafing" of Germany's enemies, are fully matched by the simple episode of Hamilcar taking the nine-year-old Hannibal to the altar to swear undying hostility to the Romans—"altaribus admotum tactis sacris iure iurando adactum se....hostem fore populo Romano" (Livy, xxi. 1). The breaking of treaties, "scraps of paper," and the like, seem aptly foreshadowed by the brief expression "Punica fides."

The reciprocation of feeling as shown by the Roman "Delenda est Carthago" has its counterpart in the "Eye for an eye, and tooth for a tooth" school now.

The torture and inhumanity to prisoners of old are more than hinted at by Horace, when he says of Regulus:—

Atqui sciebat quæ sibi barbarus
Tortor pararet.

Verily, history repeats itself, and human nature repeats itself, in all ages!

* For suggestions as to the history of the phrase in English see 12 S. iv. 218, 280, 337.

After the battle of Zama in 202 B.C. the armistice terms of Scipio Africanus were every whit as severe as those of Marshal Foch. In addition to all else, the Carthaginians were compelled to give up their entire fleet, save ten triremes: "Naves rostratas præter decem triremes traderent" (Livy, xxx. 37). And the spectacular end of these ships is described in chapter 43—they were publicly burnt on the high seas:—

"Naves provectas in altum incendi iussit. Quingentas fuisse omnis generis.....quidam tradunt, quarum conspectum repente incendium tam lugubre fuisse Pœnis quam si ipsa Carthago arderet."

And yet, with all these precautions, we may remember for our warning that there was a *third* Punic war.

It is curious to note what some of the ancient writers say of Germany itself, and still more curious to think that all these centuries afterwards German professors are still editing, collating, and expounding these old writers.

Tacitus ('Germania,' 23) alludes to the fondness of the Germans for beer; they have for their beverage ("potui"), he says, "humor ex hordeo aut frumento in quamdam similitudinem vini corruptus." This is one of the earliest references to what we call malt liquor.

Posidonius, who wrote before Cæsar, speaks of the huge appetites of the Germans, and, I think, Mela does the same. Every schoolboy must recall from the background of his earliest Latin memories the words of Cæsar, i. 1: "Horum omnium fortissimi sunt *Belgæ*, proximique sunt Germanis qui trans Rhenum incolunt."

Even where Tacitus praises the Germans, as he often does, his words bear a sinister significance in the light of later experience; *e.g.*, 'Germania,' 24, with reference to their gambling debts: "Ea est in re prava pervicacia; *ipsi fidem* vocant."

Had we consulted Virgil, the Bath Kol of mediæval times, as he was once consulted for oracular purposes, a practice which developed into the Sortes Virgilianæ—had we so consulted him during the progress of the War, doubtless many strikingly apposite quotations might have been forthcoming. One such reader, on the very day (May 24, 1915) that Italy joined the Allies, lighted upon the line,

Italiam læti socii clamore salutant.
'Æn.' III. 524.

And another, after Lieut. Warneford's *brilliant exploit* in bringing down a Zeppelin *(and the passage gains* added significance in view of his tragic end), happened on the line,

Macte novâ virtute puer! *sic itur ad astra.*

Of a truth this is a parallelism indeed transcending anything the Mantuan bard could dream of, though he sang of Dædalus and Icarus. J. Hudson.

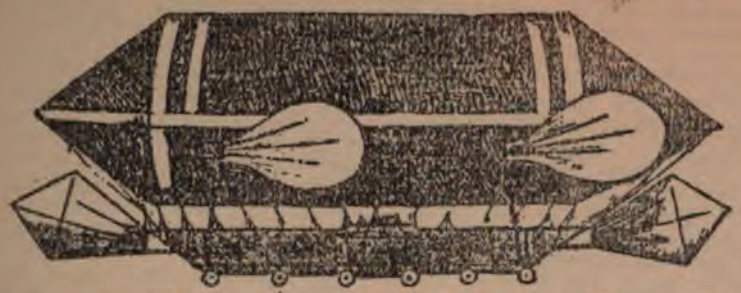
Camberwell, S.E.

LONDON-PARIS AIRSHIP.

A striking anticipation of the events of to-day is provided by a handbill issued in 1835 (see illustration opposite). Both the airship and its parent society were derived from Paris, where, earlier in the same year, "The Aeronautical Society" had on exhibition at the Champ de Mars a similar airship, measuring 134 ft. long, 34 ft. high, and 25 ft. wide, constructed from the design of M. Lennon, a French officer, who was to have ascended with seventeen passengers and set them down in Hyde Park four hours later. So confident were the promoters of the success of this enterprise that one of them took up his residence in Sherrard Street, Golden Square, to be at hand when the airship arrived and supervise the return journey. Unfortunately the balloon burst while being filled, and the crowd—estimated to exceed 100,000—rushed in and tore it to pieces. A fragment of the envelope is preserved in vol. iv. of 'Aeronautica Illustrata' in the Patent Office Library.

The Eagle here illustrated was an enterprise of the same company, which was now known as "The European Aeronautical Society," and the designer and chief showman as "Count de Lennox." *The Mechanics' Magazine* (July 18, 1835) provides some interesting measurements. The balloon or gasholder was covered with 2,400 yards of cotton lawn, thoroughly varnished to make it airtight; its capacity is said to have been 7,000 cubic feet. "The car or packet boat is 75 ft. long and 7 ft. high: the framework of wood with strong netting all round to prevent any of the crew or passengers from falling out." The vessel was to be propelled or directed to favourable currents of air by four wings, each formed of 80 movable flaps of varnished lawn. Except an allusion to "the cabin containing the machinery," no information is afforded of the situation and design of the propelling force. The sails at the ends were for steering, or alternatively to add to the propelling force by

European Aeronautical Society.



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Facsimile of Handbill Issued in 1835.

taking advantage of favourable winds. A careful examination of all the printed matter relating to it has not disclosed how—if in any manner—the ship moved. The wheels or rollers under the car or packet boat also do not receive notice; so, although they are an intelligent suggestion of landing wheels, we must suppose they only aided the movement of the ship about the showground.

A long letter of this Count de Lennox, asking for the loan of 200*l.*, points out that at least 20,000 persons would pay a shilling or more to see it, and the person addressed could have his own representatives at the ticket office to secure the recovery of his proportion of the receipts. The enterprise was suspect from the first; thus *The Morning Herald* (July, 1835) concludes a long note: "We should hope that their argonautics will not end in their obtaining a Golden Fleece without the trouble of sailing."

The airship was removed on a Monday evening early in September to Vauxhall Gardens, and an illustrated broadside printed and sold by G. Smeeton was reissued, "Now exhibiting at Vauxhall Gardens" being substituted for "Which is shortly to ascend from Kensington." A rumour that it had been destroyed was contradicted, but it was ultimately seized for debt by the Sheriff of Middlesex, and removed in three wagons, a newspaper (the cutting not identified) commenting: "Behold the farce of the bottle conjurer over again."

I have failed to trace the subsequent fate of the Eagle. It was on exhibition at Vauxhall on Sept. 12, when an ascent in twelve days' time, with Count Lennox, his wife, and six other persons, was promised; but I have been unable to discover anything further. ALECK ABRAHAMS.

'DOUBLE FALSEHOOD': SHAKESPEARE, FLETCHER, AND THEOBALD.

(See *ante*, p. 30.)

TURNING now to the internal evidence, it is to be said that the determination of the authorship of the play is no easy matter, by reason of the fact that it has been, in the words of the royal licence prefixed to the *1728 edition*, "with great labour and pains *revised and adapted* to the stage" by Theobald. None of the recognized means can be employed uniformly: the verse's mechanism cannot easily be set down on percentage bases; its incalculable music has been robbed of much of its individuality; the dramatic technique and the characterization afford no sound criteria; and the imagery, the habit of thought, the diction, and the sentence-building of the original writer or writers have been so overlaid that definite results are not to be looked for. There has of recent years been a tendency among University critics—who are apparently deaf to the differences between the lyrical swing of the verse of Fletcher, the noble march of the verse of Beaumont, the subtle music of the verse of Shakespeare, and the frigid rhetorical cadence of Massinger—to judge the authorship of Elizabethan plays almost entirely by diction; and to such an absurd length has this been carried that one even objected to my attribution of certain short passages of a Shakespearian play to Massinger on the ground that they showed none of his favourite phrases, though, if this view were pressed honestly and consistently to its logical conclusion, Massinger would be robbed of 25 per cent of his acknowledged work.

The first and best test is that of the ear, for those who have ears; the secondary tests should be mathematical and mechanical, dealing with the mechanism of the sentence and with the mechanism of the verse (though some tests, it is to be noted, are much less valuable than others, since the characteristics they deal with are deliberate and easily imitable, while the characteristics dealt with by other tests are neither the one nor the other); and then on the third line comes the diction; while the technique, the characterization, the imagery, and the habit of thought must remain very unreliable guides.

Farmer and Dyce considered the play Shirley's; but I fail to see any reason for such an attribution. Massinger also has been suggested; but there are not in the whole play half-a-dozen lines that in the very slightest degree remind me of the dramatist. Of those writers with whom the play has never been connected on any grounds (however slight) of external evidence, Beaumont is the only one of whom I am sufficiently reminded to warrant any real examination of his claim; and, when one bears in mind his connexion with Fletcher and the date of the play, one may be justified in adding his name to the names

of Shakespeare, Fletcher, and Theobald as those for whose characteristics special search is to be made.

Mr. Bradford was the first critic to note (or at least the first to announce the fact) that a new voice became audible in the third scene of Act III.; and here let me remark that with Mr. Bradford's division of the play between the two original authors I am in almost complete agreement—a fact which may be worthy of note, inasmuch as the result was not obtained by a mere checking of Mr. Bradford's work, but by an entirely independent examination, a comparison being made only after I had obtained my own results and formed my own conclusions.

According to these, there is no Fletcher in the play prior to III. iii., but thenceforward he is dominant. In that scene both Fletcher and Theobald are detectable, but Theobald has revised only the first nine speeches, the remainder of his work being limited to the providing of a closing couplet. The opening part of IV. i. (to Julio's entry) is Fletcher's, either pure or as revised by Theobald; and his too is that part of the scene lying between Violante's re-entry and the entry of Roderick, the conclusion being Theobald's. The next scene, as far as "And those to come shall sweetly sleep together," is wholly Fletcher's (though not very characteristic of him), with the exception of the song, which must be Theobald's: none of the Elizabethans would have fathered it. The latter part of the scene shows Theobald patching Fletcher's work. We have more alteration of Fletcher in V. i.; and we have the same writer and reviser present in the final scene from "Thou art a right one," though as far as "*Duke.* Weep not, child," is untouched (but not particularly characteristic) Fletcher, while from "*Leon.* The righteous pow'rs at length have crown'd our loves," nothing of the original writer is left.

I may, I think, safely direct the attention of any one who knows Fletcher (bearing in mind that it is the Fletcher of the period of 'Two Noble Kinsmen' and 'Henry VIII.' and 'Honest Man's Fortune,' and not the Fletcher of the period of 'Rule a Wife') to such a passage as this from III. iii.:—

She's stol'n away; and whither gone I know not.
Cam. She has a fair blessing in being from you, sir.
I was too poor a brother for your greatness:
You must be grafted into noble stocks
And have your titles rais'd. My state was laughed at
And my alliance scorn'd. I've lost a son too,
Which must not be put up so.

And this from IV. i.:—

Mast. Have you learnt the whistle yet, and when to fold,
And how to make the dog bring in the strayers?
Viol. Time, sir, will furnish me with all these rules.
My will is able, but my knowledge weak, sir.
Mast. That's a good child: why dost thou blush, my boy?—
'Tis certainly a woman. [*Aside.*]—Speak, my boy.
Viol. Heav'n! how I tremble!—'Tis unusual to me
To find such kindness at a master's hand
That am a poor boy, ev'ry way unable,
Unless it be in pray'rs, to merit it.
Besides, I've often heard old people say
Too much indulgence makes boys rude and sawcy.
Mast. Are you so cunning?
Viol. How his eyes shake fire
And measure ev'ry piece of youth about me! [*Aside.*
The ewes want water, sir: shall I go drive 'em
Down to the cisterns? Shall I make haste, sir?—
'Would I were five miles from him! How he gripes me! [*Aside.*
Mast. Come, come, all this is not sufficient, child,
To make a fool of me. This is a fine hand,
A delicate fine hand—never change colour:
You understand me—and a woman's hand.

And this from IV. ii.:—

I cannot get this false man's memory
Out of my mind. You maidens that shall live
To hear my mournful tale when I am ashes,
Be wise, and to an oath no more give credit,
To tears, to vows (false both), or any thing
A man shall promise, than to clouds, that now
Bear such a pleasing shape, and now are nothing;
For they will cozen (if they may be cozen'd)
The very gods they worship.

And finally this from V. i.:—

And dare you lose these to be advocate
For such a brother, such a sinful brother,
Such an unfaithful, treacherous, brutal brother?

Mr. Bradford has no hesitation about claiming Fletcher as one of the original writers of the play; but he hesitates to name Shakespeare as the other. One can, however, unless I am mistaken, read between the lines that he is only deterred from doing so by that fear which most people have of venturing to run counter to the opinion of the many famous critics who have expressed their views on the Shakespeare canon. It needs even more courage to declare any play outside of the canon to be in any degree Shakespeare's than to question the authenticity of scenes in the canonical plays which the high Panjandrums of the Elizabethan drama have treated as indubitably genuine; and, instead of blaming Mr. Bradford for his reticence, we may

be grateful to him for daring to say all he has said. But, apart from the general inclination to discredit any attribution to Shakespeare of any play not clearly his on the external evidence, the critics of the day have made a "dead set" on 'Double Falsehood.' Mr. D. Nichol Smith in his 'Eighteenth-Century Essays' says that Theobald in ascribing the play to Shakespeare "must at least stand convicted of ignorance of the Shakespearian manner"; Sir Sidney Lee maintains that "there is nothing in the play as published by Theobald to suggest Shakespeare's hand"; and Prof. Lounsbury declares that "there is scarcly a trace of the great dramatist in it, even of his best or worst manner." Mr. Bradford in his article reminds me that I too have written similarly, having pronounced the play to contain "nothing that could have been written by Fletcher or Shakespeare." So rash a statement is characteristic of the attitude of more than myself. When I made it a quarter of a century ago in the course of an examination into the authorship of the Beaumont and Fletcher plays, I was so overcome by the prevalence of the idea that the play was by Theobald himself that, supposing it outside my scope, I wasted no time on it, but gave a mere casual glance at a chance page or two of a copy in the British Museum. I confess my fault and retract. The play does contain much of Fletcher's work: does it also contain any of Shakespeare's?

Mr. Bradford speaks, quite rightly, of the presence of "a firmer, stronger hand" than Fletcher's: this hand is to be found overlaid by Theobald's in the first two speeches of I. i.; in I. ii. (with the exception of the 10 speeches beginning "*Leon.* What do you mean?"); in I. iii.; in II. i.; in II. ii.; in III. i.; in the first 4 speeches of III. ii. and in that portion of the scene lying between "*Scene opens to a large hall*" and "Most perjur'd if I do'; and in the 5 speeches immediately succeeding Julio's entry in IV. i. (the first of these being apparently free from any impertinent intrusion on the reviser's part). The balance of I. i. and I. ii., the whole of II. iii. and II. iv., the balance of III. ii., and the succeeding part of IV. i. to the re-entry of Violante, seem to be entirely the work of the reviser, though in these portions of both III. ii. and IV. i. there may possibly be relics of the older writer.

Is Mr. Bradford's "firmer, stronger hand" *the hand* of Shakespeare? One is inclined *to see something of his* bold, vigorous touch in the use of "heirs" as a verb in I. i., and in such lines as

As if she there sev'n reigns had slander'd Time.
(I. iii.)

Those that subtly make their words their ward,
Keeping Address at distance. (I. ii.)

My flames are in the flint,
Haply, to lose a husband I may weep;
Never to get one. (I. ii.)

Is not this a Shakespearian coinage set in a Shakespearian construction?—

What you can say is most unseasonable; what sing,
Most absonant and harsh. (I. iii.)

In II. i., printed as prose, we have a sentence more like Shakespeare than any one else:—

"Not love, but brutal violence prevail'd; to which the time and place and opportunity were accessaries most dishonourable";

and there are other lines that speak to me (perhaps deceivingly) as Shakespeare's. But, finally, let me quote a passage from III. i. which it requires some boldness to quote, since it contains the famous line denounced by Pope as being too bathetical to be by any possibility Shakespeare's:—

Is there a treachery like this in baseness
Recorded any where? It is the deepest:
None but itself can be its parallel:
And from a friend profess'd!—Friendship? Why, 'tis
A word for ever maim'd: in human nature
It was a thing the noblest, and 'mong beasts
It stood not in mean place: things of fierce nature
Hold amity and concordance. Such a villany
A writer could not put down in his scene
Without taxation of his auditory
For fiction most enormous.

I have not by me Theobald's defence of the line which Pope ridiculed; but he is stated by Prof. Lounsbury to have shown conclusively "that this particular line selected for animadversion was not different in character from several others to be found" in Shakespeare. Gifford indeed took the line as a proof of the Elizabethan origin of the play; and the same critic also pointed out that the use of the word "comparison" for "caparison" in I. iii. ("Throw all my gay comparisons aside"), over which Pope made merry, was to be matched in Massinger's 'Picture' ("Rich suits, the gay comparisons of pride"), and that it constituted a proof of Theobald's good faith.

E. H. C. Oliphant.

Melbourne.

(*To be concluded.*)

INSCRIPTIONS IN ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST'S, WATERLOO ROAD.

These abstracts were made in August, 1916. A tablet in the south gallery was illegible.

North Side.

1. Mary Jemima Shepard, sister of Mr. William Merritt, churchwarden of this church for many years, chairman of the Board of Guardians, b. in St. Margaret's, Westminster, Nov. 7, 1803; d. May 2, 1891, a. 88.

2. Arthur Clifford Earp, sometime chorister of this church, eldest son of Thomas Earp, sculptor, d. July 11, 1886, a. 31.

3. Thomas Earp, sculptor, sometime churchwarden of this p., b. Jan. 31, 1828, d. Sept. 12, 1893, and was bur. in Nunhead Cemetery.

4. Henry William Herbert, b. Nov. 17, 1857, d. Mar. 4, 1891, and was bur. in Norwood Cemetery. He did his duty bravely and truly to his home and neighbourhood.

5. Sarah Isherwood, b. Nov. 27, 1811, d. Nov. 2, 1887, who for 59 years worshipped in this church, and during the whole of her life tried to do her duty to her God, her church, and her parish.

6. George Thomas Baxter, Esq., d. Ap. 7, 1833, a. 37. Mary, his wid., afterwards mar. to James Anderton, Esq., d. May 8, 1854, a. 53. Bur. in Highgate Cemetery.

7. Mr. James Braby, d. Jan. 11, 1846, a. 72. Hannah, his wife, d. June 13, 1854, a. 79.

8. C.L.B. | St. John's Company. | R.I.P. | S. W. Gardner, b. Jan. 1, 1891, d. July 5, 1904. | W. J. Hems, b. Dec. 25, 1890, d. Aug. 20, 1913.

In the Chancel, South.

9. A brass, now illegible.

10. Richard Maynard, gent., of St. Stephen's, Cornwall, late of Upper Stamford St., d. Sept. 10, 1834, a. 40.

11. Martin Jones, churchwarden, d. July 29, 1827, a. 47.

South Side.

12. Mr. Richard Edwards, warden of this church, d. Nov. 25, 1853, a. 57. Erected by fellow-parishioners.

13. William George Trewby, husband of Charlotte Trewby, d. June 18, 1899, a. 65.

14. John Charles Stahlschmidt, Esq., of this p., and of Weybridge, Surrey, member of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, d. suddenly Ap. 20, 1842, a. 50. His dau. Edith Mary, d. Jan. 22, 1834, a. 2 y. 7 m. Sarah, his wid., dau. of the late Thomas Lett of this p., d. on the Feast of the Annunciation, 1890, a. 86.

15. The Rev. Donald Trewby, M.A., b. Ap. 13, 1861, d. Aug. 30, 1896, chaplain at Dum Dum, Calcutta, formerly curate of this parish.

16. Haud procul ab hoc loco sepultus est | Robertus Gulielmus Elliston | cujus memoriæ sacrum liberi sui superstites | (amicis etiam quibusdam opem afferentibus) | hoc marmor | non sine lachrymis ponendum curaverunt. | Optimus ille parens ingenio capaci præditus. | Natus est septimo die Aprilis MDCCLXXIV, | et, spe melioris ævi, mortem obiit | octavo die Julii MDCCCXXXI.

Dum pia Melpomene, nato pereunte querelas
Fundit, et ante alias orba Thalia gemit:
Non minus in fletus fidi solvuntur amici.
Non minus egregii pignora chara tori:
Æquum, et propositi deplorant grande tenacem,
Eximiæ fidei justitiæque, virum.

17. Vivian Trewby, a. 25, trooper, 51 Company Imperial Yeomanry (Paget's Horse), youngest son of William George and Charlotte Trewby, killed in action at Kaalkraal, S. Africa, May 5, 1901, and bur. by the Boers.

18. John Charles Napleton, B.A., third incumbent of this church, b. St. James's day, 1810, at Powderham Rectory, Devon, d. Ap. 13, 1867.

19. Of your charity pray for the soul of James Aitken Johnston, Vicar of St. John's, and patron of this church, who departed this life Aug. 29, 1871. Jesu Mercy.

20. [*A window*] Arthur James Davey, for 20 years Head Master of St. John's Boys' School, d. Oct. 30, 1901.

21. Richard Wicksteed, b. at Shifnal, Salop, 1767, d. in this p., 1828.

22. George, son of Alethea Desborough, d. Aug., 1841, and was bur. in this churchyard.

23. Harry Charles Thompson, b. Feb. 10, 1856, d. Feb. 14, 1876. A member of the choir.

In the Chancel, North.

24. William Philip, only son of Jeremiah and Hester Dean, of Bishopsgate St., d. Nov. 19, 1831, a. 21. Hester, his mother, d. Nov. 22, 1834, a. 60.

25. Edward Vere, Esq., of this p. and Oxford Lodge, Croydon, d. Aug. 4, 1843, a. 73. Erected by his son and daughter.

26. Ann Kirk, d. Feb. 26, 1887, a. 54. Erected by her son.

In North Gallery.

27. Thomas Lett, Esq., d. Aug. 25, 1830, a. 60. He was for many years a magistrate of the county of Surrey, and High Sheriff in 1817.

28. [*On the Lectern*] This lectern and Bible were given to the church of St. John, Waterloo Road, by the Rev. N. E. Muggeridge in memory of his brother, John Frederick Muggeridge.

29. [*On the processional cross*] To the glory of God. In memory of M. W. Sheppard, d. July 27, 1896. R.I.P.

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G. S. Parry, Lieut.-Col.
17 Ashley Mansions, S.W.1.

Aviation in the Eighteenth Century.—Some day the would-be historian of flying will be searching the indexes of 'N. & Q.' for antiquarian lore on the subject. He will find the following singularly prophetic verses in a quarto pamphlet entitled 'The Scribleriad: an Heroic Poem' (R. Dodsley, 1751). The anonymous writer was Richard Owen Cambridge (see book iv. p. 15):—

Let brisker youths their active nerves prepare,
  Fit their light silken wings and skim the buxom air.

* * * * *

Mov'd by my words, two youths of equal fire
  Spring from the crowd and to the prize aspire:
The one, a German, of distinguished fame;
  His rival from projecting Britain came.
They spread their wings, and with a rising bound
  Swift at the word, together quit the ground.
The Briton's rapid flight outstrips the wind;
  The lab'ring German urges close behind,
As some slight bark pursu'd by ships of force
  Stretches each sail to swell her swifter course.
The nimble Briton from his rival flies,
  And soars on bolder pinions to the skies.
Sudden the string, which bound his plumage, broke;
  His naked arms in yielding air he shook.
His naked arms no more support his weight,
  But fail him; sinking from his airy height,
Yet as he falls—so chance, or fate, decreed—
  His rival near urgèd his wingèd speed
Not unobserv'd (despair suggests a thought):
  Fast by the foot the heedless youth he caught,
And drew the insulting victor to the ground
  While rocks and woods with loud applause resound.

* * * * *

The word "insulting" is obviously a misprint in the original for "exulting."

There is a full-page copperplate frontispiece depicting the rivals in mid-air, while a large crowd of learned savants watch the race. The Englishman flies by means of a pair of fluted fans attached to his shoulder-blades, and working on a kind of swivel or ball-jointed socket. The German bears on each shoulder a long rod, at each end of which is a species of inverted bricklayer's hod. That an airman could fly by means of either apparatus calls for considerable imagination.

W. Jaggard, Capt.

4 London Wall Buildings, E.C.2.

Inscription on Seal. (See 9 S. ix. 329.)—A query remains alive until it has had its note. The legend concerning which Mr. E. Monteith Macphail inquired in 1902 is in the language of Tonga, and may be readily recovered in the queried form *ofa taitoogoo* from the vocabulary in the *second volume* of Mariner. The language *has since been standardized*, and the or*thography improved* over Mariner's rather creditable effort a century ago. In the vocabulary of the Rev. Shirley Waldemar Baker, a most remarkable missionary, we find *ofa taetuku* as love everlasting. *Ofa* properly designates a set of emotions which find a pneumogastric reaction—love, but quite as much grief and compassion; the second word is composite of the negative *tae* (not a pure diphthong, but a glide of the two vowels with Italian phonetic value) and of *tuku*, to cease.

William Churchill.

Cosmos Club, Washington, D.C.

[Mr. Macphail, from whom we were glad to insert a reply last month (p. 48), will doubtless be grateful to our American correspondent for now answering his query of so many years ago.]

John Flamsteed: Dr. Edmond Halley.—I am indebted to Mr. Ralph J. Beevor, of Reymerston, Manor Road, St. Albans, for the extracts given below from Baily's 'Life of Flamsteed' (London, 1835):—

"A correspondence began with Mr. Bossley, an apothecary of Bakewell in Derbyshire, and Mr. Luke Leigh, a poor kinsman of Mr. Halley's, of the same clan, and myself [1696]."—P. 63.

"Mr. Leigh I hired to calculate the places of the fixed stars."—P. 64.

"1712, June 18. Dr. Halley came, and brought his wife, son, and daughter with him."—P. 229.

"Mar. 8, 1704/5. Letter from Mr. Flamsteed to Mr. Bossley. 'I received a letter from Mr. Leigh a great while ago to acknowledge the receipt of a relief I sent him to support him in his sickness.'"—P. 236.

Mr. Beevor expresses the opinion that the word "clan" in the earliest of the above extracts, which he was at first inclined to treat as a synonym of "place" (Bakewell), may, perhaps, be used as a synonym for "profession" or "calling," and imply only that Luke Leigh also was an apothecary. "In any case it seems pretty clear that he was of Derbyshire."

The register of Bakewell can hardly fail to give some Halley information.

Eugene F. McPike.

4450 Woodlawn Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Mr. Justice Maule on Bigamy and Divorce.—Readers of legal ana are familiar with the severe satire on the law of divorce as it then existed which was embodied by the above judge (see *ante*, p. 7) in a nominal sentence for bigamy. The 'D.N.B.' places this at Warwick Assizes, so far agreeing with the detailed account in Walton's 'Random Recollections of the Midland Circuit' (1869), where the spring of 1845

given as the date of the trial; but Walton ves the sentence as four months' im- isonment with hard labour, whilst the D.N.B.' puts it as one day. A quite ent book, 'In the Days of Victoria: me Memories of Men and Things,' by homas F. Plowman (1918), however, relates at the author was present when the cident occurred "in the spring of 1854" Oxford Assizes, he being then a lad of me ten years old and living with his ther, a well-known resident of Oxford. r. Plowman says:—

"I can still see the pathetic figure of the poor ubbering man as he stood in the dock, having eaded guilty, and in broken accents appealed for ercy. He was a coal-heaver, and he looked it. e was in the old-fashioned clothes of his calling those days, including breeches and thick orsted stockings. He told how his wife had ndered his house desolate by robbing it, and en running away with the paramour. He aited some years, and, hearing nothing of her, arried again, and was living happily when she rooped down upon him and informed against m for bigamy."

These irreconcilable statements as to the me and place of an occurrence which came almost classic in its bearing on the hange in divorce law are not without terest, and it should not be difficult to sinter the correct version from con- mporary newspapers, &c., or to ascertain hether Mr. Justice Maule presided on the dland Circuit in the spring of 1845, and the Oxford Circuit in the spring of 1854.

W. B. H.

EWDLEY APPRENTICES AND MOTHERING DAY.—A quaint practice prevailed at dley in the early part of the nineteenth ury. The mother church of Ribsford two porches. That on the south was n as the "Refreshment Porch"; in it r plates and horn mugs were kept, n Mothering Sunday cakes and mead freely provided, and placed ready to for the use of apprentices coming home it friends. The food was left un- d, but none of the townsfolk at- d to take it. The cakes and mead ut there early on Sunday morning. kes were baked at Webster's in the treet. The mead was brewed in a rthenware pan some two or three vious. It was composed of oranges, and spice. The whole was paid of the Church Rate. It would be g to know if other towns made a vision for hungry and thirsty es.

J. HARVEY BLOOM.

JAMES EDMUND SCRIPPS.—British biographers may like to know that James Edmund Scripps (1835–1906), the founder of *The Detroit News*, was born in London, though he went to America at the age of nine, settling near Rushville, Ill., and beginning his journalistic career on *The Chicago Democratic Press* in 1857. He founded *The Detroit News* in 1873. Its history has just been told in a beautifully produced quarto, issued by the *News*.

J. M. BULLOCH.

37 Bedford Square, W.C.1.

"SHEER HULK": "THE SPANISH MAIN."—The following remarks in 'Some Recollections' of Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge have attracted my attention, and may perhaps claim that of other students of 'N. & Q.':—

"The ship's masts had to be brought to her and put in place. This was done at our naval ports by means of sheers....At Devonport they were erected in a hulk lying in the stream, and always spoken of as 'the sheer hulk.' This recalls a ridiculous mistake in the song which says—

....a sheer hulk lies poor Tom Bowling.

What is meant is, of course, a mere hulk; for a sheer hulk was a much used and very useful vessel. The mistake is only one of several which landsmen are likely to make when they put sailors' expressions into print. The 'Spanish Main' is often referred to in books as if it were part of the sea; whereas it is simply the sailors' translation of *tierra firme*, and means the Spanish mainland in Mexico and in Central and South America as distinguished from the Spanish islands in the West Indies."—P. 65.

ST. SWITHIN

[The 'N.E.D.' says, *s.v.* 'Sheer-hulk, shear-hulk': "The etymologically preferable spelling *shear-hulk* is little used. In the popular figurative use of the word, derived from nautical songs, the first element is often misunderstood as *sheer* adj., and the compound written as two words." The line from Dibdin is quoted as the earliest figurative use.

Under 'Spanish,' 1, b, the Dictionary has: "*Spanish Main*, the mainland of America adjacent to the Caribbean Sea, esp. that portion of the coast stretching from the Isthmus of Panama to the mouth of the Orinoco; in later use also, the sea contiguous to this, or the route traversed by the Spanish register ships." Longfellow's 'Wreck of the Hesperus' (1839) is quoted in illustration of the later use.]

SNODGRASS SURNAME IN IRELAND IN 1665.—Amongst the persons who paid hearth tax in 1665 were Thomas Snodgrass, parish of Clonleigh, townland of Ballybogan, and Robert Snodgrass, parish of Raphoe, townland of Beltany. See Lecky, 'The Laggan and its Presbyterianism,' 1905, pp. 112-13.

J. ARDAGH

Queries.

We must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

'Alumni Cantabrigienses.'—A notice has been issued by the Cambridge University Press that an 'Alumni Cantabrigienses' is in preparation. It will be on the general lines of Mr. Joseph Foster's well-known 'Alumni Oxonienses,' but will be, it is hoped, in several respects more complete in its extent. It is, in fact, proposed to include every known Cambridge name from the earliest historical date, *i.e.*, from about 1250.

The experience I have gained from similar work in the case of a single college (Gonville and Caius) has convinced me that much loss would be avoided if those interested in such an undertaking could send information *before* publication. What I have found is that after publication the compiler receives a large amount of useful information and many corrections when it is too late to make public use of them.

What I would suggest is that every one who can supply facts about any Cambridge man, of a private kind, or which from any cause do not get into ordinary printed records, should communicate them to me. This would apply especially to family histories and pedigrees. Further assistance would be welcomed from those who have devoted attention to such special branches of research as county or parochial history, the records of any particular school or profession, members of Parliament, titled persons, &c. The sooner such information can be sent the better.

These remarks apply especially to Part I. of the work, 1250-1752, which contains nearly 80,000 names, as to many of which we have, at present, no further information beyond what is contained in the College Admission Registers and 'Graduati.'

John Venn.

Caius College, Cambridge.

'The Poor Thresher,' Song by Burns.—J. B. Reid's 'A Complete Word and Phrase Concordance to the Poems and Songs of Robert Burns,' Glasgow, 1889, gives on pp. 4, 228, 339, 380, 482, and doubtless elsewhere, lines from "(S.) The Poor Thresher." This song I have been unable to find in any edition of Burns which I have. I write therefore to ask if any one can tell me of an edition of Burns in which it appears, and, if not, what ground there is for stating that it was written by Burns.

I am particularly interested in this ballad because I have heard it sung by an old friend of mine, who learned it from his grandmother, who probably learned it from some one about the year 1800.

Charles E. Stratton.

70 State Street, Boston, Mass.

Richard Baxter of 'The Saints' Rest.'—Research in American libraries has failed to disclose the names of the children of Richard Baxter, father of the author of 'The Saints' Rest'—in other words, the brothers and sisters of the eminent divine. It is said that his brother Thomas had a son Francis C. (Charlton), born 1681, who emigrated to America in 1698 with relatives named Benson. Where can records of Richard senior's family be found?

J. P. B.

Portland, Maine.

"Nablette": "Bontefeu."—In a recent reading of Clarendon's 'History of the Great Rebellion,' I ran across two words in the first volume which I do not find in any dictionary. These words are "Nablette," used in connexion with the word "murderer," as part of the equipment of a vessel, and "Bontefeu," used as a rather contemptuous expression referring to an individual. Can readers of 'N. & Q.' throw any light upon the meaning of these words?

Bernard C. Steiner.

Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, Md.

Henry Bunnett, Artist.—About thirty years ago I employed an able English artist whose work will carry him down to posterity. I should like to know something of his history. It was said that the name at the head of this query was only his *nom de pinceau*.

David Ross McCord.

McCord National Museum,
Temple Grove, Montreal.

Virgil on Quarrels.—Dr. Butler, the Master of Trinity, quoted in 1888 from a translation of Virgil, 'Æn.' ii. 104 ("Hoc Ithacus velit, et magno mercentur Atridæ"),

> Intestine quarrels place an obvious lever
> In every hand of every unbeliever.

Whose translation is this?

G. H. J.

Creighton on History.—Bp. Creighton is quoted as saying to the effect that "History is the best cordial for drooping spirits." What is the reference?

G. H. J.

Fable of Countryman: Reference Wanted.—A countryman bargained to possess a field until the first crop on it came to maturity, and planted acorns. What is the source of this fable? I have looked through Babrius and Æsop without finding it. Is it, perhaps, Russian or Oriental?

W. H. J.

Garnham and Hillman Families.—Roger Garnham, gent., of Chieveley, Berks, died 1703. He married Martha, daughter of Robert Hillman (armiger) of Prior's Court, Chieveley, by his wife Miss Goddard, sister of Francis Goddard, Esq., of Cliff Pypard Manor, Wilts. To which branch of the Hillman family did Robert belong? The following arms of Hillman impaling Goddard are on the monuments in Chieveley Church: Arg., three bends sable. Were these Hillmans related to the Hillmans of Ramsbury Park, Wilts? Any information will be gratefully received.

Leonard C. Price.

Glamorgan Volunteer Rangers.—I should be grateful if any one could give me information about the above corps. When was it founded? Does it still exist? Its badge was "G. R." between two sprays, a crown above; on the top a trumpet held up by a ribbon and tassels.

Leonard C. Price.

Essex Lodge, Ewell, Surrey.

Tennyson.—I have in my possession a fragment of a poem evidently by (and in the handwriting of) Lord Tennyson. Part of this has been torn, and part cut away, and I am unable to decipher more than the following words:—

[An]d dimpling eddies kiss the shore
And in the shingle crisp
....ples wrinkles to the door
[An]d round the threshold lisp.

If any reader of 'N. & Q.' could identify these lines or give me the context, I should be grateful. I may add that reference to a Tennyson concordance has been of no avail.

A. Stanton Whitfield, F.R.Hist.S.

16 High Street, Walsall, Staffs.

Herodias and St. John the Baptist's Head.—In a window of Winchester Cathedral Library is a panel of early sixteenth-century French glass depicting Herodias mutilating the head of St. John the Baptist with a knife. Other representations of the subject appear in the west window of Wells Cathedral (also in early sixteenth-century French glass), and in a late fifteenth-century window in Gresford Church, Denbighshire; whilst the mutilated head lying in a charger appears to have been a favourite subject of English alabaster tablet carvers.

Where can I find the authority for this incident? The 'Legenda Aurea' is silent on the subject, though it states that "when Herodias held the head between her hands she was much joyful, but by the will of God the head blew in her visage, and she died forthwith."

John D. Le Couteur.

Southsea.

Robert Simpson, Royal Farrier.—Robert Simpson, born Aug. 30, 1777—eldest son of James Simpson by his first wife, Nell Forrestor (married about 1774 at Cramond), who claimed descent from the Lords Forrestor of Corstorphine—was farrier to Frederick, Duke of York, son of King George III. Robert Simpson married a Miss Hastie, and had issue.

Will the descendants of the said Robert please communicate with me?

James Seton-Anderson.

Boumphrey Family of Liverpool and Manchester.—I am interested in this family, and should be glad of information relating thereto. Is the family connected with that of Count Boumphré of France?

James Seton-Anderson.

18 Culverden Down, Tunbridge Wells.

Will. Fisher Shrapnel, F.S.A., d. c. 1817. Was he related to the contemporary inventor of the shell? He appears to have been surgeon to the Gloucester Militia before 1799, at which date he became physician to Berkeley Castle. In 1805 I find him established in the Gate-House there, and honoured with the old title of "Constable of Berkeley," held in former days by the Thorpe family of Wanswell manor.

St. Clair Baddeley.

Hawks to catch Salmon.—An Act passed in the reign of William and Mary prohibits at a certain season the taking of salmon of any age by hawks, racks, gins, &c. Is the word "hawks" here used for the bird, or does it mean some kind of net known by that name?

J. H. Gurney.

Keswick Hall, Norwich.

[The 'New English Dictionary' defines "hawk" as "a kind of fish-trap," and cites as the earliest quotation for this use of the word the following from Worlidge's 'System of Agriculture' (1669): "There is a sort of Engine, by some termed a Hawk, made almost like unto a Fish-pot, being a square frame of Timber fitted to the place....and wrought with Wire to a point almost, so that what Fish soever go through the same, cannot go back again."]

Francis Harvey of Natal.—I wonder if some reader of 'N. & Q.' has in his possession, and would lend me for perusal and bibliographical purposes, a series of pamphlets written by Francis Harvey of Verulam in Natal, father of the late Thos. Morgan Harvey of London. He wrote under the pseudonym of Zethar an autobiographical account of his early days in Phillack, Cornwall.

J. Hambley Rowe, M.B.
88 Horton Grange Road, Bradford.

Cheveley and Tudgay, Marine Painters.—I am desirous of obtaining particulars about John Cheveley (born 1745, died 1786: was he a lieutenant in the navy?) and —— Tudgay, both painters of marine subjects. The latter lived during the middle of the nineteenth century. A. B—n.

Cantwell Family.—Information about the crest and history of the Irish branch of the Cantwell family will be welcomed. Please write direct to E. J. Cantwell.
14 Claude Road, Drumcondra, Dublin.

Abanazar. — A distinguished popular journalist has forgotten De Quincey's warning that "as people read nothing in these days that is more than forty-eight hours old, I am daily admonished that allusions, the most obvious, to anything in the rear of our own time need explanation." The writer, in criticizing some statesmen now in power, refers to them as "Abanazars" who have involved themselves in a new mess more awkward than the one from which they recently struggled. The reference is not explicable in the books ordinarily in a public library. Who was Abanazar?

News Reader.

Dudley Bernard or Barnard.—Information is sought concerning Dudley Bernard, son of Abel of Clewer, Berks, gent., of St. Albans Hall. Matric. Oct. 11, 1639, age 18; M.A. 1642; B.D. June 6, 1646. Of what parish was he vicar, and when and where did he die?

H. C. Barnard.

John Haggatt—described in the original MSS. as of Magdalen Coll., Oxford, and as a son of Bartholomew Haggatt of Wells, Somerset—was installed by proxy in the prebend of Comb XV., Wells Cathedral, pursuant to the mandate of Bishop Gilbert, on June 6, 1581. I shall be grateful if one of your readers who has access to the usual *books of* reference will kindly inform us of *what parish he was the* vicar. He apparently died 1588, as in that year his successor was installed as prebendary in Comb XV. His name is not in Weaver's 'Somerset Incumbents.' He could not be the John Haggatt of Somerset who matriculated at Magdalen Coll., Nov. 24, 1581, aged 16—six months later. H. C. Barnard.
Burnham, Somerset.

Helicon Lloyd of Merionethshire.—Can any reader give particulars about this personage, and say where in this county he lived? Aneurin Williams.

Susannah Owens.—Information concerning Susannah Owens, known as "Egg gal," who was married at Keith Chapel Aug. 4, 1748, will oblige.

Aneurin Williams.
Menai View, North Road, Carnarvon.

Bibliography of Epitaphs.—Is it possible to compile a list of works on or dealing witeh pitaphs? J. W. Fawcett.
Consett, co. Durham.

[The Catalogue of Books in the Reading-Room of the British Museum has the following under 'Epitaphs':—

English Monumental Inscriptions Society. Register of English Monumental Inscriptions. 1911, &c. 8vo.

Jervise (A.). Epitaphs and Inscriptions from Burial-Grounds and Old Buildings in the North-East of Scotland. 2 vols. 1875, '79. 8vo.

Parsons (P.). Monuments and Painted Glass of upwards of 100 Churches, chiefly in Kent. 1794. 4to.

Pettigrew (T. J.). Chronicles of the Tombs. (Bohn's Reference Library.) 1888. 8vo.

Suffling (E. R.). Epitaphia: being a Collection of 1300 British Epitaphs. 1909. 8vo.

Other works on the subject are:—

Cansick (F. T.). Epitaphs from Monuments in St. Pancras. 2 vols. 1869-72. 8vo.

Cansick (F. T.). Epitaphs from Monuments in Hornsey, Tottenham, Edmonton, Enfield, Friern Barnet, Hadley. 1875. 8vo.

Ravenshaw (T. F.). Antiente Epitaphes (from A.D. 1250 to A.D. 1800). 1878. 8vo.

Weever (J.). Antient Funerall Monuments, of Great-Britain, Ireland, and the Islands Adjacent. 1767. fol.]

'Struwwelpeter' in English.—'Der Struwwelpeter,' first published in 1845, is now in its 405th edition. It is the most popular of the works of Heinrich Hoffmann, a doctor of medicine, who was born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, June 13, 1809, and died there Sept. 20, 1894. The English translation, which is at least as good as the original, would appear to have been published simultaneously. At any rate, the B. M. Catalogue says that the 4th edition of the English version was published at Leipsic in 1848. Is it known who wrote it?

How many English editions have there been? There was one published by Blackie & Son in 1903, and another by G. Routledge & Sons in 1909. Its continued popularity is shown by Mr. E. V. Lucas's 'Swollen-headed William,' which appeared in 1914; and by 'The Struwwelpeter Alphabet' and 'The Political Struwwelpeter,' both by Mr. Harold Begbie, which appeared in or about 1900. John B. Wainewright.

"Lick into shape": "Lambendo effingere."—The latter phrase is attributed by Suetonius in his Life of Virgil, § 22, to that poet with reference to the 'Georgics.' Is there a Greek equivalent?

John B. Wainewright.

Union Club, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.

Coleridge on "Bully."—Coleridge in his 'Omniana,' speaking of inconsistency, says:—

"What are these men's minds but a huge lumber-room of *bully*, that is, of incompatible notions brought together by a feeling without a sense of connection?"

What is the origin of Coleridge's "bully"?

J. J. Freeman.

Shepperton-on-Thames.

J. Turner, Painter c. 1820.—Some Welsh pictures by J. Turner were engraved and published March and April, 1821. Was he related to J. M. W. Turner?

Octavius Tomson.

7 Grantchester Street, Cambridge.

'Irrelagh; or, The Last of the Chiefs.'—Who was the author of this Irish story? The copy I possess is bereft of its title-page. All that I can glean concerning it is provided by the dedication (to Queen Victoria). It was written at Danesport, Killarney, in 1849, and was published "to alleviate in some degree that affliction [the great famine of 1848], especially in the case of two poor boys, left destitute by the failure of the Killarney Savings' Bank."

J. B. McGovern.

St. Stephen's Rectory, C.-on-M., Manchester.

Morland Gallery, Fleet Street.—Sir Richard Phillips says in the 1806 edition of 'The Picture of London' (p. 259):—

"This gallery comprises one hundred paintings of this admired artist....They are the property of a private gentleman."

I shall be obliged by further reference to this exhibition. Presumably it was held at Macklin's Gallery and J. R. Smith was the organizer. It will be recalled that his exhibition of thirty-six pictures at 31 King Street, Covent Garden, was specifically for the purpose of attracting subscribers for the engravings, all the pictures exhibited being afterwards engraved. The catalogue of prints issued by Smith from this address includes these works. Is there any definite evidence of his association with the Fleet Street exhibition? Aleck Abrahams.

Finkle Street.—There are streets so named at Barton-on-Humber and at Kendal. I should be glad to hear of other examples—also of any explanation of a supposed derivation of "Finkle" from a word meaning a bend or elbow, or similar deviation from a straight line. J. T. F.

Winterton, Lincs.

[The subject was discussed at some length at 6 S. iv. 166, 356, 457; v. 257, 476; viii. 503, 522.]

Martin Heton, Bishop of Ely, is stated in the 'Dict. Nat. Biog.,' xxvi. 301, to have left two daughters, one of whom was married to Sir Robert Filmer and the other to Sir Edward Fish. Can any correspondent tell me when and whom Heton married? G. F. R. B.

Edward Hyde, D.D., Royalist divine, was one of the eleven sons of Sir Lawrence Hyde of Salisbury. I should be glad to obtain particulars of his mother, and to know when and whom he married. The 'Dict. Nat. Biog.,' xxviii. 369, is silent on these points. G. F. R. B.

French Proverb on Politics.—There is a French saying, "Dans la politique il faut ne prendre rien au tragique et tout au sérieux." This has been attributed to Thiers, but some say it is much older. To whom is it rightly ascribed?

Henry Samuel Brandreth.

St. Dunstan's-in-the-East: its Charities and Schools.—Can any reader give me details of educational charities, schools, &c., connected with the parish of St. Dunstan-in-the-East, London, prior to 1888? I shall deem it a favour if correspondence be addressed directly to me.

G. Kenneth Strugnell.

30 Carholme Road, Forest Hill, S.E.23.

A "Crest" of Crest-Cloth is mentioned in the 'N.E.D.' as having been a recognized quantity of the cloth, but the quantity is not defined. Is it known what it was? The Winchester College accounts show (under *custus aule*) that in 1442-3 the price per ell for 17½ ells of crest-cloth was 4½*d*., and that in 1443-4 the price per crest

or 10 crests of it was 18*d*. If one could assume that in each of these cases the price was really the same, then one would infer that 4 ells (*i.e.* 5 yards) made a crest. But how can one justify the assumption? In 1440-1 the price per crest for 6 crests was 17*d*.; and in 1444-5 the price per crest for 7 crests was 19*d*., with 1*d*. off the total cost to reduce it to 11*s*. H. C.

South Shields: Vicars of St. Hilda's.—Can any reader supply me with the names missing from the list of vicars of St. Hilda's, South Shields, between 1418, when William Younger was appointed vicar, and 1553, when Thomas Ellison was appointed? I shall also be glad of any names previous to 1321, when Robert de Dalton was appointed vicar.

Haydn T. Giles.

11 Ravensbourne Terrace, South Shields.

The St. Helena 'Life of Marlborough.'—In Frédéric Masson's 'Napoléon à Sainte Hélène,' vol. ii. p. 199, there is the following statement:—

"C'est un exemplaire, relié avec luxe, de cette Histoire de Jean Churchill, duc de Marlborough, etc., etc., imprimée par ordre de Sa Majesté Impériale (à Paris, de l'Imprimerie impériale, l'année 1806)."

I am unacquainted with this work, and I should be glad to have particulars of it, and also to be informed where I can refer to a copy of it.

Coxe's 'Memoirs of John, Duke of Marlborough,' presented by Napoleon to the 20th Regiment, and still in the archives of that regiment, was printed in London in 1819. The book to which M. Masson refers cannot have been a translation of Coxe's work, so that the statement of this famous French writer is puzzling.

Lees Knowles.

Toad-Juice.—Has the liquid which exudes from the skin of a toad any value which is recognized in orthodox medicine? I ask this on account of the following passage in Mr. W. H. Hudson's 'Far Away and Long Ago.' The scene was in La Plata, and the actor one Don Evaristo Peñalva:—

"I remember that his cure for shingles, a common and dangerous ailment in that region, was regarded as infallible. The malady took the form of an eruption, like erysipelas, on the middle of the body, and extending round the waist till it formed a perfect zone. 'If the zone is not complete I can cure the disease,' Don Evaristo would say. He would send some one down to the river to procure a good-sized toad; then, causing the patient to strip, he would take pen and ink and write on the skin in the space between the two ends of the inflamed region, in stout letters, the words '*In the name of the Father*,' &c. This done, he would take the toad in his hand and gently rub it on the inflamed part, and the toad, enraged at such treatment, would swell himself up almost to bursting and exude a poisonous milky secretion from his warty skin. That was all, and the man got well."—Pp. 183-4.

I think this batrachian may have been not a common toad, but *Ceratophrys ornata*, of which Mr. Hudson speaks in an earlier chapter than that from which I quote.

St. Swithin.

Whistler: Pope.—Is there any mention of Alexander Pope in the Whistler pedigree, or of the Rev. Ambrose Staveley and Samuel Cooper the artist? The graves of the Rev. W. Pyne (1585-1658) and his daughter Dorothy Pope (1669) are in Micheldever Church. The present Vicar would be glad to receive items about the parish to insert in a book on the subject.

Any proof that Thomas Pope, at Twickenham, 1697, was related to Alexander Pope of the same place, 1715, would be received with thanks. A. C. H.

School Prize Compositions.—At Bedford School, and, I believe, elsewhere, it is the custom for Classical and English prize compositions to be sent in tied up with bright ribbons. The practice is traditional, but no one here seems to know its origin. Can any of your readers enlighten me as to its origin and prevalence? T. K. E. B.

Bedford School.

Old Stained Glass.—Can any reader tell me of any articles or pamphlets, illustrated or otherwise, published on this subject during the last two years?

Wm. M. Dodson.

Norwich.

Submerged Tracks or Footpaths.—Was there an established system in the North of England of marking a track or footpath that was liable to be overflowed by the tide? Pinfolder.

Hartlepool.

Author of Quotation Wanted.—A recently published work quotes these lines "by an American bard":—

Many a man on the road of life
  Succeeds where another fails;
Johnny is writing stories,
  An' Billy is splitting rails.
Johnny is makin' a name and fame
  (He says) while the years roll on;
But Billy is makin' the money,
  An' Billy's supporting John!

Can the name of the author be given? Are the above lines the whole, or a portion only?

W. B. H.

Replies.

FOUNDLING ENTRIES IN PARISH REGISTERS.

(12 S. v. 40.)

Such entries as Mr. Sparke inquires about abound. I give below some specimens from the registers of a few London parishes, where the surname given to the unfortunate abandoned children was generally the name of the parish in which they were found, and the Christian name from some circumstance of the discovery, such as the situation or the day of the finding. This is illustrated and exemplified by the following:—

St. Dionis Backchurch. 1567, Dec. 14.—"A chylde that was fownd at the strangers dore in lymstrete whych chylde was fownde on Saynt petters day in An°. d'ni 1567 And fonde of the p'ishe coste, Wherefore they named the chylde by the day that he was fownd & syrname by the p'ishe, so the chyldes name ys Petter Dennis."

St. Antholin, Budge Row. 1588, Feb. 2.—"Vincent Antholins so named because he was fond in the church porch upon St. Vincents Day."

1671, Dec. 17.—"Antholing Stone a foundling bapt."

1672, July 27.—"Sary Antholing a foundling buried."

Many similar.

St. Mary Woolnoth. 1597, Nov. 2.—"Gyles Woolnoth a man child, found layde at the gate of the Lady Ramsay."

Many others named Woolnoth.

1620/1, Feb. 14.—"John Sherborne a foundling being found in Sherborne Lane."

1677, June 18.—"Thomas Davis was taken up in Lombard Streete in my Lord Mayor's entry & baptized Thomas Davis my Lord Mayor's name."

St. Mary Woolchurch Haw. 1616, Sept. 4.—"Sara Woolchurch a childe left in our parish, not borne here."

1689, Nov. 15.—"William Haw a foundling."

Others baptized either Woolchurch or Haw.

1637, Feb. 28.—"Jefrey Underbench, a child that was left at Mr. Hovels dore in our parish."

1642, Sept. 8.—"James Monday a child found one Monday night 5th of Sep. one Mr. Thompsons stall."

1646, April 23.—"A child found at Mr. Sawyers in the street one a place to whet knives and was named Edward Sharp."

1649, April 14.—"John Wallstone a male child found in the ally by the church door laid on a stone in the wall."

1649, Aug. 28.—"Henry Penny, a male child about the age of 3 years, was found in our parish with a penny in his hand."

1649, Dec. 27.—"There was a male child found att Mr. Paschalls stall before day and was named John Beforeday being St. Johns day."

1650, April 7.—"John Bynight, a male child left in our Parish att Mr. Garretts doore."

1650, Nov. 9.—"Mary Evening a female child found att Mr. Morris doore in Cornhill."

St. Helen's, Bishopsgate. 1612, Sept. 1.—"Job rakt out of the Asshes, being borne the last of August in the lane going to Sr John Spencers back gate and there laide in a heape of Seacole Asshes was baptised the First daye of September following and dyed the next day after." The burial entry runs: Sept. 2, "Job Rakt-out-of-the-Ashes, as is mentioned in the Register of Christenings, Crisome."

St. John Baptist on Wallbrook. 1688, Mar. 22.—"John Cloakelane a foundling."

1689/90, Feb. 20.—"Jone Dowgate, a foundling."

Christ Church, Newgate. 1669, Oct. 18.—"Jane Rents found in the New Rents in the Shambles the 14th day."

1671, June 4.—"Mary Warwick found in Warwick Lane at 11 o'clock at night."

1671, July 23.—"Susannah Charity found in Panyer Alley at 11 o'clock at night."

1699, Oct. 6.—"Elizabeth Christchurch, a foundling."

1702/3, Jan. 4.—"Amen Corner a foundling."

1705/6, Mar. 22.—"Christian Passage a foundling."

1706, May 16.—"George Amen Corner a foundling."

1740/1, Mar. 16.—"Giles Blewcoat a foundling."

Many others named either Church or Fryer.

St. Mildred, Bread Street. 1684, April 3.—"Mary Mildred a foundling bapt."

Many others.

St. Margaret Moses, Friday Street. 1657, Nov. 10.—"Jeames Moses a fondlinge."

1678, Sept. 10.—"Margaret Moses a foundling."

St. Mary Aldermary. 1598/9, Mar. 21.—"A childe founde in the p'ishe named Abda Aldermarye."

1600, April 16.—"A child found on Mr. Colmer's staule named Mary Aldrmary."

St. Michael le Querne. 1669, Aug. 25.—"Sarah Querne."

St. Vedast, Foster Lane. 1673, Dec. 16.—"Christiane Vedast left in the Nags head entry Dec. 10th."

St. Martin Outwich. 1699/1700, Jan. 1.—"Richard Martin Outwich a child found in the parish."

Dozens of others might be quoted, and I should think that a register of any size without some such entry is a rarity.

Stephen J. Barns.

Entries relating to foundlings are of frequent occurrence in parish registers.

In the registers of St. Dunstan West, Fleet Street, are to be found:—

1618. Mary Porch, a foundling, bapt. Jan. 18.
1629. Subpœna, a child found, bur. Jan. 16.
1631. Eliz. Middlesex, found in Chancery Lane.

A memorandum in the Kensington register records how

"a woman child of the age of one year and a half or thereabouts, being found in her swadlinge clothes, layed at the Ladye Cooper's gate, baptized by the name of Mary Troovie 10th October."

In the register of Penn, Staffordshire, there is the following entry :—

"1750, March 25. Mary Penn, foundling, bapt. This child was found tied up in a cloth, and hung to the ring upon the south door of Penn Church, about 8 o'clock P.M., by William Baker, as he was coming out of the church after the ringing of the curfew bell."

Foundlings left in the parish of St. Lawrence, Old Jewry, invariably had the surname of Lawrence given to them ; in the parish of St. Clement Danes they were all named Clement ; and it appears from the Temple register that between 1728 and 1755 no fewer than 104 foundlings were baptized there, all of whom were surnamed Temple or Templar.

Foundlings were often named at the caprice of the Vestry, and it is hardly necessary to call attention to the amusing account in Crabbe's 'The Parish Register' of the naming by the Vestry of the infant found in their parish. After anxious debate Richard was fixed on as a Christian name, because no one present at the meeting bore that name, and the child was surnamed Monday from the day on which he was found.

Mr. Sparke is referred to 'Parish Registers in England,' by R. E. Chester Waters, Burn's 'History of Parish Registers,' and T. F. Thiselton Dyer's 'Old English Social Life, as told by the Parish Register.'

Wm. Self Weeks.

Westwood, Clitheroe.

In the parish register of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, is the following :—

1801. "Francis St. Mary's, 4 ms. h. of ind.* This child was left at the infirmary steps about 10 o'clock at night, and was found there by Mr. Rowlands. It was taken to the h. of ind.* and there died."

From the parish registers of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury :—

1705, Dec. 12. "Hanna, an exposed child, left upon the fish board, bap."

There are about a dozen entries of an ordinary type. If your correspondent wishes these, I shall be pleased to send them direct.

H. T. Beddows.

Public Library, Shrewsbury.

* *House of Industry.*

Here is one out of many similar which I have come across, as pathetic in its suppressions as that quoted by Mr. Sparke in its realistic Latinisms. It occurs in the parish register of Inkborrow, Worc., under date July 4, 1665 :—

"Henry filius populi buried."

Here are three others from St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey :—

1584, April 5.—"ffryswed a ffondlin," bap.
1605, Mar. 7.—"A child ffound in the highway by the Grange," bur.
1607, May 21.—"A pore child ffound at Mr. Ledams gate," bur.

John W. Brown.

From the Hartland parish register, 1566 :—

"Petrus cuius filius est, nemo scit, bap. est 23 die Nov."

R. Pearse Chope.

In the register of St. Mary's-on-the-Hill, Chester, is the following entry :—

1630. "Elizabeth Godsendus buried 23th day of December" ;

and in the churchwardens' accounts the entry is "a stranger's child."

Geo. W. Haswell.

HENRY I. : A GLOUCESTER CHARTER.

(12 S. iv. 149, 223, 279 ; v. 16.)

Mr. St. Clair Baddeley laments that "for a considerable period" ("three years," as he informs me) he has been shut out from the delights of 'N. & Q.' His regret should be tempered by the reflection that he had made the long-published "Gloucester charter" his own "two or three years back," which, I may mention in justice to myself, roughly corresponds with the time at which the late Mr. Arthur Madan, brother of the well-known Bodleian Librarian, introduced that document to me as the oldest original charter in the possession of the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester.

We are faced at present by two difficulties : the true date of the Gloucester charter, and the true date of the notification of confirmation. In this reply I will deal only with the former, reserving the latter, with the Editor's leave, to another occasion.

Mr. Baddeley thinks that the charter "certainly belongs" to 1127. I do not understand his assertion of the existence of "a more perfect duplicate" in Stubbs's edition of William of Malmesbury's 'Gesta.' The Gloucester charter is the original

document. A "duplicate," if a duplicate existed, would indeed have equal validity with the original, or rather would be an original itself, as, for example, in the case of a chirograph—of a convention or an indenture. What Mr. Baddeley quotes is only a printed copy of a manuscript copy; but how can a mere copy, or the print of a copy, be "more perfect" than the original charter? This "more perfect duplicate" turns out to be part of a monkish interpolation in a MS. copy of the 'Gesta' made probably late in the twelfth century at Gloucester by a Gloucester scribe, for the use of the Gloucester abbey of St. Peter. More hereafter. *En attendant* I may remark that Dr. Stubbs will have none of it as part of the genuine text, consigning it to an ignominious place in minute type at the very end of Liber V. Thus the evidence is not so irrefragable as Mr. Baddeley thinks. It is not finally conclusive for these four reasons:—

1. It is found only in a copy.
2. The only original and genuine document knows nothing about it.
3. There is a suspicious resemblance between the two contending dates—the quoted one, MCXXVII., and the apparently obvious one, MCXXIII.—suggesting a possible blunder on the part of a copyist.
4. History seems to agree. I have proved that the charter passed in one of two short intervals—February to June, 1123, or September, 1126, to August, 1127—and that internal evidence points to a date when the King held a great council of prelates and barons at Winchester. In each of those two brief intervals the King did hold such a council—the one at Winchester at Easter, 1123; the other, not at Winchester, but at Westminster, Christmas, 1126 ('D.N.B.'). The great ecclesiastical Council of Westminster in May, 1127, is ruled out.

For these reasons, notwithstanding the version of the original which occurs in the corrupt insertion in William of Malmesbury, I still am strongly of opinion that the Gloucester charter passed at Easter, 1123—of course *apud Wintoniam*. (See also my argument at 12 S. iv. 149.) On the other hand, the date *may* be 1127.

Mr. Baddeley chides Mr. W. H. Hart, the editor of the 'Gloucester Cartulary' (Rolls Series), for having, as he supposes, misprinted *affuerunt* in his rendering of the Gloucester charter, instead of *affluerunt*, and he calls it "a ruinous change." There is, indeed, a poetical flavour about *affluerunt*, the word in the "more perfect duplicate," but *affuerunt*, not *affluerunt*, is the word in the original MS. By a pardonable lapse of memory Mr. Baddeley surely had forgotten that he must have written *affuerunt* (were present) in the copy from the Gloucester original which, as he tells us, he made "two or three years back."

Mr. G. H. White's convincing reasoning I hope, with the Editor's kind permission, to refer to in my next.

Charles Swynnerton.

Stanley St. Leonards Vicarage, Glos.

Mr. St. Clair Baddeley refers to a "variety" of Henry I.'s charter in the 'Gloucester Cartulary,' i. 235 (*i.e.*, no. cxlii.), attested by Roger de Gloucester himself; but this is evidently an earlier charter granted by the King at Falaise before Roger died of his wound. It is the "Confirmatio" printed by Mr. Baddeley which is a duplicate of no. cxlii., with the addition of the missing list of witnesses—the only variants (apart from the spelling of proper names) being "dux" for *rex*, and "orti" for *de horto*. (No doubt the same careless scribe who changed the king into a duke has disarranged the list of witnesses; for the bishops should precede the Chancellor, and the Count of Meulan should precede Richard de Reviers.) As Waldric the Chancellor became Bishop of Laon in November, 1106, we can at last fix the date of this charter, within the limits *circa* July, 1105–November, 1106.

For although Mr. Baddeley assigns the death of Roger to 1106, I think that the Gloucester monks (i. 69) and Mr. Swynnerton are right in giving the date as 1105. No doubt William of Malmesbury speaks of the event as if it occurred not long before the battle of Tinchebrai (Sept. 28, 1106), but he summarizes occurrences in Normandy very briefly here (ed. Stubbs, pp. 474-5). Again, Orderic appears to record the campaign, which ended with the abortive attempt on Falaise, under 1106; but I think that M. Le Prévost shows clearly that the year should be 1105 (Ordericus Vitalis, ed. Soc. de l'Histoire de France, iv. 218-20). Cp. Ramsay, 'Foundations of England,' ii. 252-3.

As this charter (cxlii.) also confirms the grant of land through Walter de Gloucester in exchange for the monks' garden, it is evident that their historian is wrong in assigning this exchange to 1109 (i. 59) in the passage which I quoted *ante*, p. 18. The true date cannot be later than November, 1106; but, as the charter mentions it

after Roger's gift, it was probably not earlier than July, 1105.

It should now be possible to show the sequence of gifts and charters :—

1. *c.* July, 1105. Roger de Gloucester, mortally wounded at Falaise, gives Coln to St. Peter's of Gloucester. Before he dies.

2. *c.* July, 1105, the King confirms his gift, Roger attesting the charter (*ante*, p. 17 ; Will. Malmesbury, p. 521).

3. ? *c.* July, 1105—Nov., 1106. The King grants Ablode and Paygrove Wood to St. Peter's in exchange for the monks' garden (i. 59), and issues writ no. ccxci. to Walter de Gloucester and others (*ante*, p. 18).

4. *c.* July, 1105—Nov., 1106. The King confirms (*a*) Roger's gift of Coln, and (*b*) the exchange for the garden (no. cxlii. ; also *ante*, iv. 280 ; text from Cambridge MS., with witnesses, *ante*, p. 17).

5. 1127 (if the dating clause added in the Cambridge MS. be correct), or 1123 (cp. *ante*, iv. 149). Gilbert de Miners claims Coln ; but the King confirms it to St. Peter's (no. cxliii. ; also Will. Malmesbury, pp. 521-2; original text *ante*, iv. 149).

I regret that at iv. 223 I implied that Walter de Gloucester did not become Sheriff and Constable of Gloucester until the death of his cousin Roger. My belief that Roger held these offices was founded on the passage in 'Feudal England' (p. 313), where Dr. Round wrote that Mr. A. S. Ellis

"was of opinion that Walter de Gloucester was the immediate successor in the shrievalty of his uncle Durand, who died without issue. This list, on the contrary, suggests that the immediate successor of Durand was his son Roger, and that if, like his father, he held the shrievalty, this might account for the interlineation remitting, in his case, the sum due" [for the Worcester Relief, 1095].

But Dr. Round has since stated in two passages in the Victoria County History that Durand was succeeded as Sheriff by his nephew Walter ('Hants,' i. 425 ; 'Hereford,' i. 279). The letter from Gilbert Foliot, Bishop of London (previously Abbot of St. Peter's), printed in the 'Glouc. Cart.' (i. lxxvi.) clearly implies that Walter was the immediate successor of Durand as Constable of Gloucester Castle. And the charter evidence seems conclusive. For Walter is styled Sheriff in a document of 1097 (Davis, 'Regesta Regum Anglo-Normannorum,' no. 389), in another of 1093-7 (*ibid.*, no. 400), and another of 1094-8 (*ibid.*, no. 411 ; Round, 'Cal. Docts. France,' no. 468). As Walter was of age before the decease of Durand, there is no apparent reason why his father's offices should not have reverted to him on his uncle's death.

G. H. White.

23 Weighton Road, Anerley.

As I notice that on p. 17 (line 11 from foot of col. 1) I have written "Gloucester" when I intended *Lisieux*, may I add more precisely the approximate date of the "Confirmatio" charter as Oct. 15, 1106? The signature of David perhaps belongs to the Queen's brother.

St. Clair Baddeley.

William Fleete of Selworthy (12 S. iv. 324).—As this Wykehamist, whose epitaph has been transcribed for us by Mr. Dodgson, is not to be found readily in Kirby's 'Winchester Scholars,' it may be convenient if I mention that he occurs there at p. 133, under the year 1555, but with his surname misprinted "Hett." The entry in the original Register runs :—

"Willelmus Flett de London., xii annorum primo die Aprilis preterito, dioc. London. [*Marginal note* :] recessit Oxon."

As William Fleet (Flete or Fleat) he is mentioned in Foster's 'Alumni Oxonienses.' He was Rector of Birchanger, Essex, 1569–74, and became Rector of Selworthy, Somerset, in 1570, and also of Hawkridge in the same county in 1574. H. C.

Winchester College.

Pre-Raphaelite Stained Glass (12 S. iv. 217, 337).—To the list published at the latter reference might be added the window in Birchington Church, placed there by his mother in memory of D. G. Rossetti. It consists of two panels : (1) The Passover, from Rossetti's picture ; (2) Christ giving sight to the blind, by F. J. Shields. The memorial cross over Rossetti's grave, designed by Ford Madox Brown, stands a few paces from the window, in the churchyard.

John T. Page.

To the list on iv. 337 add St. Mary the Virgin, Speldhurst, Kent, three windows by Burne-Jones ; and All Saints', Birchington-on-Sea, memorial window to D. G. Rossetti by O. Madox Brown. H. K. St. J. S.

There is a stained-glass window designed by Burne-Jones in Christ Church, Woburn Square. J. R. H.

To the list may be added the church at Selsley, near Stroud, co. Glos. (Morris).

M.

"Greek Anthology": Westminster and Eton (12 S. iv. 130).—I have only just seen H. K. St. J. S.'s query at the above reference.

I have the following in my own collection:—

1. "Anthologia Deutera sive Poematum Græcorum minorum Delectus in usum Scholæ Regiæ Westmonasteriensis. Oxoniæ e typographeo Clarendoniano Sumptibus B. Barker. MDCCXXV."

2. "Anthologia sive Epigrammatum Græcorum ex Anthologia Edita MS. Bodleiana aliisque autoribus Delectus in usum Scholæ Westmonasteriensis. Londini Sumptibus W. et W. Ginger, ad Insignia Collegii Westmonasteriensis juxta Scholam Regiam. MDCCXC."

Possibly an inquiry addressed to the Librarian of Westminster School might reveal the existence of similar collections in the School Library. J. B. W.

Maw Family (12 S. v. 10).—There are several representatives of the Epworth Maw family still left in that town and neighbourhood, some of whom might possibly be able to give information on the subject. The likeliest source known to me is Stonehouse's 'History of the Isle of Axholme,' in which there is a brief notice of the family. Unfortunately, the Epworth parish registers were burnt in the rectory fire of 1709, so that this source of information is not available beyond that date. There are, however, several Maws mentioned in Dr. Messiter's little book 'Notes on Epworth Parish Life in the Eighteenth Century,' which is largely founded on researches in the existing parish registers. Among others, the following extracts from these registers are given:—

"1710. Mart. 8. (Baptisata) Susanna, filia Johannis Maw junioris Generosi et Mariæ ejus uxoris."

"1714. Jul. 25. (Sepultus) Johannes Maw, senr., Generosus."

There are other references to Maws of about the same date. C. C. B.

Prudentius's 'Psychomachia' (12 S. v. 14).—The late Prof. J. E. B. Mayor in his 'Bibliographical Clue to Latin Literature,' 1875, after mentioning Matthew Prior's verses "to the Rev. Dr. F. Turner, bishop of Ely, who had advised a translation of Prudentius," adds that Turner himself translated the whole, and gives a reference to *The Christian's Magazine*, 1761, 230. Whether the MS. is in existence and can be traced I do not know.

In the Baker-Mayor 'History of St. John's College,' p. 988, is a memorandum of Cole the antiquary in which he quotes a letter of Baker, who tells Hearne that Bishop Turner had a design to write Nicholas Ferrar's life, "but what collections he had made, or where lodged, I do not know. His library was sold." Mayor notes, *op. cit.*, p. 989, that "Dr. Rawlinson arranged his papers (Nichols, 'Lit. Anecd.,' v. 495)." In the postscript of a letter from Baker to Hearne (Rawl. 22, 9) of *c.* Sept. 14, 1724, we read: "I am told by a Learned Lady (Mrs. Grigg) that Bp. Turner's Papers were in Mr. Chiswell's [Chishull's] hands."

The life of Francis Turner in the 'D.N.B.' does not mention a translation of Prudentius.

I am not able at present to consult 'Athenæ Oxonienses' (Turner was a Fellow of New College before he removed to St. John's, Cambridge).

Edward Bensly.

"Mantle-maker's twist" (12 S. iv. 272, 334).—I have always known this as "dressmaker's twist," which is, however, only a variant.

As regards squeezing the teapot, this was humorously done to extract a few more drains. It was certainly the custom to make a second brew of the leaves by stewing on the hob by the fire. The second brew was known as "husband tea" and "come love," and the liquor thus served out was the husband's drink when he came in from work, the "come love" being a comforting yet derisive expression which meant much or little as the husband might take it.

Thos. Ratcliffe.

Southfield, Worksop.

Hon. Lieut. George Stewart (12 S. v. 12).—The inscription on the gravestone is evidently incorrect in many things. The 8th Earl of Moray was named James, and he died in 1767 (see obituary notices in 'The Annual Register' and *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1767). The Hon. Lieut. George Stewart could not therefore be a son of the 8th Earl, as he was not born till 1771. The 9th Earl was named Francis, and he had twin sons born on Feb. 2, 1771, viz., Francis, 10th Earl of Moray, and Archibald, who died Oct. 30, 1832 (see obituary notice in *Gentleman's Magazine*). No trace of the birth or death of the "Hon. Lieut. George Stewart" can be found in 'The Annual Register' or *The Gentleman's Magazine*. The inscription is also worded rather peculiarly. If Lieut. George Stewart was the son of an earl, should not his name have read "Lieut. the Hon. George

Stewart" ? Also was not the 88th Regt. usually known as the 88th Foot ? Another point in the inscription is the spelling of the name "Stewart"; the family name of the Earls of Moray was written "Stuart" at that period.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

Bolton.

MARY WATERS, LADY TYNTE (12 S. iv. 178, 205, 313).—It would appear probable that Mary Waters on her marriage with Sir Halswell Tynte settled her possessions on her husband and his heirs in exchange for a pecuniary settlement on herself; for we find the following entry under 'Deaths' in vol. xxviii. of *The Gentleman's Magazine* :—

"1758, Dec. 17.—Hon. Lady Tynte, at Farley, near Winton; her jointure of 2,000*l.* per Ann. comes to Sir Charles Kemeys Tynte, Bart."

As this lady survived Sir Halswell Tynte for twenty-eight years, it may be estimated that her possessions (principally land in Brecknockshire) cost the Tynte family the goodly sum of 56,000*l.* or more.

CROSS-CROSSLET.

COL. A. R. MACDONELL'S DUEL WITH NORMAN MACLEOD (12 S. v. 9, 43).—May I be allowed to correct a slight inaccuracy in my reply at the latter reference ? I stated that Sabine's 'Notes on Duels and Duelling' was not in the British Museum Library, but I now find that it is. I looked for it in the Subject Index under the head of 'Duelling,' but, unlike several other works on that topic, it was not entered. I naturally, therefore, concluded it was not in the Library, but I now find that it is, but only indexed under the author's name. The intricacies of these indices, admirable though they are, are not mastered in a day.

WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

HENGLER FAMILY (12 S. iv. 242, 314).—I am greatly obliged to the writers at the second reference, and to Mr. A. W. Samuel, for information. Boase's 'Modern Biography,' vol. i., mentions Edward Henry, son of Henry (1819–65); Frederick Charles, brother of Edward Henry (1820–87); and the latter's eldest son Frederick Charles (1855–89). The maiden name of the mother of the elder Frederick Charles is said to have been Kelly. Frederick Charles sen. had also a son John, who lives at Hoylake, and his sister-in-law Mrs. Hird (*née* Sprake) is still alive.

In Dublin Hengler's had a building on the site of the Rotunda Rink (now used by the postal authorities). I have vivid memories of the spectacular pieces there—'Zulu War' (*Dublin Evening Telegraph*, Christmas, 1914), 'Water Novelty,' 'Cinderella,' and 'Siberia.' Blondin appeared here, Whimsical Walker, Yorick the Fool, Willie Templeton (the "singing clown"), and the inimitable Frank Anderson as Handy Andy (suggested by Lover's hero). Perhaps some day the full history of these old friends will be written.

J. ARDAGH.

35 Church Avenue, Drumcondra, Dublin.

ST. CUTHMAN (12 S. iv. 329).—In a paper read by the Rev. Thomas Medland (Vicar of Steyning, 1840–82) in August, 1851, on the early history of Steyning and its church, published in *Sussex Archæological Collections*, v. 111-26, he gives a quotation from an ancient life of St. Cuthmann in the 'Acta Sanctorum Bollandi,' Antwerp, 1658, vol. ii. p. 197, Feb. 8, which was kept as his anniversary.

The account of the saint quoted by MR. WAINEWRIGHT from Hare is evidently a condensed form of the passage translated by Medland; but, as the latter makes no mention of the gloves worn by the saint when engaged on building his church, it seems to be an independent version. Medland says :—

"In this dilemma he framed a kind of movable couch, which from the description given of it must have been very like a large wheelbarrow, and with its assistance he was enabled to take with him his mother as the companion of his wanderings."

After relating how the "barrow" fell to the ground for the second time, Medland continues :—

"This was at Steyning, and the accuracy with which the locality is described inspires a belief in the truthfulness of this part of the narrative, which we should not perhaps so readily accord to some other parts."

He proceeds to give the description, and adds in a note the Latin which he is translating.

St. Cuthmann, Medland tells us, was buried in the church which he built, and quotes as authorities for the statement G. Hickes, 'Thesaurus,' vol. iii. p. 120, and Leland's 'Collect.,' i. p. 96, quoted by Cartwright, p. 169. He states too, on the authority of Asser, that the father of Alfred the Great was buried there, and thinks that the body was afterwards removed to Winchester.

He gives no indication as to the date of the demolition of the priory buildings, but

states that the priory was founded on the site afterwards occupied by the parsonage house.

"Among the Burrell MSS.," says Medland, "is an extract of a letter of Mr. Hoper, the vicar, to Mr. Burrell, dated April 19, 1777, in which he says: 'The parsonage house was formerly the residence of six *Carthusian* monks, subject to a superior religious house at *Caen* in Normandy.' There are here two mistakes.....but Mr. Hoper gives doubtless the current tradition concerning the site of the priory; and the tradition was confirmed, A.D. 1848, by the discovery of the fishponds belonging to the establishment, when the foundations were dug out for the wall of the vicarage garden."

Steyning was evidently a place of considerable importance in Saxon times, for it had a royal mint. Specimens of coins minted there have been found at Chancton in the neighbourhood. O. King Smith.

For a life of this saint see the Bollandist Fathers' 'Acta Sanctorum' under the date given (Feb. 8). The title is: 'De S. Cuthmano Confessore Stenningæ in Normannia' (about 2½ pp.). L. L. K.

'The Newcomes' (12 S. v. 14).—It is not very probable that a "key" to chap. viii. exists; and, if it did, it would perhaps be like many similar "keys"—bright and ingenious, but unlocking nothing. Thackeray is as difficult in such matters as Dickens is easy. We have his own statement that Col. Newcome himself was in life no one in particular, and little more can be said. Lady Ritchie writes all that is necessary (Introduction to 'The Newcomes'): "We called her Aunt Becher, but her other name I do believe was Miss Martha Honeyman." "Pidge of Brazenose" is hinted at; and, most curiously, Thackeray himself as "J. J.," in almost his own words of that artist (drawing "not so much the things he saw, as the things he thought about," at a very juvenile age); as distinguished from Clive, who did the other thing. Mrs. Hobson is, of course, a supreme creation of her genre. There is nothing quite like her in our literature, though plenty in her very image in our lives. She is rife at present. "Social conditions" is her shibboleth, and her own social condition her end—she wishes to become Lady Ann Newcome still. It should be remembered that Mrs. Hobson's guests were notorieties rather than notabilities.

The powerful chapter in 'Pendennis' describing the literary dinner at the inception of *The Pall Mall Gazette* has been fitted with a "key." But very little is revealed, and it may be doubted if Shandon was wholly Maginn; Wenham and Wagg, Croker and Hook; Warrington, Venables, &c. If the sensible, lovable Foker was really the cad Archdeckne, Thackeray is to be thanked for a noble action. Bulwer was the head and front of his early offending in this matter, and he made full amends. Things like Mrs. Nickleby and Micawber (Dickens's mother and father), Harold Skimpole, &c., were not at all to Thackeray's taste.

But if any "key" existed to 'The Newcomes' chapter, it would surely not reveal Charlotte Brontë in "Miss Pinnifer." Thackeray's opinions on 'Jane Eyre' and its author are given somewhat over-fully in his introductory note to 'Emma,' a fragment by Charlotte Brontë (*Cornhill Magazine*, 1860). They could have led to no such caricature. It is strange how his ideas on 'Jane Eyre' developed. Writing to Brookfield in October, 1848, he professes almost to believe, on the authority of "old Dilke of *The Athenæum*," that "Procter and his wife" wrote the book. Later he owns, more seriously, that he left his own urgent work undone that he might finish the volumes. Probably he tasted the flattery of some of the imitation—the theatricals, for instance, natural enough in 'Vanity Fair,' but fairly dragged into 'Jane Eyre.'

Thackeray, who wished no 'Life' to be written of him, carried the keys of his characters (if there were such) with him. His only real biographers—Lady Ritchie and Leslie Stephen—tell us little or nothing. It is very well so. There was no tale to tell. George Marshall.

21 Parkfield Road, Liverpool.

Richard I. in Captivity (12 S. iv. 303; v. 21).—In the 1876 edition of 'Flaherty' (edited by the late Prof. Stubbs) the last entry under 1192 reads, not "in a castle in the Tyrol," but (p. 132) "at Dürrenstein on the Danube." This castle is near Krems, and on the north bank of the Danube, a little west of Vienna. For further details as to the spot of Richard's captivity see R. Pauli, 'Geschichte von England,' iii. (1853), p. 250, and Alfons Huber, 'Geschichte von Oesterreich,' i. (1885), p. 278. Both quote various English annalists (Ralph de Diceto and Ralph of Coggeshall). See also Th. Toeche, 'Kaiser Heinrich VI.' (1867, 'Jahrbücher der Deutschen Geschichte'), pp. 261-2. Note that "Leopold, Duke of Austria," was of the house of Babenberg, which held the duchy of Austria from 976 to 1246, the Habsburgers only

getting it in 1282 (see my 'Alps in Nature and History,' 1908, pp. 128-30). Doubtless Stubbs's 'Itinerarium' of Richard I. (Rolls Series, 1864) would help, but I cannot consult it out here.

An extremely full bibliography of all the original sources for Richard's captivity is given on p. 325, note 1 (15 lines of small print), of G. Juritsch's 'Geschichte der Babenberger und ihrer Länder, 976-1246' (Innsbruck, Wagner, 1894).

W. A. B. C.

Grindelwald.

Markshall and the Honywood Family (12 S. iv. 234, 263).—Thomas Fuller's anecdote concerning the agony of Mrs. Mary Honywood's soul, quoted by F. H. S. at the former reference, supplies the material for a curious piece of literary induction. The tale is first found in the sermons of Dr. John Stoughton of Emmanuel, published subsequent to his death, which occurred in 1639. Neither the name of Mrs. Honywood nor the locality is mentioned by Stoughton.

A Thomas Stoughton was Rector of Coggeshall, near which Markshall lies. He was deprived for Puritanism in 1607. An inference suggests that John Stoughton had heard the anecdote locally, and that he may have been the son of Thomas Stoughton. This inference is strengthened by finding the record of the baptism of a John Stoughton, son of Thomas and Katherine, under date Jan. 23, 1592/3, at Naughton, Suffolk. The date accords well with John Stoughton's entry at Emmanuel in 1607.

The last stage of the induction is supplied by a statement made by the Rev. Thomas Stoughton, in a preface to his works, that he had come from Suffolk.

Margaret Whitebrook.

Markshall and the Fuller Family (12 S. v. 8).—It would be very kind if Mr. J. F. Fuller would tell me how Robert Vesey of Wix Abbey, Essex, came to be buried at Markshall on March 8, 1575. Was he in any way akin to Thos. Fuller, lord of Markshall in 1561? Robert Vesey died *vita patris* as husband of Joan, daughter of Wm. Cardinall of Bromley (Essex), and son of William Vesey of Wix Abbey and Hintlesham, Suffolk. The latter had two wives—the first nameless, the second Joan, daughter of Robert Cutler of Ipswich, who made her will as Joan Vesey of Hintlesham, *widow, on Oct. 5, 1586.*

Old East Anglian.

Andrew B. Wright, Local Historian and Actor (12 S. v. 14).—That Andrew B. Wright, author of 'An Essay towards the History of Hexham,' was an actor may be accepted by Mr. Hodgson as something more than a tradition. William Robb, a Hexham man, on p. 16 of his 'Hexham Fifty Years Ago' (published 1882), is clear on the point. He says:—

"There is still another amusement of our predecessors to which I have barely alluded in passing. Hexham had in those early days a theatre in which every winter the drama was more or less successfully performed. The family of the manager were the principal actors, and, from the regularity of their visits for years to the town, they had become well known and highly respected by many of the townspeople. One of them, Mr. Andrew Wright, wrote a History of Hexham, which as a record of facts has not even yet been superseded."

Confirmation of Mr. Robb's boyhood recollections will be found in *The Newcastle Magazine* for March, 1824, in which a review appears of Mr. Wright's then recently published work. Dating his criticism from Hexham, and exhibiting in his remarks an intimate knowledge of local conditions, the critic, in a foot-note to a statement of Mr. Wright's concerning the recreations of the inhabitants of Hexham, says:—

"The author is a player: and, we can confidently add, an honour to his profession."

These two extracts are conclusive as far as they go. They show that Mr. Wright was an actor and the son of an actor-manager, and that he enjoyed the esteem of the Hexham people. And though they do little to elucidate Mr. Hodgson's chief inquiry, regarding the parentage, career, and death of Mr. A. B. Wright, they may, in the absence of anything more comprehensive, be of use to those interested in the subject.

John Oxberry.

Gateshead.

Badulla, Ceylon: Tombstone Inscription (12 S. v. 37).—For particulars of Sylvester Douglas Wilson and his wife see 11 S. xii. 120. The correct inscription is:—

"Sacred to the memory of Sophia Wilson, only daughter of the late Edmund Battersbee, Esq. of Stratford upon Avon, Warwickshire, wife of Sylvester Douglas Wilson, Esq., Assistant Resident and Agent of the British Government in the Province of Ouwa. She departed this life at Badulla after a few days' illness on the morning of the 24th May, 1817, aged 24 years."

It is given in my 'List of Inscriptions on Tombstones and Monuments in Ceylon,' a review of which appeared at 11 S. x. 259-60. A monument of rough masonry, with a

tablet inserted in it, has within the e years been erected by the Govern- o the memory of S. D. Wilson, near ot where he was killed while on duty.

Penry Lewis.

Slang (12 S. iv. 271, 306, 333; —Mr. Sparke's list is good, but are two words at least from which not extracted the full service meaning. first is "rumble," to discover, to find to detect in any trickery. Thus a erer is "rumbled" by the medical

second is "sweating," which Mr. E associates with the game of hide- ek. It is, however, more frequently n the favourite game "house," where player buys a card on which are d three rows of figures. Counters g other figures are extracted from a nd the players cover up the numbers ppear on their respective cards as the ers are called out. When any player ompleted any horizontal line in this he calls "House," and takes the pool noney paid for the cards). When he d one number only to complete a line, s "sweating on" that number. It is to understand why the prospect of ng a substantial sum causes him ly to sweat.

is "sweating" has come to mean e within an ace of securing" or "to a reasonable hope of attaining." A ral may be said to be "sweating on" nt, that is, he has reasonable hope of y becoming one.

connexion with leave it is frequently yed to indicate prospects. Thus, l your leave?" "No, but I am ing," or "No, I am not even sweating."

A. J. C. Aitken.

impression is that "fed up" was ht home by the soldiers from the war of 1899-1902; and to the best of recollection they were said to have red the expression from the Australian s.

uote the following from some interesting on war slang contributed by Mr. E. B. rn to *The Illustrated London News* of 4:—

Snaffer,' which means please don't trouble st the equivalent of the Russian *Nitchevo*), ived from the polite 'Ça ne fait rien' of the r's wife when Mr. Atkins apologized for ing some trifling inconvenience. But *napoo*, urse, is the indispensable and inevitable llable; it is to be heard a hundred times a day, and always in a different sense. It is a very chameleon of words, taking its colouring of significance from varying circumstances. It is a corruption of a corrupt abbreviation — of *N'y en a p'us*, which means *Il n'y en a plus* (that's the last of it)."

Tommy Atkins calls a route-march a "rout-march." I have often heard officers in the old army adopt the mispronunciation, quite as a matter of course. If it is general, it would seem to be a case of evil communications corrupting good manners.

J. R. H.

"Gypos" (12 S. iv. 307) is meant for "Gyppies," the Army term for the Egyptian army. The R.A.M.C. used to be called "poultice wallahs," not "swallowers" (*ibid.*).

C. G.

Gambia.

"Dinkum" (12 S. v. 7).—The word was used by my men in Palestine when they referred to Australians. They would say, "A company of Dinkums have pitched camp near here during the night," or, "The Dinkums have struck camp and gone."

E. W. G., R.A.F.

"Camouflage" (12 S. v. 42).—Mr. Wainewright will find further interesting remarks anent the derivation of this much-discussed anglicized word in *The Globe* of Nov. 8, 1917, and *The Daily Express* of Nov. 24 and 27 of the same year.

Cecil Clarke.

Junior Athenæum Club.

Goldsworthy as a Place-Name (12 S. v. 39).—Goldsworthy (or Goldworthy) is a small hamlet in the parish of Parkham, near Bideford, North Devon. It was formerly the seat of the Gay family.

R. Pearse Chope.

Clay Balls as Christmas Collecting Boxes (12 S. v. 39).—A Christmas box was a box generally made of earthenware, with a slit in it through which the money given at Christmas was passed into the box. It was carried about by apprentices and others to receive gifts, which were hoarded up, and could only be got out by breaking the box. Allusions to these Christmas boxes are to be found in seventeenth-century writers. For example:—

"Like the *Christmas earthen* boxes of apprentices, apt to take in money, but he restores none till hee be broken, like a potter's vessel, into many shares."—H. Browne, 'Map of the Microcosme,' 1642, sig. c. 6 b.

Aubrey, in his 'Introduction to the Survey and Natural History of the North

Division of the County of North Wiltshire,' speaking of a pot in which some Roman denarii were found, says that "it resembles in appearance *an apprentice's earthen Christmas Box.*" See, under title 'Christmas Box,' Nares's 'Glossary,' edited by Halliwell and Wright; Brand's 'Popular Antiquities,' edited by Ellis, and the 'New English Dictionary.'

The "earthen halffe baked balles.... made For servauntts to gather Mony att Christmas," referred to by Sir R. C. Temple, were evidently rudely made varieties of the Christmas boxes before alluded to. Wm. Self Weeks.

Sandys in 'Christmas Carols' (1833) says:—

"Apprentices and journeymen, and servants, used to carry about earthen boxes with a slit in them to receive money [at Christmas time], and, when the time for collecting was over, broke them to obtain the contents."

Brand in 'Popular Antiquities' gives references so far back as 1621 and 1642. Neither of these authors states whether the custom is peculiar to any one district.

Archibald Sparke.

"Kimono" (12 S. iv. 271).—In the 'Diary of Richard Cocks' (Hakluyt Society, 1883, vol. i.) we read thus:—

"November 6 [1615]. I received....other 2 [letters] from Mr. Eaton....wherin Capt. Copindall adviseth me how well the Emperour did receve the present he carid hym, and gave hym an other of 5 *kerremons*, 10 pike heades, 100 arrow heades, and three *waccadashes* [*wakizashis*, or swords]...."—P. 81.

"Marche 15 [1616]. There went divers pilgrims to Tenchadire with an *ammambush* [*Yamabushi*, mountaineering priest] for their gide, the pilgrims haveing letters written on the backs of their *keremons* (or coates)."—P. 121.

Doubtless both *kerremon* and *keremon* of this diary are intended for *kirimon*, a vulgar abbreviation of *kirimono*, which, in its turn, is a corrupted utterance of *kimono*.

Kumagusu Minakata.

Tanabe, Kii, Japan.

Byron in Fiction (12 S. iv. 10, 60).—In addition to the novels listed in my former article and to Mrs. Ward's 'The Marriage of William Ashe' (supplied by M. H. Dodds at the second reference, and by several gentlemen who communicated with me by post) the following novel, recently turned up by me, may be recorded:—

Ballie Erminie Rives [Mrs. Post Wheeler]: *The Castaway*. Indianapolis, n.d. [1904].—This *production follows the incidents* of Byron's life *quite closely, with just* sufficient perversion of events, characters, and motives to make the perusal of it irritating to any one acquainted with the details of Byron's career. His character is "whitewashed" and sentimentalized painfully. Always he is depicted as more sinned against than sinning. Lady Byron and Lady Caroline Lamb are both blackened. Mary Chaworth does not appear. La Guiccioli is the heroine. She and a friar of the Armenian monastery near Venice are with Byron when he dies. All the characters are from real life except a certain Trevanion, who is the villain of the piece. The novel is illustrated by Howard Chandler Christy.

Samuel C. Chew.

Bryn Mawr College, U.S.A.

Heraldic: Sable, on a Chevron Argent (12 S. iv. 219, 334).—In *The English Illustrated Magazine* for April, 1901, appeared an article on 'Proclamations and Broadsides.' It was illustrated by a number of photographic reproductions of these old documents. On p. 88 was reproduced a card or "ticket" referring to the King family. It was not directly mentioned in the text, but I made a copy of it at the time. In the centre of an oblong sheet is printed the following:—

"A General Meeting of the Surname of King being appointed to be Held at Mr. John King's, at the Rummer Tavern in White-Chappel, London, on Saturday the 29th of this Instant May, 1703, being the Anniversary in Memory of the happy Restoration of King Charles the 2d and the Royal Family. You are earnestly desired to be there by Twelve of the Clock precisely, by your most humble Servants

Robert King, Gent.,
James King, Herald Painter, } Stewards.
John King, Vintner.

Pay for the Ticket 2*s.* 6*d.*, and bring it for your Admittance."

The edges of the cards are ornamented with seventeen coats of arms.

The only one of these which actually corresponds to the charges in the arms inquired about is given without tinctures, and is accorded to King of Dorsetshire.

To the other variants I need not here refer. John T. Page.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

[We greatly regret to hear of the death of Mr. Page. Fuller reference will be made in our next issue.]

The Ainslie Bond (12 S. v. 41).—Will the following extract from Mr. Samuel Cowan's 'Mary, Queen of Scots, and who wrote the Casket Letters,' answer Scottish Student?—

"After the flight of Bothwell, Sir James Balfour....broke open Bothwell's private desk ....and took out of it the bond for Darnley's murder, also the one signed at Ainslie's tavern, requiring Bothwell to marry the queen. Balfour

and Morton afterwards quarrelled, and we are informed from a letter, Drury to Cecil, November 28th, that Maitland destroyed the latter bond shortly after its discovery. Though the original has been destroyed, a copy has fortunately been preserved in the State Paper Office."

Mr. Cowan gives a copy of the bond in the above-mentioned work.

W. A. Hutchison.

Epitaphs to Slaves (12 S. iv. 323 ; v. 26).—In the churchyard of Henbury, Gloucestershire, not far from the north porch, on the west side of the footpath, is a headstone bearing the following inscription :—

Here
Lieth the Body of
Scipio Africanus
Negro Servant to ye Right
Honourable Charles William
Earl of Suffolk and Bradon [*sic*]
Who Died ye 31 December
1720 Aged 18 Years.

On the upper part of the headstone are sculptured two woolly-headed cherubs, painted black. Below the inscription are two skulls.

The footstone has the following lines :—

I who was born a Pagan and a Slave
Now sweetly sleep a Christian in my grave.
What tho: my hue was dark, my Saviour's sight
Shall change this darkness into radiant light.
Such grace to me my Lord on earth has given
To recommend me to my Lord in Heaven,
Whose glorious Second Coming here I wait,
With Saints and Angels here to celebrate.

Charles William, Earl of Suffolk and Bindon and Baron Chesterford, married Arabella, dau. and coheir of Sir Samuel Astry of Henbury by Elizabeth, dau. and h. of George Morse of Henbury. He died at Henbury Feb. 9, 1721/2, in his 29th year.

C. H. S. P.

Wyborne Family of Elmstone, Kent (12 S. iv. 130, 254 ; v. 49).—The Joseph Wyborne who graduated M.A. at Cambridge in 1606 was educated at Westminster School, where he was on the foundation, and in 1598 was elected to a scholarship at Trinity, to which he was admitted in the following year. He could not have been Joseph Wiborne who went up to Trinity from St. Paul's in 1602. It would be interesting to learn the parentage of these two Wybornes.

G. F. R. B.

Robert Blake (12 S. v. 41).—Robert Blake, the eldest son of Sir Francis Blake, Bart., died Jan. 25, 1754, aged 20, and was buried in the North Cloister of Westminster Abbey Feb. 1 following. He was admitted to Westminster School in 1744, and matriculated at Oxford from Hertford, Dec. 13, 1751. There is no monument to him in the Abbey or Cloisters, so far as I am aware. Strictly, he was not a "scholar" at Westminster, as he was never on the foundation. Chester, curiously enough, has failed to identify him in his invaluable edition of the 'Westminster Abbey Registers.'

G. F. R. B.

Rain and Mowing (12 S. v. 41).—The same tradition is held in North Devon, but it is there applied to reaping corn instead of mowing grass. One of the poems of Edward Capern, the postman poet of Bideford, entitled 'Jemmo's Curse' ('Wayside Warbles,' p. 201), is based upon it, and the author adds the following note :—

"This is a very old tradition, which is as fully believed in at the present time as that the sun will rise at his appointed hour; I have often heard the inhabitants of Bideford say, when they see the field under the sickle, 'We are certain to have rain soon, for they are cutting Jemmo's field.'"

R. Pearse Chope.

High up on the eastern side of what is locally called the Standard Hill in the Nottinghamshire wolds there is a four- or five-acre field (it is in the parish of Hickling) to which the same belief attaches. The field is visible for many miles, and the farmers in the neighbourhood used in my boyish days to be chary of cutting their grass when it was seen to be mown. "It is sure to rain," they would say: "Jack Craft [Jack's croft] is down." C. C. B.

Henslowe and Ben Jonson (12 S. iv. 271).—Ben Jonson's mother married as her second husband a "master bricklayer" during the poet's childhood, the family settling down at Hartshorn Lane, Charing Cross. During his visit to Edinburgh Jonson told Drummond of Hawthornden that his early surroundings were mean, and that he was taken from school to learn the trade of a bricklayer; but as this occupation soon proved uncongenial he made his escape to Flanders, served with the English troops there, and slew a Spanish soldier whom he challenged to single combat.

Jonson characterized as a "duel" the deed by which Gabriel Spencer, an actor of Alleyn's company, met his death at his hands. This occurred on Sept. 22, 1598. The official record states that he was arrested on a charge of felony and confessed his guilt (Middlesex Session Rolls; see *Athenæum*, March 6, 1886). He was let off

with a term of imprisonment by virtue of benefit of clergy. During the period of his incarceration he became a Catholic "on trust," but recanted some years later. The chief injury to him consequent on the incident was the loss of his post of playwright to the Admiral's company, and his transference to that of the Lord Chamberlain. The public, however, and even his avowed enemies, treated the matter lightly. Sir Sidney Lee considers Henslowe's letter on the occasion "interesting"; on the other hand, Prof. Herford sees in it evidence of the writer's "illiterate indignation." See the articles in the 'D.N.B.' on Henslowe and Jonson by Sir Sidney Lee and Prof. Herford respectively. N. W. Hill.

Christmas Verses at Sheffield (12 S. iv. 324; v. 46).—It is curious to see "wassail" turned into "Wesley." Some variations which I remember as current in the West Riding of Yorkshire in about 1865 may be worth recording:—

A little purse "of ratchin' [stretching] leather skin."

And here we come a-wesselin'
So fair as to be seen.

For "A New Year," "Anywhere," explained as "Anywhere we like to go."

Love and joy come to you,
And to you our wessel too.

Bring out the butler of this house,
Put on his golden ring;
Let him bring us a glass of beer,
And better we shall sing.

And a good fat pig to kill every year.

The "Wesselers" carried three dolls in a box to represent the Blessed Virgin, and the infants Jesus and John the Baptist. On one occasion at least there was a black doll in addition, called "Tichbung," and said to represent "Tichborne," the Claimant in a once famous lawsuit.

There is an article on 'Representations of the Virgin with Two Children' in *The Sacristy*, vol. ii. p. 150, by the late James Fowler, F.S.A., of Wakefield. J. T. F.

Winterton, Lincs.

Byronic Statue in Fleet Street (12 S. v. 40).—I can find no reference to this somewhat striking figure in Muirhead's excellent 'London and its Environs,' published last year by Messrs. Macmillan.

Messrs. Attenborough, who have been in business at 193 Fleet Street since 1888, know nothing, I believe, about the statue, or who put it there.

During the late eighties and early nineties *of the last century* many changes were made in Fleet Street. Old houses (one of them Drayton's) were pulled down; new buildings were erected. At about that period Sir John George Tollemache Sinclair, Bt., an ardent—almost fanatical—admirer of Byron, affixed at Byron House, 85 Fleet Street, two medallions of the poet, as well as a number of mural inscriptions relating to him and embodying quotations from his works. Sir John Sinclair also adorned Hood House, 71 Fleet Street, with 'The Song of the Shirt'; Nelson House, 53 Fleet Street, with inscriptions referring to Nelson; and Mary Queen of Scots House, 143-4 Fleet Street, with 'Queen Mary's Adieux to France.'

Did Sir John Sinclair put up the statue of Kaled? I merely offer this as a suggestion. E. G. C.

Napoleon and Lord John Russell (12 S. v. 12, 47).—The particulars given by Sir Willoughby Maycock and Principal Salmon respecting Lord John Russell's visit to Napoleon at Elba may be supplemented by the account which Goldwin Smith ('Reminiscences,' 1911, pp. 24-5) heard from that statesman of his impressions of the fallen tyrant:—

"It was difficult to find any one who had seen Napoleon. I made that remark at a dinner-party, when a voice near me said, 'I saw Napoleon.' It was Lord Russell, who had paid Napoleon a visit at Elba, accounts of which are already in print. I asked Lord Russell whether the common portraits were like. He said they were. I asked him whether there was not in the face that hard look of selfish ambition. This he had not noticed; but he said, and repeated with emphasis, that there was something very evil in the eye. When Lord Russell spoke of war, Napoleon's eye flashed, showing, what was certainly the fact, that the lust of war was with him in itself a ruling passion. It is difficult to divine what else could have led him to invade Russia. He evidently had no intention of restoring Poland. He was immensely fat, Lord Russell said, and this might account for his fatal lack of activity in his last campaign."

Charles Llewelyn Davies.

10 Lupus Street, Pimlico, S.W.1.

Smoking in England before the Introduction of Tobacco (12 S. iv. 331).—I have a small collection of "fairy pipes," some with the remains of stems, but for the most part without, all of which have been picked up whilst I was at work on the land. Most of them are quite plain; others have a small incised ornamentation outside the bowl, a quarter of an inch below the edge of the bowl; and one of them has the word "Dublin" incised on it.

All the herbs mentioned in Mr. Lucas's extract, with the addition of coltsfoot, musk, and verbena, were in use to some extent seventy years ago; and I have gathered coltsfoot—both flowers and leaves—for my father's pipes in Derbyshire.

Thos. Ratcliffe.

Panton Street Puppet Show: Flockton (12 S. iv. 303).—This exhibition is mentioned in Forster's 'Life of Goldsmith.' Burke and Goldsmith witnessed a performance, and Burke was much struck by the fashion of one of the puppets "tossing a pike" with military precision. Goldsmith pooh-poohed the feat: he vowed he could do it better himself. He returned to supper with Burke, and severely hurt his shin in exhibiting his dexterity to the company present.

George Marshall.

Matthew Arnold: Proving a Negative (12 S. v. 38).—See the (later) Preface to 'Literature and Dogma' (Smith & Elder, 1891), especially the last paragraph; also this work and 'God and the Bible' *passim*.

S.

[Mr. George Marshall thanked for reply.]

Edmund Clerke, Clerk of the Privy Seal (12 S. v. 12).—According to the 'Victoria History of Hampshire,' vol. iii. p. 307, quoting "Chan. Inq. p. m. 29 Eliz. no. 167," this man died in 1586. Cf. also S. P. Dom. Eliz., cciii. 46, and pedigrees in Harl. Soc. Publ., vol. lxiv. pp. 188-9, and Berry's 'Hants Genealogies,' p. 315.

John B. Wainewright.

Authors of Quotations Wanted (12 S. v. 42).—Mr. O'Brien's first quotation should run as follows:—

Exemplo patrum commotus amore legendi
Ivit ad Hibernos sophia mirabile claros.

The lines are 91, 92 of a poem on the life and family of Sulgenus (Sulien or Sulgen), Bishop of St. Davids, 1073-8 and 1080-86, by his son Ieuan. The piece is given from a MS. at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, in Appendix D to vol. i. of Haddan and Stubbs's 'Councils and Ecclesiastical Documents relating to Great Britain and Ireland.' The Corpus MS. is one of St. Augustine's 'De Trinitate,' Sulgen's Life being written on fly-leaves at the end. See p. 667 in Haddan and Stubbs, where we learn that "a few lines of this poem have been printed by Archbishop Ussher ('Relig. of Anc. Irish,' c. 3, end; and 'Vett. Epistt. Hibern. Syll.,' Pref.) from a 16th-century copy then in the Cotton MSS. And from the fragments of the same copy, half burned, which are now in the British Museum, Bishop Burgess printed a considerably larger portion in 1812." The Corpus MS., which contains on the top of one page a Latin invocation to St. Paternus, is said to have been probably written at Llanbadarn Fawr, close to Aberystwyth.

2. This ought apparently to read thus:—

"Confluxerunt omni parte Europæ in Hiberniam discendi causa tanquam ad mercaturam [*possibly* mercatum] bonarum artium."

The author, whoever he was, clearly had in his recollection a passage in Cicero:—

"Suscepisti onus præterea grave et Athenarum et Cratippi; ad quos cum tamquam ad mercaturam bonarum artium sis profectus," &c. ('De Officiis,' iii. 2, 6).

Camden, in the historical account of Ireland in his 'Britannia,' has something very like the "Confluxerunt" quotation, and immediately afterwards introduces the lines "Exemplo.... claros."

3. The first word, "Flocuerunt," should evidently be "Floruerunt."

Edward Bensly.

University College, Aberystwyth.

Notes on Books.

Characters from the Histories and Memoirs of the Seventeenth Century. With an Essay on the Character, and Historical Notes, by David Nichol Smith. (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 6*s*. net.)

The Characters collected in this volume are not, like the Characters of Hall, Overbury, and Earle, epigrammatic studies of contemporary social types; they are what we should now term character-sketches of historical personages. Mr. Nichol Smith in his introductory essay draws, or implies, a distinction between the character proper, the portrait, and the short biography: a character should deal with "central facts" rather than with external features, and should contain only a small admixture of biography. Clarendon, whose 'History' and 'Life' provide more than half the contents of the volume, is held up as the model character-writer. The section of the introduction devoted to him is on the whole an admirable estimate of his qualities as an historian, though a comparison of his fine portrait of Charles I. with his unsympathetic studies of Pym and Cromwell suggests the reflection that he gets rather more praise for impartiality than he deserves. Nevertheless, with a few exceptions, his characters are undoubtedly of a higher quality than those of his competitors in the same field, showing a wider range of comprehension and a keener eye for essentials. Sir Philip Warwick and Bishop Burnet, good as their work often is, have neither his insight nor his grace of style.

Among the best of the pieces extracted from the works of other authors are Lucy Hutchinson's memoir of her husband Col. John Hutchinson, and (in a very different style) Shaftesbury's graphic portrait of his Dorsetshire neighbour Henry Hastings, who "bestowed all his time in sports, but what he borrowed to caress his neighbours' wives and daughters, there being not a woman in all his walks of the degree of a yeoman's wife or under, and under the age of forty, but it was extremely her fault if he were not intimately acquainted with her." The description of the

interior of this gentleman's house—the hall hung with sporting implements and the skins of animals; the pulpit of the adjoining chapel used for storing chines of beef, gammons of bacon, and pasties of venison; the parlour full of hounds, spaniels, terriers, and cats, of which three or four attended him at dinner, "a little white round stick lying by his trencher that he might defend such meat as he had no mind to part with to them"—is extraordinarily vivid. Another realistic portrait is that of James I. by Sir Anthony Weldon, from 'The Court and Character of King James.' Here will be found the familiar allusion to the king as "the wisest fool in Christendom," quoted as the saying of "a very wise man." Although Sir Walter Scott ('Fortunes of Nigel,' chap. v.) attributes the epigram to Sully, Mr. Nichol Smith informs us that he has searched Sully's 'Mémoires' for it in vain.

The editor has made an excellent choice of material, and the notes—neither too concise nor over-elaborate—give just the kind of information that the average reader seems likely to require.

Chats on Royal Copenhagen Porcelain. By Arthur Hayden. (Fisher Unwin, 10s. 6d. net.)

Mr. Hayden is an acknowledged authority on Copenhagen porcelain, having published a sumptuous monograph on the subject in 1911. He has now provided a more popular account of this attractive ware, beginning with the romance connected with the discovery by Böttger of the composition of true porcelain, and the establishment of the Danish factory by King Frederik V. Copenhagen porcelain owed its rise to fame to the artistic genius and indomitable perseverance of Frantz Heinrich Müller, several of whose beautiful productions are included in the numerous illustrations. After Müller's retirement in 1801 the prestige of the Royal Factory declined, to revive, however, in the later part of the nineteenth century. Mr. Hayden supplies facsimiles of marks and biographical notes on the artists employed, and closes his volume with a description of the ideal conditions under which the work is carried on to-day.

The Genealogist. New Series. Vol. XXXIV. (Bell & Sons, 12s. net.)

One of the most important contributions to this volume is the revised 'Calendar of Lambeth Wills' prepared by Mr. J. Challenor Smith. This gentleman transcribed in August, 1874, the official index to the wills and administrations at Lambeth, but subsequent study of the documents themselves has enabled him to correct various inaccuracies, and he therefore prints his revised version, the three instalments supplied extending from Abergavenny to Lyster. The results of similarly laborious work appear in Mr. E. A. Fry's 'Index to Marriages from *The Gentleman's Magazine*,' covering those between January, 1731, and June, 1738, and containing many piquant personal details. Canon Nevill and Mr. Reginald Boucher continue their transcript of 'Marriage Licences of Salisbury' from January, 1670, to October, 1672. Among the genealogical articles, that of Mr. G. W. Watson on 'Fitz Piers and De Say' deserves special mention as throwing new light from charters on some celebrated feudal families.

The Oxford Almanack for the Year of our Lord God MDCCCCXIX. is published by Mr. Milford, and is a comely sheet preferable to many a garish modern picture. At the side of the main record of dates and events we find a neat list of the University officers, and another of Heads of the Colleges. At the top is an attractive view of the Cornmarket about 1840, reproduced from a drawing by William Turner. This artist had some fame in his day, and was known, we believe, as "the Oxford Turner," to distinguish him from the master who at that time had not been introduced to the public by Ruskin.

Obituary.

THE RIGHT HON. G. W. E. RUSSELL.

By the death of Mr. George William Erskine Russell, which occurred on St. Patrick's Day, the familiar initials G. W. E. R. will cease to appear in the pages of 'N. & Q.' He was politically a great admirer of Gladstone, and, like him, a devoted member of the Church of England. He had known many distinguished people, possessed a large fund of anecdotes, was a good talker and speaker, and wrote easily and well. For a number of years he contributed gossipy articles to *The Manchester Guardian*, many of these being reprinted in book-form. He also published several religious biographies, the latest being that of Lady Victoria Buxton.

Notices to Correspondents.

Rev. A. B. Milner.—Forwarded.

S. Stansby.—You have not sent address. Please do so.

J. R. H.—If you address a letter c/o the Editor, it will be forwarded.

W. Barnard (Epictetus).—Received too late to be acknowledged last month.

C. G. (Army Slang).—Largely anticipated by correspondents nearer home. See 12 S. iv. 333.

J. Landfear Lucas (Waldseemüller).—'The Ency. Brit.,' 11th ed., states in the article 'Map' that Martin Waldseemüller was born at Radolfzell in Baden in 1470, and died in 1521.

J. Landfear Lucas.—The lines,

What rage for fame attends both great and small!
Better be damned than mentioned not at all,

are by Peter Pindar, 'To the Royal Academicians.'

Aneurin Williams, Carnarvon.—1. The 'Dict. Nat. Biog.' devotes a column to John Thomas, the sculptor. He was born at Chalford, Gloucestershire, in 1813.—2. The Dictionary also supplies an interesting account of Thomas Evans, the editor and publisher of 'Old Ballads, Historical and Narrative,' 1784.

St. Swithin ("Dich," 'Timon of Athens,' I. i. 70).—The 'N.E.D.' says, *s.v.*: "A corrupt or erroneous word, having apparently the sense *do it*." As another instance of the word the Dictionary quotes from R. Johnson's 'Kingdom and Commonwealth,' 1630: "So mich God dich you with your sustenanceless sauce," and compare this with Udall's translation of Erasmus's 'Apopht.' "Biddyng much good do it him."

LONDON, APRIL, 1919

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Notes.

OLD DANCE TUNES IN SALISBURY CATHEDRAL LIBRARY.

In our Cathedral Library at Salisbury is a copy of the 'Catholicon' of John of Genoa printed in folio in 1497, rebacked, but retaining its original boards and stamped leather sides, and its end-papers of Caxton's waste (which Dr. F. Jenkinson identifies as two leaves of Gower's 'Confessio Amantis,' fo. xl[e] and fo. xlvij[e], printed Sept. 2, 1483, at Westminster).

The leaf of blank paper at the beginning of the lexicon as well as its fair title-page, bearing the simple name 'Catholicon' printed on it in February, 1497, were destined in process of time to be written and scribbled all over their surface by three or more penmen in the sixteenth century.

1. One of these has written the moralizing reflections :—

> Superflua querere : Est vilis Cupiditatis.,
> Necessaria querere : Est Infirmitatis.
> Omnia relinquere : est Perfeccionis.

These are written in a formal hand at the top of the (*verso*) page which faces the title-page.

2. Below this a clerk, writing a smaller and freer script, has written the Latin formula of some deed of arbitration, with initials A., B., C., D., adopted, instead of names, as a guide for future use. Other pages in the book show like signs of its having served as a formulary of precedents for the Chapter Clerk or some other legal personage.

3. The lower portion of the page was utilized for noting down five dance tunes—two of them with English names, the three others with French names as they were apprehended by an English ear in the sixteenth century. I will transcribe these tunes in hope that they may have some interest for those who have a knowledge of music, and who may perhaps be able to throw some light upon the system of notation, or upon the date and history of these tunes of Elizabethan or even earlier date. Miss Townsend Warner assures me that these five tunes, as well as the eighteen like items which occupy the *recto* side of the same fly-leaf, in all probability denoted an instrumental part to a set of *chansons à danser*. So far as I am aware, the precise instrument for which they were here written has not been easy to identify.

4. A later Tudor hand, regardless of what had been written by the three previous scribes, has covered four-fifths of the surface of the page (including two of the tunes here deciphered) with about forty lines in English. I am not sure that this later writing may not be the hand of Bishop Edmond Guest, who in 1577 bequeathed all his books "to the Library of the Cathedral Church of Sar. now decayed....to advance and further the Estate and Dignity of the same my Church and See."

The five tunes upon the page in question are the last of the set which begins upon the other side of that page, so I number them accordingly.

[22.] *Feles a marye.*

ꝛ b. ss. ddd. rrrb. ss.d. ss.rrr. b.ss.ddd. rrr. b. ss. d. rrr. b.—

[23.] *Filis a marer.*

b'b'. ss. ddd. rrrb. [and so on, as above].

[24.] *Pelyrson.*

bb. ss. ddddd. ss. rrrb. ss. ddd. ss. rrrb. ss. d. ss. rrrb. ss. ddddd. ss. rrrb.—

[25.] *Joyvs asspor.*

dd. ss. ddddd. rrr b. ss. dd. rr. b'.—

[26.] *The Kyngis basse Daunce.*

bb. ss. ddddd. ss. rrr b'b'. ss. d. rrrb. ss. d. rb.—

Robert Peterson was a member of Lincoln's Inn whose translations from the Italian were printed in 1576 and 1606. Whether no. 24, the third tune in this page, owed its name or its authorship to him I do not know.

The tune (22) called 'Feles a marye,' or (23) 'Filis a marer,' occurs likewise twice on the preceding page, the notation being there the same, except that a different clef is prefixed—"ff" in the place of "ꝛ b" or "b'b'." The name is there differently (or, so far as the French goes, indifferently) spelt (no. 1) 'Feleys a marye,' and (no. 5) 'Feles A marer.' Miss Warner suggests that the original name was 'Filles à marier,' and that it may have been once upon a time a tune as familiar and as popular as 'Come, Lasses and Lads.'

The names of the remaining tunes, as written on the *recto* page, are these :—

2. Feteroñ.
3. le Fraunces.
4. Amors.
6. la bell'.
7. la a Jenyoñ.
8. la Dame.
9. la brandoñ.
10. la Gylderos.
11. la (ꝓ)rinces.
12 (and 15). la basse dance de Spayñ. [*Key of* ff (*and* bb).]
13 (and 14). la havtte de bourgoñe. [*Key of* ff (*and* b'b' *crossed*).]
16. la basse daunce de Venise.
17. la basse daunce de geñt Reneir.
18. Nenemi.
19. mo maters.
20. To beeñ paria.
21. la basse daunce hautce la ba.

Every one of the tunes begins with the letter *d* (immediately preceded by a clef, viz., either *ff*, or *bb*, or *b'b'*, or *b*, or, in the single instance of 'Joyvs asspor,' *dd* ; and the *ss* or bar), the initial *d* occurring singly *in the opening* of 'La Belle' ; but it is thrice *or five times repeated* at the beginning of *the other tunes*. All of them conclude upon *b*, or *b'* (*crossed*). The only other note occurs—besides *d* and *b*—is *r*, which is times repeated twice consecutively, times thrice ; or occasionally, as in th called 'La Dame,' a single *r* occurs b *d* and *b*.

La Dame.

ff. ss. ddd rrr. b. ss. drb. ss. dddrb—

La basse Daunce de Venise.

bb. ss. ddd ss. rd.r.b'. ss. d. ss. rr ss. ddd. rdrb'. ss. d.rrrb'b'. ss. ddddd. ss. ss. ddd. ss. rrr bb.d.rb'.

CHR. WORDSWO

St. Nicholas', Salisbury.

'DOUBLE FALSEHOOD': SHAKESPEARE, FLETCHER, A THEOBALD.

(See *ante*, pp. 30, 60.)

I HAVE not endeavoured to work o percentages of end-stopt lines or of fe endings or of any other of the metrical characteristics of Fletcher in fragments of scenes where his work a not to have been interfered with, b they are somewhat too brief to affo any certain footing ; but his tricks of tion and of sentence-building an phraseology all find place here, an habit of thought is his. The charac tion is so badly blurred that it is di to draw any conclusion from it ; b Mr. Bradford remarks, the two old who are barely mentioned in the Cer story, are "exactly the types of garr waspish, fretful, pompous old men" d Fletcher. For other matters, Mr. Br points out quite justly that betra friendship forms the subject of 'D Falsehood' as of 'Two Noble Kins that as the lovelorn gaoler's daughter one is overtaken by madness, so i wronged Julio in the other ; that conduct of the story is on the lines Beaumont and Fletcher romantic dra well as on those of the later Shakesp drama ; that Fletcher was very fo going to Cervantes for his plots ; that as in 'Pericles,' 'Winter's Tale,' Tempest,' and 'Cymbeline,' "an imp element of the dénouement is the co romantic theme of the restoration o children to their parents" ; that the up of climax on climax in the closing is similar to the nature and conduct

final scene in 'Cymbeline,' and that it is accomplished by an entire departure from the original story in 'Don Quixote'; and we also have the interesting fact that, as in 'Henry VIII.' and 'Two Noble Kinsmen,' Fletcher had nothing to do with the opening scenes.

I may say that I am in places reminded of Beaumont (in II. ii., III. iii., and V. ii.), but not so strongly as to warrant me in supposing him to have been concerned in the work. I may mention further that the name Violante occurs in Beaumont's 'Triumph of Love,' and that a Gerrard is one of the characters in 'Beggars' Bush,' of the original version of which I have elsewhere shown reason to believe that Beaumont was part author: in this play we have a Gerald introduced, and the Dorothea of the Cervantes story becomes Violante. So, too, Cardenio becomes Julio; Luscinda, Leonora; Ricardo, Angelo; and Fernando (or Ferdinando), Henriquez.

I feel that I must refer here to an article by another American, Prof. Rudolph Schevill, in *Modern Philology*, in which he has sought to prove that Theobald took the story from a collection of novels published nearly two years later than the play, though I fail to see that he has made out any case. The one argument he adduces that seems to call for reply is that in which he urges that the names of the characters in the play must have been conceived in its original construction, inasmuch as "it seems incredible that Theobald should have rewritten a play in verse to the extent of putting 'Julio' for 'Cardenio,' and the like, in every verse in which one of the many names occurs." He thinks there can have been no reason for changing the names, but the fact remains that the names have been changed, and the only question is whether the change was made by the original author or authors or by the reviser and editor. There is no definite evidence one way or the other; but it is to be noted that where Fletcher's work has not been hacked about the names "Cardenio" and "Luscinda" can be substituted without detriment to the verse for "Julio" and "Leonora" (in III. iii. and IV. ii.). In other places "Cardenio" cannot be substituted for "Julio," and only once (in V. ii.) can "Luscinda" replace "Leonora."

If we refuse to regard the play as originally Elizabethan and look on it as a shameless forgery by Theobald, we are driven to consider that, though he knew nothing of any supposition of a collaboration of Shakespeare and Fletcher in a play on the subject, he yet about midway through the play abruptly changed his style and adopted what is at least a remarkably good imitation of the Fletcherian manner. Had he suspected such collaboration, he might possibly have done so; but in the circumstances the demand made upon us for an acceptance of the theory of mere coincidence is altogether too much. The weakness of Sir Sidney Lee's supposition that "Theobald doubtless took advantage of a tradition that Shakespeare and Fletcher had combined to dramatize the Cervantes theme" is that there is no proof of such a tradition—that, in fact, there is the strongest reason for saying that Theobald had never heard the slightest hint of it. The play must therefore, I think, be regarded as genuinely based on an Elizabethan drama and as containing passages that were contained in the original, and the early author of the latter portion of it must on internal evidence be set down as Fletcher.

But, if so much be granted, we are faced with the possibility that Fletcher's collaborator, the original author of the earlier part of the play, was Shakespeare. Here two great stumbling-blocks stand in the way of the inquirer. The one is that disinclination (to which I have already referred) to see Shakespeare's work in anything outside of the recognized canon; and the other is the fact that the work of this writer has been overwritten to a very much greater extent than has Fletcher's. Why is this the case? Mr. Bradford's argument is sound when he says:—

> "The fact that Theobald's revision is much less evident in Fletcher's part of the play than in the other would be easily accounted for if he had in the one case to deal with the rugged, vigorous, difficult thought of Shakespeare's later period, in the other with Fletcher's fluent theatrical rhetoric, and if we remember that the revision was intended for the stage."

And let me finally, quoting Mr. Bradford's reply to a supposed contention that not even the greatest "labour and pains" of a Theobald could have obliterated Shakespeare so successfully, remark on

> "the extraordinary habits of revisers generally which could make even so true a poet and so genuine a Shakespearian as D'avenant write, apparently with the idea that he was improving his model—
>
> Duncan is dead.
> He after Life's short fever now sleeps well.
> Treason has done its worst; nor steel, nor poison
> Nor foreign force, nor yet domestic malice
> Can touch him further."

There is, however, no need for British and probably no need for American, students

of Shakespeare to turn to D'avenant for an example of what revisers are capable of. Theobald himself revised Shakespeare's 'Richard II.' and Webster's 'Duchess of Malfi.' His version of neither of these plays is available to me, but those within reach of the British Museum are in a more favourable position to test by them Theobald's methods and merits as a reviser. At the same time, I may point out that Theobald's work on neither of these well-known and successful plays was likely to be one quarter so thorough as on a play which was absolutely unknown and which he believed never to have been staged.

In conclusion, lest any one should so misrepresent me as to assert that I ascribe the play partly to Shakespeare on the strength of a few lines bearing some resemblance to his style, let me say that I am not guilty of such folly. One can consider internal evidence as of value only when it is not contradicted by the external, or when, in the case of such contradiction, there is reason to doubt the latter's genuineness. Here the evidence of style is altogether too slight to afford any firm standing so far as Shakespeare is concerned. The presence of Fletcher is, however, much clearer, and might almost be sufficient in any case to warrant the attribution of part of the play to him. The external evidence confirms this view, and may be held to establish a sound case for Fletcher; and, as this evidence makes Shakespeare Fletcher's collaborator, it lends probability to the supposition that the other original writer whose work is still visible is our great master-dramatist. In view then of his participation in the original play, every line that bears the impress of his genius or the marks of his style may not unreasonably be set down as his; and there are a few—though unfortunately only a very few—such lines left.

E. H. C. Oliphant.

Melbourne.

CORNISH BIOGRAPHERS.

It is difficult to estimate the great services to biography and bibliography rendered by three Cornishmen and Londoners: George Clement Boase, Frederic Boase, and William Prideaux Courtney. Each of them devoted a large portion of his life and means to the great work he had undertaken.

I became acquainted with them in the following manner. On the publication of my 'Handbook of Fictitious Names' in 1868, a copy was placed on the reference shelves of the Reading-Room at the British Museum. This place, I should like to observe, it kept until lately, when it was turned out—I presume because it was too dirty to remain, as no other works have yet made it quite useless. When I was first a reader at the Museum I was greatly interested in a little French book (the earliest on the subject) by Adrien Baillet, which for years stood on the top of the same "press" as mine; but the 'Handbook' was on a level with the eye. Baillet, with hundreds of others, was removed into the General Library some years ago.

Courtney saw the 'Handbook,' and took an opportunity of introducing himself to me in the Reading-Room. He introduced me to the Boases, and but for that, I feel certain, I should never have known them, as they were so excessively modest and reticent, and kept so much to themselves, always being at work from morning till night. They were all three frequently guests at my house, and so were to the end.

From 1868 to their respective deaths I more or less assisted them. Courtney required no assistance from me in composition, for in that he was *facile princeps*; but I read the proof-sheets of his 'Bibliotheca Cornubiensis,' and I am still asked to do this for 'Modern English Biography.' The second volume of Courtney's work I reviewed in 'N. & Q.' on Feb. 9, 1878 (5 S. ix. pp. 118–9); curiously, a biographical notice of Cruikshank by H. S. Ashbee also occurs on the latter page, and H. F. Turle was then editor, all three being my personal friends. Turle's early death (from smallpox) is commemorated, on the tablet to his father, on the North Cloister wall of Westminster Abbey.

There are notices of Charles Wm. (of Exeter College) and George Boase in 'Modern English Biography,' vol. iv. We always called the latter "Mr." George, as he was not only older than we were, but looked still older from his white hair. In the preface to 'M.E.B.,' vol. i., 1892, p. 5, F. Boase expresses his thanks to his brothers and W. P. Courtney, and also to R. Bissell Prosser of the Patent Office and to me "for information about inventors and other persons." This has always struck me as being rather obscurely expressed. I, of course, am only represented by the "other persons," for at that time Boase was, I fancy, much more indebted to Prosser, who

ıe Patent Office, than to me. Since wever, I have not only read proof- r many years, but made searches for narriages, deaths, and wills at the epositories at Somerset House—in ses without success, which is rather ing, as they all relate to persons who d since 1850. There are numbers of f which the registration cannot, for reasons, be traced. One instance I was that of a person named Yonge, rs of whose death could not be There was no doubt about the death been registered: eventually it was nder Jonge. The case of Anne the actress was one that troubled oase greatly. I mentioned it in ,' in 1893 (8 S. iv. 62), and have since at she married again, and was buried he name of her second husband, r that was.

ıer curious thing is that at the end volume of the Somerset House are entries of thousands of persons, ants upwards, who are unidentified, as "dead body found," male or

in 'Modern English Biography' ıder comes across "Death not d," that means I had a long search result. This book is of "persons e died during the years 1851–1900." o did anything wise, foolish, or s. The first volume was issued in d I contributed some comments on S. i. 487 (1892), and iv. 62 (1893). xii. 301 (Oct. 16, 1897) Mr. W. P. ey contributed a long account of Clement Boase, whose death had l on the 1st of that month.

ric Boase was brought up to the law, never took to it. He passed his ıtions, and was admitted a solicitor 31, 1867, and nominally practised outh. I presume that was the year to London, but he took out no other te to practise.

lay in 1877 I heard of the retirement ibrarian of the Law Society; he died ment in his ninety-first year. I at sted off to Boase, and told him it ıition for which he was just suited. ed, and in due course was appointed. ed in 1903, when, as usual, he was a pension. He had already come ney on his father's death in Septem- 96, and inherited more in October, ı the death of his brother George.

Ralph Thomas.

STATUES AND MEMORIALS IN THE BRITISH ISLES.

(See 10 S. xi., xii.; 11 S. i.-xii. *passim*; 12 S. i. 65, 243, 406; ii. 45, 168, 263, 345; iii. 125, 380, 468; iv. 69, 207, 294, 319.)

LOCAL WORTHIES (*continued*).

Baring Family.

Exeter.—On May 1, 1913, a tablet in St. Leonard's Church was unveiled by the Earl of Northbrook, and dedicated by the Bishop of Exeter, in memory of mem[illegible] the Baring family, who resided in the [illegible] nearly 100 years up to 1816. During that period the second John Baring was member of Parliament for Exeter for 25 years. The tablet is thus inscribed:—

"To the memory of John Baring of Larkbear, who died 1748, aged 52; Elizabeth Vowler, his wife, who died 1766, aged 64; and of their children Thomas Vowler Baring, who died 1758, aged 25, and John Baring of Mount Radford, who died 1816, aged 85; and of Ann Parker, his wife, who died 1765, aged 36; also of their children, Ann, who died 1804, Elizabeth, who died 1802, and Francis, who died 1810, all of whom lie buried in the adjacent churchyard. This monument is erected by Francis George, second Earl of Northbrook, the Honble. Francis Henry Baring, Francis Denzil, 5th Baron Ashburton, John, second Baron Revelstoke, Evelyn, first Earl of Cromer, descendants of John and Elizabeth Baring, 1913."

The tablet was designed by Sir Thomas Graham Jackson.

Sir S. A. Sadler.

Middlesboro'.—On June 21, 1913, the Right Hon. Sir John Seely (the Secretary for War) unveiled a statue of Sir Samuel Alexander Sadler, which had been erected by public subscription in Victoria Square. The statue is of bronze, the work of Prof. Edward Lanteri, and represents Sir Samuel in Court dress and wearing his mayoral robes. The pedestal is of Peterhead granite, and stands in the centre of a semicircular wall of the same material, terminating at each end with pillars bearing inscribed tablets. The total height of the statue and pedestal is 20 ft., the statue being 8 ft. 3 in. high. The inscriptions are as follows:—

[On pedestal] (Borough arms)
Sir Samuel
Alexander Sadler
Knight, V.D.
1842-1911.

[On right pillar] This monument | was erected by | public subscription | to commemorate | a career devoted | to the service of | the community. | Unveiled A.D. 1913.

[On left pillar] Sir Samuel Sadler | was a member of | the Town Council of | Middlesborough 1873-1911, | Mayor 1877, 1896, and 1910 | Member of Parliament | for Middlesborough | 1900-1906. He served | in the Volunteer and | Territorial Forces | 1860-1911 and as Colonel | and Hon.-Colonel of | the 1st V.B.D.L.I. and | 5th Durham L.I. 1876-1911.

MAUD HEATH.

Bremhill, Wilts.—From an illustrated article in *The Field* of Oct. 4, 1913, entitled 'Maud Heath's Causeway,' I make the following extract:—

"Tradition relates that Maud Heath was a market woman living in the village of Bremhill, who having long felt by sad experience the inconvenience of a swampy walk to Chippenham and back, especially in the conveyance of such perishable ware as butter and eggs, devoted the savings of her life to the laudable purpose of providing a good footing for her successors in all time to come. She made no will, but during her lifetime, in the year 1474, she gave to certain trustees some houses and land in and near Chippenham to carry out her intentions. To commence with, the trustees built a causeway, that is, a narrow stone-flagged road, along the prescribed route....Certainly not later than 1698 the trustees had constructed a highway. As the years rolled on the property bequeathed by Maud Heath increased in value, and the trustees had funds sufficient to make this an excellent road, to provide a footpath by the side, and to rebuild the bridge over the Avon. In 1811 they raised the footway on a chain of about sixty arches over the meadows, which are liable to flooding, adjoining the Avon; and in 1853 they defrayed the cost of the present stone bridge over the river. In short, the cost of everything connected with the maintenance of this thoroughfare is defrayed by the Trust."

The road is about 4½ miles long, reaching from the east side of Chippenham, through Langley Burrell, across the Avon, to the top of Bremhill Wick Hill.

Near the Avon bridge is a stone memorial surmounted by a sundial. It is about 12 ft. high, and is thus inscribed:—

"To the memory of the worthy Maud Heath of Langley Burrell, widow, who in the year of grace 1474, for the good of travellers, did in charity bestow in land and houses about 8*l*. a year for ever, to be laid out on the highway and causey leading from Wick Hill to Chippenham Clift. Erected by the feoffees in 1698. Injure me not."

Beside the road near the top of Wick Hill a stone is inscribed with the following *couplet*:—

From this Wick Hill begins the praise
Of Maud Heath's gift to these highways.

On the top of the hill an oct column, rising from a square plint height of about 40 ft., is placed. summit is seated a stone figure of Heath, clad in the garb of a market In her hand she grasps a staff, and her stands a basket laden with butt eggs. It was erected in 1838 by two trustees—Henry, Marquis of Lans and the Rev. Wm. Bowles, Vicar of hill.

HUNTSMAN FAMILY.

West Retford, Notts.—In Sept 1913, a sacristy was added to the ch St. Michael. It was dedicated by Gray as a gift of members of the Hu family. On the stonework of the is carved the following inscription:—

Benjamin Huntsman
A.D. 1820-1893.
His wife, Anna Maria
A.D. 1825-1897.
And their Son, Francis Huntsman
A.D. 1852-1910.

Thou wilt keep them in perfect pea

This sacristy was erected by Mary, w Francis Huntsman, and her brothers and in-law, Harry and Amy Huntsman, Al John Walker, Hilda and Alexander Bet Charles Gray, Rector.

ALDERMAN G. J. JOHNSON.

Brampton, Cumberland.—In Front near St. Martin's Hall and the church, is placed a square granite p the memory of Alderman Johnson. slightly raised by steps from the ro and is surmounted by a lamp. front is inserted a bronze medallio trait, the work of Mr. Edward Gill of L The memorial was erected by publ scription at a cost of 300*l*. It i inscribed:—

[East side] (Medallion.)
In Memory of
George John Johnson,
of Castlesteads, J.P., Deputy
Lieutenant, County Alderman.
Born 28th June, 1816. Died 23rd
December, 1896.

[West side]
Know thou, O stranger to the fame
Of this much loved, much honoured n
For none that knew him need be told,
A warmer heart death ne'er made cold.

[North side] Erected by public subscri recognition of his many public services— Chairman of the Brampton Petty Ses years Chairman of the Brampton B Guardians, and active member of Quarter and 28 years Chairman of the Cattle Executive Committee.

side] Under his Chairmanship the Guardians secured a supply of good the town, and reformed its drainage. The Cattle Disease Executive Com- o adopted the Cumberland system of out disease, which commenced with Plague 1866.

ient work fulfilled that length of days

JOHN T. PAGE.

chington, Warwickshire.

(*To be continued.*)

S AND MEMORIALS: DUKE OF OUGH.—MR. J. T. PAGE's carefully index of those whom contem- or posterity have deemed *lapide* eals an important absentee: John first Duke of Marlborough, one eatest of British commanders. At of his death party passion ran so no minister would have had the o ask for a grant of public money to asting memorial to the victor of , Ramillies, and Malplaquet. Suc- enerations seem to have forgotten rlborough House has survived, but l occupant has no place of honour

L. G. R.

gh MR. PAGE had not been able to y public statue of the Duke of Marl- e described at 11 S. vii. 144 the statue column in the grounds of Blenheim e palace and park having been pre- the Duke by the nation as a token of its At p. 65 of the same volume he e inscription in honour of the Duke arved on an obelisk at Castle Howard, instalment of 'Statues and Memorials' e at the time of MR. PAGE's death.]

S WAKEFIELD, HEBRAIST.—Wakefield was the first Regius Pro- Hebrew at Cambridge, and died he information following, concern- lf and his family, is written on the and in the Kalendar of a fifteenth- nanuscript Book of Hours in my , and it adds some interesting the account given in the 'Dic- f National Biography.' The con- of the original are expanded.

"Thomas Wakefelde."

Tilney filia Thomæ Tilney armigeri et uxoris suæ, et jam uxor Thomæ de Chesterton in comitatu Canta- erosi, natu fuit apud manerium de n comitatu Suffolchiæ decimo septimo februarii—Anno regni regis Henrici tiano et anno Domini—M.D. decimo t fœlicissime mortem obiit mulier castissima et marito deditissima 19 dominico die augusti in plenilunio anno secundo Edwardi sexti, relinquens post se liberos duos, sepultaque jacet in ecclesia de Chesterton."

"Thomas Wakefelde filius Gulielmi Wakefelde Armigeri et Johannæ uxoris ejus, in artibus magister et publicus Lector Regiæ Lectionis hebraicæ apud cantabrigiam, nec non Justiciarius pacis in comitatu Cantabrigiæ, natus fuit apud Pontemfractum in comitatu Eboraci, et mense septembris in vigilia nativitatis B. Mariæ virginis in nocte, quarta scilicet vigilia, parum ante solis ortum. Anno regni regis Henrici septimi, dum pater ejus esset illius oppidi præfectus, et anno Domini—M.D."

"Anno quarto Edwardi sexti, ego idem Thomas Wakefelde de Chesterton custos pacis domini regis in comitatu Cantabrigiæ, duxi in secundam uxorem Alysiam Jacob filiam Johannis Jacob de Suthberye in comitatu Suffolchiæ, die lunæ ante pentecostem qui fuit decinonus dies Maii. Henricus Leyer fuit avus Alysiæ uxoris meæ ex parte matris."

"Nomina liberorum Thomæ Wakefeldi manentis Chestertoni in comitatu Cantabrigiæ, et Regii Professoris hebraicæ linguæ in alma Achademia Cantabrigiæ, quos peperit sibi sua dilectissima conjux Agnes, filia Thomæ Tilnei armigeri, qui Hadleghi in comitatu Suffolchiæ habitat."

"Thomas Wakefeld filius meus natu maximus natus fuit apud Dalhamum in comitatu Suffolchiæ in ædibus Thomæ Stutfelde armigeri, in die lunæ qui dicatus est divo Bricio, in mense novembri die scilicet tertiodecimo ejusdem mensis intra horas septimam et octavam antemeridianas. Anno a Christi nativitatis quadragesimo secundo supra millesimum et quingentesimum. Et anno regni Illustrissimi regis nostri Henrici octavi tricesimo quarto; cujus susceptores e sacro fonte erant Thomas Hegham et Thomas Stutefelde armigeri et vidua Stutefelde illius Thomæ mater, eumque apud episcopum tenuit, Dominus Johannes Soudelye, rector ecclesiæ de Landebeche in comitatu Cantabrigiæ."

"Alisia filia mea in lucem e matre Agnete edita fuit in die veneris, qui erat decimus sextus dies mensis Januarii, intra horas sextam et septimam aut paulopost apud Chesterton in ædibus meis. Anno salutis nostræ M.D. quadragesimo quarto, et tricesimo sexto anno Regis Henrici octavi fidei defensoris, et in terris supremi capitis ecclesiarum Anglicanæ et Hibernicæ. Susceptores habuit Alisiam Coke uxorem Willelmi Coke armigeri, et legum nostrarum periti (servientis),* et Annam Cheke viduam Cantabrigensiem et Doctorem Wigan Regium professorem Sacræ Theologiæ Cantabrigæ."

In the Kalendar are the following entries:

16 Jan. "Hodie nata fuit Alysia Wakefelde filia Thomæ Wakefelde Chestertoni."

19 Aug. "Hodie in nocte intra horas nonam et decimam felicissime in Domino moritur Anna Wakefelde uxor Thomæ Wakefelde, mulier castissima et pudicissima. Sepiliturque in æde sacra Chestertoni."

13 Nov. "Iste die natus erat Thomas Wakefeldus apud Dalehamum, filius Thomæ Wakefeldi Chestertoniensis."

A. J. V. RADFORD.

* This word has been written above periti.

"Vestis adriatica." (See 11 S. viii. 270.)—At the above reference L. L. K. quoted the following passage from St. Alexius's life in the 'Legenda Aurea' of Jacobus de Voragine, and asked for an explanation of "vestis adriatica," which, as he observed, "French and other Continental writers translate as 'vesture de deuil,' 'raiments of sorrow, mourning,' or 'black dress'":—

"Sponsa vero eius induta *veste adriatica* cucurrit plorans."

It was natural to conjecture that the text might be corrupt, an obvious—too obvious—emendation being *atrata*. An examination of the saint's life in the Bollandist 'Acta Sanctorum' threw no light on the difficulty. In the 'Sancti Alexii Viri Dei Vita' given from Simeon Metaphrastes in the abridgment of Aloysius Lipomanus's 'Vitæ Sanctorum,' 1573, pt. ii. p. 339, the words used are "Sponsa vero lugubri veste induta currens," &c. I have not examined the original Greek of the Metaphrast, but am now strongly inclined to believe that *adriatica* is a corruption of *Atrabatica*. See Du Cange's account of "Atrabaticæ Vestes"; and 'Atrebates' and 'Atrabaticus' in the 'Thesaurus Linguæ Latinæ,' vol. ii. col. 1094. It appears from the 'Thesaurus' that, although of course the adjective "Atrabaticus," when applied to clothing, means that it was manufactured by the Atrebates, the Gallic tribe whose chief town was the modern Arras, yet Johannes Lydus and Suidas, misled by the resemblance to *atrum*, supposed the name to refer to the colour. Prof. Postgate has pointed out to me that certain MSS. have *Adrebas* instead of *Atrebas* in Cæsar, 'B.G.,' iv. 35, 1. This helps to show that the corruption of "Atrabatica" or "Atrebatica" to "Adriatica" is easy and natural. Edward Bensly.

Chess: the Knight's Tour.—The well-known problem, or puzzle, of the Knight's tour consists in the discovery of a series of moves by which the Knight, starting from a given square, may visit successively, but only once, every square of the chessboard. The problem has been solved in many different ways, but I doubt whether it has hitherto been shown that the tour may start from any square—that all the squares of the board will serve the Knight's purpose equally well.

Let the reader take, or make for himself, any solution of the puzzle. In the tour that lies mapped out before me, which I will call A, square 1, from which the Knight starts,

Tour A.

28	11	42	49	30	9	32	45
41	48	29	10	43	46	19	8
12	27	50	47	18	31	44	33
51	40	17	64	61	58	7	20
26	13	52	59	16	63	34	57
39	2	15	62	53	60	21	6
14	25	54	37	4	23	56	35
1	38	3	24	55	36	5	22

is Queen's Rook's square; and square 64, at which he ends, is Queen's 5th. Now for certain inferences. In the first place, the tour may be reversed—may start from 64 as well as from 1. Next, a Knight standing at 64 commands, in the tour before me, squares 63, 53, 15, 13, 27, 29, 43, and 31. It follows, therefore, that, besides 64, squares 54, 16, 14, 28, 30, 44, and 32 are squares from which other tours can be made. For instance, the tour beginning, say, at square 16, proceeds from 16 forwards to 64, and then, as 15 is a Knight's move from 64, from 15 backwards to 1. Let us call this tour B, and record it on a plan or diagram of a blank chessboard, marking 16 as 1, 17 as 2, 64 as 49, 15 as 50, 14 as 51, 13 as 52, and so on. Again, a Knight at square 1 of the A tour commands, besides 2, square 54. It follows that a fresh tour may be made *backwards* from 53 to 1, and then, as the Knight commands 54, forwards from 54 to 64. We infer, then, from our first tour A, that squares 1, 64, 54, 16, 14, 28, 30, 44, 32, and 53—ten in all—are possible starting-points. Tour B should be treated in the same manner for the discovery of other squares from which the Knight may start. Record the results on a blank diagram of 64 squares, and make as many more tours, each of them strictly derived or deduced from its predecessor, as may be necessary to cover the whole board with possible starting-points. I have found six tours necessary, some of them, as it happened, yielding very scanty new results.

But this is not all. As the board has four sides, and can be turned in four different directions, every square is one of a set of

four whose relative positions on the four sides of the board are corresponding and identical. Obviously, if the tour may begin from one corner square, it may begin from all of them; and so with all the other ascertained starting-points, since each has three others corresponding to it. When not only the possible starting-points, as shown by each tour, are marked on the blank chess-board, but also their corresponding squares as well, not many tours will have to be made before every square is covered and the demonstration is complete. B. B.

"Thwertnic" or "Thiertnie," Old Cheshire Custom.—There are a number of allusions in the early records of Cheshire to a mysterious affair called "Thwertnic."

Thus, in Ranulph Blundeville's charter of liberties to his barons and knights, about 1216, we read that if his sheriff or any officer shall implead any of their men in the Earl's court, "per thiertnic se defendere poterit propter Sherife-tooth quod reddunt nisi secta eum sequatur" (Ormerod, i. 53). The pleas of the barons of Dunham Massy and of Halton are to the same effect, omitting the reference to the sheriff-tooth (*ibid.*, 526 and 705).

We also read of "a certain liberty called Thwertnyk," pertaining to the stewardship of Chester held by Roger de Montalt (*ibid.*, 57).

An explanation by Sir Peter Leycester (*ibid.*, 54) that the word is equivalent to "thirdnicht," "triun noctium hospes," three nights' charges for the sheriff's diet, seems inadequate. What was this "thiertnie" with which a man could defend himself when charged by the sheriff? The explanation is deducible from Maitland and Pollock's 'Hist. of English Law,' &c., ii. 608, &c. The word is properly "thwert-ut-nay," which means a downright "No," *i.e.*, a defence to the claim by a flat denial. The intricacies of thirteenth-century pleading are involved, but the meaning of it all seems to be this: The plaintiff's claim must be met by a "thwert-ut-nay"; other defences may follow, but this one is indispensable, and want of it is fatal. Having made the denial, the person sued could then demand an examination of the plaintiff's "secta," or suit of witnesses. If none were ready, the claim failed, or should do so, on a protest by the defendant that he need not answer the simple assertion of the plaintiff, unsupported by the offer of evidence.

Now the passage in the barons' charter quoted above seems to mean simply that where the sheriff was not prepared then and there to back up his case with witnesses, either because he had none or they were not ready, the person charged or sued was allowed to go free on his simple plea of "No" (="I deny the whole thing"), subject to the payment of some fee to the sheriff for his "stuth," or maintenance. (Nothing to do with "tooth" etymologically.)

It is easy to see the abuses to which the sheriff's duty might lead when he got a fee out of the case, even if without foundation, or when a proper case was dismissed by merely paying him a fee. But this evil lasted in Cheshire until the time of Edward III., when, by a charter of Sept. 10, 1346, the Prince of Wales (the Earl of Chester), after reciting the clause in the charter of the barons,

"yet because this custom is contrary to the common law, is the origin of trouble, and destructive to peace, &c., ordained, with the consent and at the request of the commonalty of Cheshire, that the defence of 'thwertnie' should not be allowed in future" (Inspeximus, Charter Roll, Nov. 14, 1389).

R. Stewart-Brown.

Heavitree, co. Devon, 1553-1653.—A MS. has come into my hands which is of interest to Devonshire genealogists. On the fly-leaf is written:—

"Heavitree. A Booke for Weddings, Christinings and Buryalls written in the year of our Lord God one thousand six hundred and fiftie and three, for the p'ish of Heavitree, being truly copied out of a booke of p'chment, belonging to the said p'ish, beginning the first day of February 1555 and compared by" (blank).

The MS. contains only baptisms, from 1555 to 1653. It is written on paper in a clear hand. There is also one wedding (by an illiterate hand) dated 1681. The original register is, I believe, lost.

J. Harvey Bloom.

"Handwriting" as a Surname.—Compilers of books on surnames may like to know that Thomas Handwriting was the name of a convict transported to New South Wales on the John Barry in 1821. He figures in a list of the convicts there as taken at Dec. 31, 1837 (P.R.O., H.O. 10: 33).

J. M. Bulloch.

"Pro pelle cutem."—The real meaning of this old motto of the Hudson's Bay Company has always been more or less a matter of dispute. It seems to mean "skin for skin," *i.e.*, human skin for animal skin, for the old hunters risked their own skins to get the skin of the buffalo. I find now that Canon Matheson of Winnipeg, who knew many of the old hunters, puts an

entirely different construction on it. He considers that the *pro* belongs to the *pelle*, from which it has been wrongly detached, and that the correct reading is "Propelle cutem." It would thus mean "speed (up or to) the skin," *i.e.*, hurry up after the buffalo skins. In any case it was evidently a Latin saying which was well understood at the time, though the original meaning may have been subsequently lost sight of.

J. Foster Palmer.

Queries.

We must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

Richard Stockton of Kiddington, 1600-1657.—I shall be glad of any information about the above. He was the founder of the Stockton family of New Jersey, and is supposed to have been the son of John Stockton of Kiddington or Cuddington (in the parish of Malpas, hundred of Broxton, Cheshire), eldest son of Owen of the same place. The reason for supposing this to be the case is that in the family Bible, under the date of 1760, the statement is made that the said Richard Stockton emigrated from England previous to 1660, resided for a few years in Long Island, near New York, "belonged to an ancient and highly respectable family, and possessed an opulent fortune." The same gentleman used the arms of the Kiddington branch of the Cheshire Stocktons, which were engraved on a watch and family plate. He died 1707, leaving among other children a son Richard and a son John, showing that the family names were perpetuated. The parish register of Malpas and the wills in Chester and at Somerset House have been carefully searched; but few records were made during 1640-60, owing to the civil wars.

With John Stockton of Kiddington, who died 1700, the male line in England appears to have become extinct; but it is possible that he had a son or a nephew living in the States. Richard Stockton, "the founder" of the New Jersey family, also had an "Uncle Thomas," a physician, living in "Cole Harbor, London, 1661." The London Stocktons used the ancient arms of Stockton, not those used by the Kiddington or U.S. branch. There is a will of Thomas Stockton of London, 1622, but there is no reference *to Stockton relations* living in Cheshire.

Helen Hamilton Stockton.
Morven, Princeton, New Jersey.

Hayward's 'Survey of Walden.'—A copy of this book was in the possession of John Wolfe, Esq., Walden, 1762, and was afterwards owned by John Fiske, M.D. Is anything further known of this work? or can any reader give information about it?

Curator of Walden Museum.

French National Emblem, the Cock.—Information invited as to the origin of the French national emblem, the cock, and details of any bibliography concerning it.

J. Landfear Lucas.

George Washington's Wealth.—I have seen it suggested that George Washington, at the time of the Declaration of Independence, was the richest man in America. What authorities should one consult to confirm this statement, or otherwise?

J. Landfear Lucas.

Glendora, Hindhead, Surrey.

Latin Epitaph: "Si quis forte rogat."—On a marble slab affixed to the north wall of the chancel of St. Mary's parish church, Holy Island, Northumberland, is inscribed:—

Here lyeth the bodie of Ann Jones, sometyme wife to Henry Jones, Esquire, which Ann died the 19 of Februarie, 1625.

In obitum delectissimæ matris Ann Jones.
Si quis forte rogat cujus tenet ossa sepulcrum,
Ipse tacens docui marmora dura loqui,
Si quæris proavos; generoso sanguine ducta
Si vitam; insignis regula justitiæ,
Si quæris mores; mulier nec amantior æqui,
Nec pietatis erat, nec probitatis erat,
Hæc pro te tristis subscripsit carmina natus;
Quæ sunt officii signa suprema sui.

Per me Petrum Jones.

The majority of persons reading the above inscription would infer that Peter Jones composed this Latin epitaph, but it is not so, for similar lines occur on a gravestone in memory of one Tamworth who died in 1569. *Vide* Maitland's 'London,' ii. 1076. Is any other copy known?

J. W. Fawcett.

Consett, co. Durham.

Edna Lyall.—The full inscription on this lady's grave at Bosbury, near Ledbury, is desired.

J. Ardagh.

Turner of Shrigley Park, co. Chester.—William Turner of Shrigley Park, co. Chester, M.P. for Blackburn, had a daughter who was married to Thomas Legh, L.L.D., of Lyme Park, co. Chester, on Jan. 14, 1825. I seek genealogical details of the ancestry of William Turner, and particularly the names of his brothers and their descendants. I believe one brother was named Robert.

Emanuel Turner (born 1825), assistant comptroller, cashier, and committee clerk to the Manchester Corporation from 1842 to 1857, was, I understand, a nephew of William, the member of Parliament. Was he a son of Robert?

Please reply direct.

JAMES SETON-ANDERSON.

18 Calverden Down, Tunbridge Wells.

RICHARD BURTON *c.* 1681. — Richard Burton's "Historical Remarques and Observations of the Ancient and Present State of London and Westminster....London. Printed for Nath. Crouch at the Bell next to Kemps Coffee house in Exchange Alley, over against the Royal Exchange in Cornhill. 1681." neat half-calf, 18mo, has a number of very quaint cuts. I should be glad of any information about the author.

ANEURIN WILLIAMS.

Menai View, North Road, Carnarvon.

["Richard Burton" was one of the pseudonyms of Nathaniel Crouch who published the book. He had a very busy pen, the 'Dict. Nat. Biog.' devoting nearly four columns to him, *s.v.* 'Burton, Robert or Richard,' and recording 45 works compiled or edited by him. They were mostly issued at a shilling each, and had a great popularity.]

GRIM OR GRIME: ETYMOLOGY OF THE NAME.—There is a Grim's Dyke near Salisbury, a Grimesditch in Cheshire; the Roman Wall of Antoninus in Scotland is called Grime's Dyke; and there is a wooded hill near Huddersfield called Grimesca. What is the significance of this name Grim or Grime? Is it Celtic?

W. A. HIRST.

DEVEY FAMILY.—I shall be glad of genealogical information regarding the Deveys who held Kingslow, co. Salop, near Wolverhampton, from 1640 to 1881, and the Deveys who resided in the manor of Trysull, co. Stafford, during the eighteenth century. The former, and probably the latter, family was descended from the Deveys of Pattingham, co. Stafford, *temp.* Edward II.; and as late as 1730 a John Devey, gent., who graduated at Oxford in 1725, had an estate there. Thomas and William Devey of Trysull graduated in 1734 and 1764 respectively.

G. M. N.

GEORGE BORROW: LIEUT. PARRY.—Who was Lieut. Parry, and for what offence was he punished at the time of the Crimean War? Borrow has three separate references to the topic in his 'Wild Wales,' in relation to his Welsh tour July-November, 1854. In his decisive style he writes of "poor Parry, whose only crime was trying to defend himself from the manual assaults of his brutal messmates"; and of Parry's punishment as "a deed of infamous injustice and cruelty." I find no allusion to the affair in works where it might be expected to be mentioned.

W. B. H.

THE SWIN.—Kipling mentions this channel in one of his poems,

From the Ducies to the Swin.

It is, I believe, to the north of the mouth of the Thames. What is the meaning of the name? Saxo-Grammaticus mentions a similarly named stretch of water as Zwina (p. 333), Zuins (p. 347), Suin (p. 359), identified as the Zwein, the middle channel of the Oder as it reaches the sea. And where is the Ducies?

J. HAMBLEY ROWE, M.B.

[Bartholomew's 'Gazetteer of the British Isles' describes the Swin Channel thus: "in mouth of river Thames, between the Maplin and Barrow Sands; is the main channel from the Nore to the north."]

BOASE BROTHERS.—I should be glad if some reader of 'N. & Q.' could furnish me with portraits of one or all of those distinguished brothers, the Rev. Charles William, George Clement, and Frederic Boase. Or some one may be able to indicate a periodical in which their portraits have appeared.

J. HAMBLEY ROWE, M.B.

[MR. RALPH THOMAS, who knew the brothers well (see *ante*, p. 88), informs us that he does not remember to have seen any portrait of them.]

QUEEN ANNE: THE SOVEREIGN'S VETO.—I have often read in books on constitutional history that Queen Anne was the last sovereign to veto a Bill passed by Lords and Commons, but have never lighted on any particulars of this. Justin McCarthy in his volume on Queen Anne says nothing of it; Mr. Herbert Paul has but a passing reference. Can any reader enlighten me?

W. KENT.

HERVEY OR HERVIT.—In the Index to the printed Calendar of Inquisitions post mortem in the reign of Henry III. occurs the name of William Hervit *alias* Hervey. The date of the inquisition is January, 1256. About forty years ago, as I came out from a political meeting, I heard a man in an excited crowd sing out, "Let Bill Harvet have one." "One" meant an egg not laid that morning, and "Bill Harvet" meant a Mr. William Harvey who was at the meeting, and therefore deserved an egg not laid that morning.

As we can see the form Hervit or Hervet six hundred years ago, and can hear it to-day, I presume that it has had a continuous existence from the one date to the other. I presume also that it is a corrupted form of Hervey. Can any philological reason be given why Hervet should be a corrupted form of Hervey? Or what is the unwritten law that has governed the change? Hervey was a fairly common personal name in England for about two hundred years after the Norman Conquest which brought it in, but within three hundred years it seems to have died out as a personal name and become a rather common surname.

S. H. A. H.

SIR WALTER RALEIGH AND QUEEN ELIZABETH AT SANDGATE.—In Paine's 'Guide to Hythe, Kent' (1862), p. 29, we read:—

"In her progress through Kent, Queen Elizabeth paid a visit to Saltwood Castle, riding from Sandgate on a pillion behind no less a person than Sir Walter Raleigh. With him the virgin queen danced a saraband (whatever that was) on the castle-green, and no doubt was entertained right royally in the castle itself."

On the next page occurs the following in support of the statement:—

"Among the old records relating to this period we find charged in the town accounts 2*s.* for straw and 'clene rushes' for the Queen's dining-room, and a further charge of 10*d.* for the shoeing of Sir Walter Raleigh's horses."

Can any one supply further information about this visit? The probable date would be August, 1573, as it is stated in *Sussex Arch. Collections*, v. 191, that "on the morning of Tuesday the 25th [August] she [the Queen] left this house [Westenhanger], dined at Sandgate, and was at Dover to supper."

R. J. FYNMORE.

Sandgate.

FIFTEENTH-CENTURY SEAL.—There is a fifteenth-century seal at the British Museum which represents the Trinity with St. John the Baptist and lamb, and St. John the Evangelist with eagle. The mutilated legend reads:—

SIGILLVM....BURGEN....US DE HENLEYE.

Is this likely to refer to the township of Henley-in-Arden in Warwickshire? This township is under the patronage of St. John. If the seal refers to Henley-in-Arden, then from the mention of burgesses it would appear that Henley-in-Arden was an ancient borough. Is this so?

As I hold the manorial rights of Henley-in-Arden I shall greatly appreciate a reply.

W. J. FIELDHOUSE.

Austy Manor, Wootton Wawen, Warwickshire.

ALDELIMA, 1280: ITS LOCALIT
Aug. 5, 1280, John, Prior of Wenl
Shropshire), granted to John, Archbi
Canterbury, the patronage of the ch
Aldelima, in the diocese of Covent
Lichfield, which the Convent of W
had of the gift of Hugh, lord of Al
The witnesses include Master Thor
Yngelthorp, Dean of St. Paul's, L
Master William de la Cornere, Ca
Lichfield; Sir Nicholas de Knovile;
Alan de Lyndesey; Sir Goscelyn, Ju
Chester, Sir Bogo de Knovile, Sir
Hodenet, Sir William Bagod, and Sir
Sprenchose (the last five were kn
John de Esthope, and John de Ayno

This is one of many valuable char
the Free Public Library of Shrew
which I am calendaring. What
represents Aldelima? And in what
is it situate?

W. G. D., FLETCHER, F

Oxon Vicarage, Shrewsbury.

CORNISH AND DEVONIAN PRIESTS
CUTED IN 1548 AND 1549.—What w
name of the West-Country priest w
drawn, hanged, and quartered at
field on July 7, 1548?

What were the respective benefices
following eight priests of Cornwall or
shire, who suffered for complicity
rebellions of 1548-9, and when and
were they executed? Robert Bochan
Thompson, Roger Barret, John Wo
William Alsa, James Mourton, John
Richard Benet.

JOHN B. WAINEWRI

LOWTHER.—I am desirous of
ing information concerning the fol
Lowthers, who were educated at
minster School:—

1. James Harrington, admitted in
aged 10.
2. John, admitted in 1727, aged
3. T. Lowther, who was at the Sc
1808.
4. William, admitted in 1727, age
5. William, admitted in 1851, age

G. F. B

MACKWORTH.—I should be glad to
information about the following Mack
who were educated at Westminster Sc

1. Francis, admitted in 1736, aged
2. John, admitted in 1727, aged
3. T. Mackworth, who was at the
in 1803.
4. William, admitted in 1737, age

G. F. B

HT FAMILY: LABRADOR AND AND.—I should much like to on about the following members interesting family, who had with Labrador and Newfound- George Cartwright, his brother and Miss Cartwright, who wrote the major, 1826. The major's published in 1792.

DAVID ROSS MCCORD.

tional Museum,
mple Grove, Montreal.

D.—Can any reader throw light able history of a wand which cribed as follows?—A wooden 3 ft. long, with a diameter of ut 3½ in. of black paint at each nainder gilt; bears the arms of rshal, under which is the figure 8. ed to have been carried in the procession of Queen Victoria.

M.

N FAMILY.—I should be glad to ohn Parkinson the botanist, born connected with the Parkinsons, an early date at Gunness (see rt Rolls), and afterwards at 1595.

kinson of Asgarby inherited the property at Gunness, which he 775. J. HEALD WARD.

RBY BLUES."—Can any one give lars of this corps, which is said to aised (presumably as a volunteer rse) in 1745, and disbanded the

W. R. W.

CHARLES EDWARD STUART.— fellow-beneficiary of 'N. & Q.' uthor of an eighteen-stanza poem harles Edward Stuart, apparently 1746, and beginning,

hile forget the scene of war?

anonymously in Macquoid's Songs,' 1887, pp. 250-52.

L. I. GUINEY.

Glos.

GHAM FAMILY OF YORKSHIRE.— ng data pertaining to the family gham, near Beverley, in the East Yorkshire, since the year 1800, extend my studies to an earlier o that family belonged my late law, Mrs. John Denton, whose me was Elizabeth Waddingham. orn at Hotham, in Yorkshire, in 1835, and died in Chicago in 1900. See my 'Denton Family Notes' in *Yorkshire Notes and Queries* (Bradford) for August, 1908.

Did the family of Waddingham have its origin in Yorkshire or in Lincolnshire? In Burke's 'Landed Gentry,' twelfth edition (1914), p. 1920, is a pedigree of Waddingham of Guyting Grange, co. Gloucester, which traces from Thomas Waddingham of South Ferriby, Lincolnshire (fl. 1799). It may be of some significance that South Ferriby is in the northern extremity of Lincolnshire, and therefore close to the south bank of the Humber. This close proximity to the East Riding of Yorkshire may be a useful clue to follow.

The General Index to the Sixth Series of 'N. & Q.' gives a reference (i. 96) regarding two churches in Wadingham, Lincolnshire. Is it safe to infer that the village last mentioned gave its name to the family or families to which this present query relates?

I should be grateful for any information pertaining to the family of Waddingham in Yorkshire, and particularly for the names and addresses of any living members or descendants thereof.

EUGENE F. MCPIKE.

4450 Woodlawn Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

BROOKE ROBINSON OF DUDLEY.—Can any one tell me where I can obtain a genealogical book by Brooke Robinson of Dudley containing the ancestry of himself and six branches of his family? He had 30 copies printed, and gave away 19 to relatives; the remaining 11 found their way (I am told by the publishers, Messrs. Nichols & Sons) to public libraries.

(MRS.) S. BENNITT.

Clent House, Harborne, near Birmingham.

"ROUGH" AS HOUSE-NAME.—I have lately noticed the use of the word "Rough" as part of the name of houses in Surrey in the neighbourhood of Guildford and Haslemere. Two such names are Piccard's Rough, near Guildford, and High Rough, near Haslemere. Can this local usage be explained?

At 11 S. viii. 444, in one of MR. PAGE's articles on 'Statues and Memorials in Great Britain,' the following reference to the word occurs:—

"On 19 July, 1873, Dr. Samuel Wilberforce, Bishop of Winchester, and the late Earl Granville were out riding together, and had reached a lonely spot known as Evershed's Rough, about four mile from Dorking, on the road to Guildford. Th Bishop's horse stumbled, he was thrown heavily to the ground, and, falling on his head, was instantly killed."

Probably the word here fittingly describes the tract of country in which the accident happened, but I believe that in each of the cases I have cited above the word forms part of the address of a house. It would seem, therefore, as if the two houses owe their names to the character of the surrounding country. J. R. H.

William Nicholson of Dublin.—Wm. Nicholson, gentleman (wife's name Mary Anne ——), resided on Pembroke Quay, Dublin, in 1861. His will was dated March 26, 1861. Particulars of his parentage, with date and place of his birth and marriage, desired. E. C. Finlay.

Proctor Family of Dublin.—Nathaniel Proctor of Dublin married Anne Jane Paine in 1821, and had issue Anne Jane and Richard Nathaniel; the latter married Dorothy Lamb. I shall be grateful for further particulars. E. C. Finlay.

1634 Hyde Street, San Francisco, California.

Brown Family of Brown's Bay.—I should be grateful to any correspondent who could kindly give me information concerning the family of Brown of Brown's Bay, Island Magee, near Larne. Some monuments with their arms yet exist there. In 1690 the daughters of that house were famous for beauty, and in earlier times one of them was a witch known and dreaded as Fairy Brown. Y. T.

Alabaculia, Name of a Racehorse.—In 1776 a filly of Lord Rockingham's, subsequently named Alabaculia, won the race which two years later was called the Doncaster St. Leger. Can any one explain the origin of this name, or afford any information? I believe that G. A. Sala once investigated it, but do not know with what result. C. M. Prior.

Adstock Manor, Winslow, Bucks.

"Wildering": "Wilding."—Keble, in his 'Christian Year,' uses the former of these words thus ('Fifth Sunday in Lent'):—

Ye, too, who tend Christ's wildering flock,

in the sense of "scattered." For this he was taken to task by a Church dignitary, but defended it by a reference to Ezekiel xxxiv. 12 and a passage from the Ordination Service. But later he capitulated:—

"With respect to the word, I find that according to Johnson there is or was such a word as 'wildering' or 'to wilder'—only, unluckily for me, it is a verb active—the same as to 'bewilder.' So it must be considered an error, and 'wandering' or some such word must be substituted for it. I find it, unluckily, in the Oxford 'Psalter' also."

On this his biographer observes:—

"In spite of this concluding sentence it will be found, I believe, that the word 'wildering' remained in all the editions published in his lifetime, and the line remains unaltered still" (1868).

Has it been altered in any subsequent editions?

The second word occurs in Crockett's 'Bog-Myrtle and Peat' (p. 381) in a poem heading his story 'The Biography of an "Inefficient"':—

In the well-known precincts, lo the wilding treasure.

Have the two words any kinship in meaning? Is the second a variant of the first?

J. B. McGovern.

St. Stephen's Rectory, C.-on-M., Manchester.

Clifton Family of Clifton, Notts.—Can any one inform me of the names, and dates of birth and death, of the two daughters and co-heiresses of George Clifton, who was the fifth son of Sir Gervase Clifton, of Clifton, co. Notts, Baronet, who married Anne, only daughter and heiress to Robert Sacheverell of Barton? Whom did the daughters marry? Regi Semper Fidelis.

Missel Thrush and Mistletoe Seeds.—I once saw a Latin verse quotation in which it was stated that the missel thrush, by sowing mistletoe seeds, sowed the means of its own death, *i.e.*, by birdlime. I shall be grateful to any one who will send me this quotation. George Sampson.

Bird-scaring Songs.—Can any reader send me words or tunes of songs sung in old days by the children engaged in bird-scaring? George Sampson.

Ramsdell Vicarage, Basingstoke.

"Drink by word of mouth."—This was a saying well known in Essex fifty years ago. Is there any classical or other authority for its use? Is it known elsewhere?

J. J.

Odessa in Roman Times.—Is it possible to say whether the site of Odessa was inside or outside the boundary of the Roman Empire? It seems clear that it was very near to the boundary, one side or the other.

Lampso.

Author of Quotation Wanted:—

If of dull wits this stripling you suspect,
Make him a Herald or an architect.

Xylographer.

Replies.

STAGS AND EGLANTINE: LIZABETHAN COURT STORY.

(12 S. v. 13.)

East Anglian's suggestion as to the of the honeysuckle borne in the h of the crest of the Sucklings (a stag nt) becomes very interesting in view recent paper contributed to *Norfolk rology* by Mr. F. R. Beecheno on Suckling House at Norwich.' The was the town residence of the Robert ling upon whom Queen Elizabeth is to have conferred, as "an augmenta- to his arms, the honeysuckle as a rebus his name—Suckling, colloquially the ysuckle or eglantine."

the paper in question is a quotation Kirkpatrick's* MS. collection for a ry of Norwich, describing this house saw it, thus :—

> h the great stone gate of ye flint stone house t the east end of St. Andrew's Churchyard, e one side of ye arch Suckling's arms, on the side ye merchant Adventurers' arms. 66, being the year when Robert Suckling heriff."

will, however, be observed that further his paper Mr. Beecheno remarks that arms were granted to Robert Suckling e 24th of August, 1578"; and when his authority for that date, he replied, rke's 'Armory.'"

ere the matter rested, as one of little nt, until the appearance of 'Stags glantine' in 'N. & Q.' when, the dates ing additional importance, the matter eferred to a well-known authority on lry, who said :—

> suspect that the arms of Suckling were ned and the crest was granted in 1578. as a rule are much later than arms, and a grant for the crest in which the old arms omprised, and hence, at times, there is confusion. The 'Armory,' though of a most useful book, is not an official tion, and therefore, to answer the question he grant, I think it would be well to apply Heralds' College."

was accordingly done, with the result ficial copies were made of four dockets, is interesting to observe that the on as to the "augmentation" gains credence from the fact that Robert Cooke, Clarenceux, was "at Norwich" in August, 1578, during Queen Elizabeth's visit to that city.

The copies from the College of Arms read :—

> "Camden's Grants, vol. i. folio 29: 'Per Robert Cooke, Clar., at Norwich 13 August, 1578. Arms and crest as in E.D.N. 56, p. 86b.'"
>
> "Camden's Grants, vol. iii. folio 24b: 'Sucklings, per pale gules and azure three roe bucks or. Crest, a buck current, holding a honeysuckle in his mouth, proper. Blazon only. No trick of arms or crest.'"

Moreover, the above arms, with the crest surmounting an esquire's helmet, and the date "An^o 1584," were placed in the windows* of his manor house at Woodton by Robert Suckling himself, with the addition of a similar coat of arms, but without the crest, impaling the arms of his wife, Cardinall of Essex.

Robert Suckling died in the house in St. Andrew's parish in November, 1589, and was buried in the church opposite, where his younger son John erected in 1611 a memorial to him, with his effigy kneeling, facing that of his wife, under a canopy which is surmounted by a shield-shaped plaque entirely covered by trails of honeysuckle. The latter serves as a background for the coat of arms, on which are the esquire's helmet, wreath, and the roebuck crest; but the latter is distinctly *azure*—a remarkable fact in view of the following passage in Suckling's 'Antique and Armorial Collection,' preserved in the British Museum,† which, under "Woodton, Norfolk," says :—

> "The Sucklings orginally had for crest a roebuck current azure, mantled gules, and in 1617, for what cause I know not, the celebrated Camden, 'upon mature advice,' altered the crest to a roebuck current or, holding in his mouth a honeysuckle proper. The document is signed 'William Camden.'"

It then becomes a question if this statement as to a change of tincture has any relation to a third "grant" by Camden (vol. ii. folio 49b), dated "26 November, 1617": "Charles Suckling of Woodton, Com. Norf., Esquire. *The crest.*"

The arms here are tricked, and the crest shows the stag to be almost springing upwards, with "or" written at the side of his head, and "ppr." against the huge

---

a Kirkpatrick died August, 1728, aged 42.

* These two old windows of armorial glass were removed many years since to Barsham (Suffolk), where they may still be seen at the Rectory.

† Add. MSS. 18,476 to 18,491. 15 vols. by the author of the 'Antiquities of Suffolk.'

bouquet of honeysuckle which he bears in his mouth, the whole being very suggestive of the Elizabethan "stagge exalting to the divine." Moreover, Sir John Suckling (born 1569, died 1627), who was knighted in 1617, was at that time a person greatly in favour at Court, where King James I. made him Comptroller of his Household, Secretary of State, and a Privy Councillor; and he had married the sister of Lionel Cranfield, Earl of Middlesex (Lord Treasurer), by whom he was father of the poet. The latter (b. 1608, d. 1641, and also knighted) is said by his biographers to have "derived his wit and vivacity from his mother"; but, however that may be, the older knight had certainly some claim to literary aspirations, and he has left some not insignificant verses prefixed to 'Coryat's Crudities,' published in 1611:—

Incipit Johannes Sutclin.
Whether I thee should either praise or pitty....

He was also, no doubt, the author of the English inscription to his wife upon the sumptuous tomb which he placed above her remains in St. Andrew's Church in 1613, in which she is addressed as

Mirror of time, bright starre of pietie,
. . . . . .
Rarest of witts cannot give thee thy due,
Thou wert so good, so chaste, so wise, so true.

The various devices and emblems upon this monument, to say nothing of the sentences in Latin, Spanish, and Norman French, are quite out of the common, and give rise to speculation as to whether the taste that conceived them was an inheritance from his father, Robert Suckling, who (possibly) originated the idea of the dangerous delays of the motto, or the latter was an addition of Sir John's in 1617. One needs, in fact, to be an accomplished herald to understand the reason of this docket, and also of a fourth:—

"E.D.N. 56, folio 86. Sir John Suckling, Captane of a troop of horse, 1640."

In all probability this related to the poet's raising and equipping a troop of horse for King Charles I. at his sole expense—an effort of patriotism which cost him his fortune.

The arms and crest are also tricked in this fourth docket, and show that the "current" stag had come down from his upward leap by that time, although he still carries an abnormally large posy for his "offering" of "redolent eglantine."

Samuel Fiske.

There is an instructive illustrated article on this subject, by Llewellynn Jewitt, F.S.A., in *The Reliquary* for July, 1882, and lengthy references to it will be found in A. T. Turner's 'Hardwycke Annals,' J. W. Hardwicke-Jones's 'Hardwicke of Hardwicke and Burcott' and 'Notes' on the same work, and 'Hardwicke of co. Stafford' (two vols. and two appendixes); but all are very vague as to the origin of the eglantine roses on the Hardwicke crest. Neither do we derive much light from the Rev. F. Brodhurst's richly illustrated 'Notes on Hardwick Hall,' or his 'Elizabeth Hardwycke, Countess of Shrewsbury,' which first appeared in the Derbyshire Archæological Society's journal in 1908; nor from Leighton Pryce's 'Hardwicke of Pattingham and Worfield' in *The Reliquary* for April, 1885, nor from 'Hardwicke of Derbyshire,' by a "Scion of the House" (2nd ed. and appendix). A slight illumination, however, is thrown on the subject by pp. 48 B, 49, and 49 B of the Hardwicke MS. no. 37447 in the Additional MSS. Department of the British Museum Library.

We gather from these writers that the stag courant was the crest borne by Sir William de Hardwycke when in 1431 he espoused Elizabeth, Lady Wingfield, elder twin daughter of Sir Robert Goushill and his wife Lady Elizabeth FitzAlan, Duchess of Norfolk; but it does not appear certain that at that time the stag's neck was adorned with roses. Sir William's son Roger took an active and prominent part, with the latter's cousin Lord Stanley, in the organization of the revolt against Richard III., which resulted in the battle of Bosworth in 1485, when Roger's kinsman John de Hardwycke, lord of Lindley near Bosworth, led the Earl of Richmond to victory, as described in William Burton's 'History of Leicestershire' in 1622, and on pp. 65, 67, and 73 of 'The Battle of Bosworth Field,' by W. Hutton, F.A.S.S., in 1788. The Wars of the Roses were thus happily brought to an end, and it is possible that the "Stagges of Hardwycke," as the lords of Hardwycke were called on account of their crest, being proud of the share taken by their house, and profoundly relieved by the event, then adopted the chaplet of roses, the idea being that the hart's neck offered the sweet smell of eglantine as incense to Divinity in gratitude for the victory which united the white and red roses; for it should be borne in mind that the "Stagges" were Yorkists, as also were their cousins the Duke of Norfolk

(Richard's general) and Berkeley, Earl of Nottingham, while their cousin Lord Stanley was Richmond's stepfather; and the four cousins were, moreover, intimately connected with the ill-fated widow of Edward IV. Queen Elizabeth Woodville, whose first husband, the Lancastrian Sir John Grey, Lord Ferrers of Groby, was also cousin to Roger de Hardwycke, Norfolk, Nottingham, and Stanley, and who herself was once betrothed to Roger's nephew Jocelyn de Hardwycke. Of course, if it were shown that the chaplet of eglantine roses formed part of the crest before 1485 this theory would fail, and in any case it is only a hypothesis. PRIMA FACIE.

HENRY I.: A GLOUCESTER CHARTER.

(12 S. iv. 149, 223, 279; v. 16, 72.)

WE have now to consider the probable date of Henry I.'s notification of his confirmation of (1) Roger de Gloucester's gift of Coln Rogers, and (2) Henry's own gift of Ablode and Paygrave to the monks of Gloucester, addressed to Sampson, Bishop of Worcester, and Walter de Gloucester, Sheriff of Gloucester.

It is important to remember that here we have notified as MR. G. H. WHITE points out (*ante*, p. 73), a double confirmation of two transactions, apparently quite distinct the one from the other. I will call them for brevity's sake the Coln notification and the Ablode notification. The original grants are lost; so also is the original of this combined notification. A copy of the Ablode and Paygrave *grant*, however, as MR. WHITE tells us, exists in the Gloucester Cartulary.

Of this double-barrelled instrument of confirmation there exist three versions:—

(1) That in the Gloucester Cartulary without witnesses.

(2) That in the interpolated part of a single copy of William of Malmesbury's 'Gesta,' with three witnesses.

(3) That said by MR. BADDELEY to be also in the Cambridge MS. with eight entirely different witnesses.

As to the date, at 12 S. iv. 149, 279, I advanced cogent argument for the view that this double notification synchronized with charter no. 3 in Round's 'Ancient Charters,' which that master shows to have passed as early as, but not earlier than, June, 1109 (9 Hen. I.).

It is curious, as MR. G. H. WHITE points out, that this date finds some corroboration in the Gloucester Cartulary, where the copy of Henry's grant of Ablode and Paygrave in exchange for the monks' garden is expressly stated to have passed "anno regni Regis Henrici ejusdem nono" (see *ante*, p. 18). Henry I. returned from Normandy early in 1109, and it may well be that the double notification, as above, may have passed in the regnal year 9 Hen. I. (Aug., 1109–Aug., 1110). I am far, however, from asserting that it did, because an entry in the Gloucester Cartulary (i. 69) and the interpolation in William of Malmesbury both intimate that the King issued his double notification on the field of battle before Falaise, in the presence of the wounded knight, in 1105. The new element is this—that the interpolator furnishes witnesses to this double notification, three in number, all of them Gloucestershire tenants, including Roger de Gloucester himself. Now that Roger died before Falaise I still think probable, for the evidence, though not conclusive, is very strong. Thus William of Malmesbury says, speaking of the King: "Multos ex carissimis amisit inter quos Rogerium de Glocestra probatum militem in obsessione Falesii arcubalistæ jactu in capite percussum." Orderic, MR. WHITE informs me, is still more explicit, and states that Roger was slain. At the same time a leader always returns his "wounded" as well as his killed as "lost," and many a man reported as killed in action survives his wounds. My doubt is this: Did Roger de Gloucester survive to witness the King's double notification in Gloucestershire? Consider—

(1) Why should the dying knight have been harassed in 1105 over the Ablode notification, which had no possible connexion with his gift of Coln?

(2) Why have we the Gloucester Cartulary and the interpolator both testifying that he was merely "graviter vulneratus"? Had his headpiece saved him? At any rate, he was able to recognize his King, to give him the kiss of homage, and to ensanguine the royal hand with gore (Stubbs's 'William of Malmesbury,' p. 521).

(3) How is it that we have Roger de Gloucester and two other Gloucestershire men, and only Gloucestershire men, attesting the double notification at all? That these men may have tested Roger's lost *original gift* I could well believe. For instance, Hugh Parvus was probably of the knight's retinue.

But there is the third version of this double notification to be considered—dignified as the "Confirmatio." It is word for word the same as the rest. To this version is appended an array of eight new witnesses, most of them of the highest possible rank, with the King and the Queen to lead them. If the attestation clause is not a forgery, then Mr. White and Mr. Baddeley are right, and the elusive date cannot be later than November, 1106 (*ante*, p. 18). I hold it to be suspect for two reasons:—

(1) There could have been no real necessity for two separate twofold confirmations of the same grants by the same king, with two separate lists of witnesses, issued within a year or so of each other.

(2) This version could not have been known at Gloucester, or else the twelfth-century interpolator would surely never have been so blind to the interests of his own house as to forgo so splendid a chance of parading that brilliant company at the foot of his own version of the King's double notification.

After all, in dealing with chroniclers and monkish cartularies we are largely dealing with shadows. Here the one solid fact before us is "a Gloucester charter" which I had the honour of publishing in 'N. & Q.,' and which in all probability passed at Easter, 1123.

In taking leave of this interesting inquiry, which has been illumined by Mr. G. H. White's scholarship and clearness of vision, and Mr. Baddeley's "Confirmatio," I may add that there is one point which calls for a word.

Mr. Baddeley (*ante*, pp. 16, 17) wants to know "why the modern spelling of Mynors should be adopted for magnates who never so wrote their name." Now the "y" as a variant of "i" is quite innocent, though later fashion has frowned on the dot. On the other hand, "o" stands self-condemned, and Mr. St. Clair Baddeley is right—those old magnates, who wielded sword and lance to some purpose, assuredly never did so write their names.

Charles Swynnerton, F.S.A.
Stanley St. Leonards Vicarage, Glos.

The sole difference between Mr. Swynnerton and myself as the result of our independent discoveries of the Coln charter in, I find, 1915, is that he sent it to 'N. & Q.,' while I communicated its presence, purport, *and* witnesses to my friend Dr. Round, drawing the attention of the latter to the omission of the witnesses in the version of the charter published by W. H. Hart (vol. i. p. 236, no. cxliii) from the Gloucester Cartularium. Probably Hart never saw the original charter. When, therefore, yet another transcript (*i.e.*, the Cambridge MS. of William of Malmesbury previously adduced) of the same charter—correctly giving all the witnesses in their proper precedences, and not misspelling the most important personal name "William" for "Gilbert"—came to my knowledge, I considered it the more perfect of the two transcripts. In addition, the monkish writer had added (probably, not a guess at all) the date and the place of this rather memorable charter. This explains the phrase used by me "the more perfect duplicate"; for, naturally, that could not refer to the original, but described only the monastic transcript. That it was justified will presently appear fully. But that does not suit Mr. Swynnerton at all; for the reason that he is spellbound by the famous Easter assembly of April 15, 1123, when Geoffrey, the new Chancellor, first appears. He therefore suggests that MCXXVII. is a possible blunder for MCXXIII. Why not add "Wintoniam," a possible blunder for "Westmonasterium"? Yet he finally thinks it possible that 1127 may be correct. But, if that be so, it makes the despised Cambridge ('Gesta') transcript as correct in the date as it proves to be in text.

Let us compare, therefore, the two monkish versions of the charter:—

Cambridge 'Gesta' version.	Hart's (Cartularium) version.
Rex Anglorum.	Rex Anglie.
Gilebertus de Mineriis.	Willelmus de Miners.
Rogerius de Gloecestra.	Rogerus de Gloucestria.
Monachos.	Monachis.
Unde.	Inde.

The original charter differs from both in spelling Culna "Chulna," and "Gislebertus," "Portd," while it spells "Gloecestr'," as does the Cambridge version. On the whole, therefore, the "despised" latter version possesses several points to the good over the Cartularium one; and I should have thought that Mr. Swynnerton would be the first to welcome the additional evidence which it affords on a very interesting subject, which he has been the first to publish. "Dux" for "Rex" in the "Confirmatio" (*ante*, p. 17, col. 1) was an oversight in my proof-reading.

In conclusion, I may add that the suggestion of the date (approximate) and place, Lisieux (*ante*, p. 74, col. 2), is thus not

subject to the real date of the siege of Falaise, which Mr. G. H. White (I note) does not regard as any longer *sub judice*, but places it A.D. 1105, with M. Le Prévost (*ante*, p. 73, col. 2). This may make it easier to account for the presence (presumably in France) of the Abbot of Winchcombe and Hugh Little (*parvus*). The latter two, I may mention, were likewise witnesses, with Roger de Gloucester, to a gift by Walter, the Sheriff, of the church of St. Helen (at Alveston, Glos.) with a virgate of land to St. Peter's, Gloucester. Hugh's son Roger presently married no less a personage than Margery, daughter of John de Sudeley and Grace de Traci.

St. Clair Baddeley.

[We have in hand Mr. Baddeley's article on the De Miners family, but cannot insert anything more about the charter.]

Samuel Johnson and Ben Jonson (12 S. v. 38).—1. The Doctor's saying is recorded in Boswell's 'Life,' vol. iv., Birkbeck Hill's edition, p. 320, under the year 1784:—

"He seemed to take a pleasure in speaking in his own style; for when he had carelessly missed it, he would repeat the thought translated into it. Talking of the Comedy of 'The Rehearsal,' he said, 'It has not wit enough to keep it sweet.' This was easy; he therefore caught himself, and pronounced a more round sentence: 'It has not vitality enough to preserve it from putrefaction.'"

2. As for Carlyle's reference to Ben Jonson in 'Past and Present,' there are two places, if not more, where he compares the soul to salt that keeps the body from putrefaction:—

"Talk of him to have a soul! 'heart, if he have any more than a thing given him instead of salt, only to keep him from stinking, I'll be hang'd afore my time, presently." — 'Bartholomew Fair,' IV. i.

That you are the wife
To so much blasted flesh, as scarce hath soul,
Instead of salt, to keep it sweet; I think,
Will ask no witnesses to prove.
'The Devil is an Ass,' I. iii.

I supplied these two references at 11 S. x. 255, in answer to a similar query.

The same thought is presented in a sermon of Bishop Sanderson:—

"Which course if it were taken, what would become of many thousands in the world, *quibus anima pro sale?* who like swine live in such sensual and unprofitable sort, as we might well doubt whether they had any living souls in their bodies at all or no, were it not barely for this one argument, that their bodies are a degree sweeter than carrion."—'Ad Populum,' Sermon IV., § 15.

The proverbial phrase can be traced to a classical source. Bishop Jacobson in his learned edition of Sanderson's Works, vol. iii. p. 103, quotes a passage from the 'Adagia' of Hadrianus Junius (Adriaan de Jonghe), who refers to Varro's 'De Re Rustica,' ii. 4, 10, where we are told of a saying about pigs, that they have a soul given them just like salt, to keep their flesh sweet; to Pliny's 'Natural History,' viii. 51 (77), 207, where a similar saying is mentioned; to Cicero, 'De Finibus,' v. 13, 38, where a pig is said to have had a soul given it "pro sale, ne putisceret"; and to Clement of Alexandria, 'Stromata,' vii. p. 516 A in the Leyden ed. of 1616. Clement attributes the saying ἀνθ' ἁλῶν αὐτοὺς (*sc.* τοὺς ὗς) ἔχειν τὴν ψυχήν, ἵνα μὴ σαπῇ τὰ κρέα, to Cleanthes. Cicero in 'De Natura Deorum,' ii. 64, 160, fathers it on Chrysippus. Finally Plutarch in his 'Quæstiones Convivales,' v. 685c, ascribes the comparison to "some of the Stoics," which may well include Chrysippus and his master, Cleanthes. Perhaps philosophers have been unfair to the pig.

It may be added that in "salillum animæ" (=the soul's salt-cellar), Plautus, 'Trinummus,' 492 (where, however, the true reading is uncertain), some have seen a reference to this same notion. Edward Bensly.

University College, Aberystwyth.

[Diego and Mr. C. R. Moore also thanked for replies.]

La Cour on Windmill Power in Denmark (12 S. iv. 331).—Prof. Poul La Cour's paper (in Danish) advocating the use of windmills for generating electricity appeared originally in the *Tekniske Forenings Tidsskrift* in 1905, and reprints of it in pamphlet form. The society's reading-room is—or was then—at 18 Vestre Boulevard, Copenhagen. L. L. K.

A German translation of La Cour's work can be consulted in the Patent Office Library, 25 Southampton Buildings, London.

E. Collins.

P.O. Library.

Toad-Juice (12 S. v. 70).—The toad was included in the Edinburgh pharmacopœia of 1735, but it was the whole animal that was used. It was dried and powdered and given internally, chiefly for dropsy, but also as an antidote for poison—on the homœopathic principle, perhaps, since the toad itself was poisonous. Paracelsus recommends toads, boiled alive in oil, or rather the oil in which they have been boiled, as an application for morphew and obstinate ulcers. The stone supposed to be found in the toad's head was used chiefly as an

amulet, as a preservative from plague and other evils, but Lemery believed it to be equally efficacious, as probably it was, taken internally in the form of a powder. I have not met in any professional writer any mention of such use of the toad as that your correspondent speaks of. C. C. B.

"Stateroom" = Passenger's Cabin (12 S. i. 307, 475).—To the examples given at the latter reference may be added :—

"She had given Capt. Whitefield twenty Guineas for the Great Cabin and State Room. The Mother and Daughter lay there; the Lady's Woman and Maid lay in a little Cabin; the Youngkers and myself lay in the Hammocks, which we slung and unslung in the great Cabin Night and Morning, before the Maids went to Bed and rose again; Mr. Bolt [a servant] lay in a little Cabbin in the Steerage built on Purpose. Thus our Family was exceedingly well lodg'd."—'The True Anti-Pamela: or, Memoirs of Mr. James Parry,' 1741, p. 23.

The ship was the Two Friends, 300 tons burden; the date of the voyage (Bristol to Charles-Town, South Carolina) was November, 1727–January, 1728 (pp. 21, 22, 24).

Robert Pierpoint.

Back-Magazine Dealers (12 S. v. 40).—With reference to Mr. Pierpoint's inquiry, I append the names of some dealers from whom I have obtained back numbers of magazines:—

Mr. George, 23 Jacob Street, Bermondsey, S.E.

Mr. Thorpe, 53 Ship Street, Brighton.

Mr. Humphreys, 71 High Road, Streatham, S.W.16.

A list of such booksellers will be of great assistance to many. W. M. Chute.

Chiswick.

Your correspondent will probably get what he wants from Messrs. George, 108 Hainault Road, London, E.11, who are making a speciality of sets, runs, and missing items of British periodical literature.

Archibald Sparke.

Mr. Pierpoint may like to know that I have sometimes been successful in obtaining back numbers of magazines from both Mr. H. Stead, 12A Penton Place, Kennington, S.E.17, and Messrs. E. George & Son, 23 Jacob Street, S.E.1. J. R. H.

Anthony Todd, Secretary of the G.P.O. (12 S. iv. 11, 114).—He was twice married. One wife was Anne, daughter of Christopher Robinson of the G.P.O., London (a member of a Westmorland family); and the other was Eleanor, eldest daughter of Richard Smith, Esq., of Islington, co. Middlesex. The latter is the reputed mother of Lady Lauderdale. To prove this can any reader give date of either of these marriages? What is the inscription on Anthony Todd's gravestone at Walthamstow? What is the date of the marriage contract between Anthony Todd and Anne Robinson mentioned at the second reference above? J. W. Fawcett.

Consett, co. Durham.

Deacon in Love (12 S. v. 42).—It has occurred to me that if the comma were placed after the word "Deacon," instead of after the word "love," the meaning of the sentence would become obvious at once. The chantry is stated to have been well endowed; and the deacon was admitted to office in the church in charity.

Frank Penny.

Edward Hyde, D.D. (12 S. v. 69).—Edward Hyde was rector of Brightwell, and died in 1658. His mother was Barbara Castilion of Benham Valence, Berks, and she died in 1641.

She was descended from "Johanna Baptista Castillon" (*sic*), who was of a Piemontese family, originally of Dogliani, the name being Castiglione, from the place so called near Turin. He was granted the manors of Wood-Speen and Benham Valence in 1565 by Queen Elizabeth "for his faithful services to her in her troubles"; and in the church at Speen, the south aisle of which is called "Castillion," there is an altar-tomb with his effigy in armour, as also one to Dame Elizabeth Castillon, wife of his son Sir Francis Castillon, who died in 1603. John Baptist's father was Sir Peter Castillion of Mantua. The present representative of the family is Il Conte di Castiglione Faletto. Constance Russell.

Swallowfield, Reading.

Edward Hyde, baptized in Salisbury Cathedral May 12, 1606, was the seventh of the twelve sons of Laurence Hyde and Barbara Castilian his wife. There is a pedigree of the Castilian family in *The Genealogist*, vol. xvii. p. 74. She was a daughter of John Baptiste Castilian of Benham, Berks; her sister Ann married Laurence Hyde's elder brother Robert.

Edward Hyde married Anne, daughter of Thomas Lambert, and had two daughters: Margaret, who married William Hearst, and Anna, who married Richard Coleman. See *Wilts Notes and Queries*, vol. vi. p. 435.

J. J. H.

Edward Hyde was baptized May 10, 1607, and buried Aug. 6, 1659. He married Ann, daughter of Thomas Lambert (? of Boyton, Wilts), and had two daughters. See 'Notes on the Hydes of Wilts and Cheshire,' by J. J. Hammond (of Salisbury), *Wilts N. & Q.*, vol. vi. pp. 342, 435.

JOHN WATSON-TAYLOR.

Wellington Club, S.W.1.

THE 'NEW ENGLISH DICTIONARY': CHANGES IN ACCENTUATION (12 S. v. 32).—The quite common *di'vine* and *se'rene* are not noticed; nor is Thomson's *ma'nure* (vb.), though that stress is recorded for the noun; nor are Keats's *de'vout* and *vibra'te*; nor Milton's *infi'nite* and *a'mbitious*. PROF. STOCKLEY might have quoted Cowper and Collins for *acce'ss*. The Dictionary gives three references for *one-sidedness*. PROF. STOCKLEY's is earlier than any of these, but I had anticipated him in my sixth letter to *The Times Literary Supplement*.

GEORGE G. LOANE.

4 Linnell Close, N.W.4.

HEDGEHOGS (12 S. iv. 76, 140).—MR. SELF WEEKS's information upon this subject is valuable no less to the naturalist than to the local historian. One remark needs enlightenment: "The hedgehog was destroyed because it was (and in some places still is) popularly supposed to suck the udders of cows, and abstract the milk." I am so fortunate as to be able to prove the Elizabethans right, and modern zoologists wrong, respecting this long-moot point: John Cockaday of the Queen's Head Hotel at Stradbroke in Suffolk wrote to me in September, 1911, that he "has on several occasions seen a hedgehog sucking a cow, when farming on Mr. Eustace Gurney's Sproston Hall estate in Norfolk." Such direct evidence was of capital value, and I called on the 28th of that month at the hotel, when Cockaday, a hard-headed countryman, gave me these circumstantial details, v.v.: Five years ago (1906) he noticed a cow lying down, and, on approaching, that a hedgehog—very common in that district—was sucking the udder. This was distinctly visible at fifteen or twenty yards, and the contraction of the cheeks in the act of suction also was evident. The important point noticed was that only the extremity of the mouth touched the teat, and the teeth were not in contact at all, which obviates the theory advanced by many naturalists that their conformation precluded the possibility of such sucking habit. In this case, after a short time the teeth would appear to have actually come into play, for the cow jumped to her feet in a fright and kicked vigorously at the hedgehog, which Cockaday's dog promptly slew. Folk-lorists will, consequently, have to relinquish this erstwhile "superstition"!

CLAUDE MORLEY, F.E.S., F.Z.S.

Monk Soham House, Suffolk.

'IRRELAGH; OR, THE LAST OF THE CHIEFS' (12 S. v. 69).—I am able, through the kindness of Dr. Crone, editor of the *Irish Book-Lover*, to reply to my own query. The authoress was a Miss E. Colthurst, and the volume was published by Houlston & Stoneman. It may be added that the story was evidently written in the interests of the Irish Society (now amalgamated with the Irish Church Missions), that the type is excellent, the punctuation execrable, and the dialogue irritatingly run into the context without distinction of lines. Otherwise the novel is well composed and the characters are interesting and well drawn.

J. B. MCGOVERN.

St. Stephen's Rectory, C.-on-M., Manchester.

VAUVENARGUES: "LA CLARTÉ EST LA BONNE FOI DES PHILOSOPHES" (12 S. v. 39).—This fine maxim will be found in the 'Pensées diverses' of Vauvenargues. In my edition ('Œuvres Choisies') it is numbered 372; and followed by the equally true "La netteté est le vernis des maîtres." The 'Pensées' follow the 'Réflexions et Maximes,' of which those quoted are nos. 4 and 5.

GEORGE MARSHALL.

21 Parkfield Road, Liverpool.

PRE-RAPHAELITE STAINED GLASS (12 S. iv. 217, 337; v. 74).—There are few churches in which the development of this glass can be studied so well as in that of Middleton Cheney in Buckinghamshire, not far from Banbury. The whole of the windows in the church, if I remember rightly, are filled with it. The east window must have been designed before Morris realized that the shape of the pieces of glass was an important matter. As you approach the window from the west the effect is much damaged by a large irregular-shaped piece of light glass which includes Moses's head (and horns) and beard. When you get up close to the window you lose this, and appreciate the excellence of the drawing on the surface of the glass. The windows in the north aisle are of the same general character, but more care has been taken with the size and shape of the pieces of glass. The artists, however, learnt to rely less upon drawing,

and more upon the effect of masses of well-dispersed colour. In the west window are three large and magnificent figures of the three children in the furnace. The general disposition is not unlike the Faith, Hope, and Charity of the west window in the south aisle of Christ Church Cathedral; but when on a summer evening the window is glorified by the red rays of the setting sun, it gives the spectator an idea of what the best stained glass in a suitable position can produce in the way of brilliance of effect.

JOHN R. MAGRATH.

Queen's College, Oxford.

ABANAZAR (12 S. v. 68).—Abanazar is the name of the African magician in the story of Aladdin in the 'Arabian Nights.'

WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

OATH OF FEALTY: EDWARD III. (12 S. v. 9).—Froissart states:—

"It appears to me that King Edward at that time did homage by mouth and words, but without placing his hands in the hands of the King of France, or any prince, prelate, or representative doing it for him. And the King of England by the advice of his Council would not proceed further in this business until he should be returned to England, and have examined the privileges of old times to clear up this homage, and see by what means a King of England was a vassal to the King of France."

For further particulars of the correspondence and its results see the rest of chap. xxiii. of the 'Chronicles,' translated by Thomas Johnes (1803); also Rymer, anno 1329, who gives a copy of the original instrument of the homage, besides another document which Froissart appears to have consulted.

N. W. HILL.

BURIAL AT SEA: FOUR GUNS FIRED FOR AN OFFICER (12 S. v. 38).—The following notes occur in the Diary of Henry Teonge, who was Chaplain of H.M.S. Assistance, Bristol, and Royal Oak, 1675–1679.

The custom of saluting with an odd number of guns appears to have been observed from a very early period: the origin of the usage, as peculiar to the Navy, is not ascertained; but it probably arose from the predilection in favour of odd numbers, which has existed from a very remote antiquity. Brand, in his 'Observations upon Popular Antiquities,' says: "Salutes with cannon consist of odd numbers; this predilection for odd numbers is very ancient, and is mentioned by Virgil in his 8th Eclogue."

In a MS. 'Discourse on Marine Affairs,' *in the Harleian Collection* (no. 1341), the ceremony used on board upon the departure of any personage of high rank or command in the Navy is fully described, and concludes thus:—

"Beinge againe returned intoe his barge, after that the trumpets have sounded a *loathe to Departe*, and that the barge is falne off a fitt and faire birthe and distance from the shippe side, hee is toe bee saluted with soe manie gunns for an adieu, as the shippe is able toe give, provided that they bee alwaies of an odd number. The odd number is, in these wayes of salute and ceremonie, soe observable at sea, that whensoever anie gunnes are given in an even nomber, it is received for an infallible expression that either the Captaine, or master, or master gunner is dead in the voiage. It is a generall custome alsoe uppon the deathe either of the captaine, master, master gunner of the shippe, or anie other propre officer, when the corpse is toe bee throwne overboarde, to ring his knell and farewell with some gunns, the which are allwaies to bee of an even nomber."

A. G. KEALY,
Chaplain, R.N., retd.

Bedford.

RAIN AND MOWING (12 S. v. 41, 81).—I have heard a similar saying in the country districts of Durham and Northumberland, applied indiscriminately, not to any particular field, but to farmers who are not too sharp in getting on with their hay while the weather is fine, as "O, it's sure to rain; old Johnson's on with his hay."

J. W. FAWCETT.

Consett, co. Durham.

KENT FAMILY OF WINCHESTER AND READING (12 S. iv. 187, 274; v. 52).—Clement Kent, M.P. Wallingford, 1705-8, and Reading 1722-7, High Sheriff, Berks, Nov., 1714, inherited from his grandfather Sebastian Lyford the manor of Crokeham, Berks, which, however, he afterwards sold to Bulstrode Peachey Knight, M.P. He matriculated from Balliol College, Oxford, June 12, 1700, aged 17 (Foster's 'Alumni Oxon.'), was admitted to the Inner Temple, Nov. 16, 1700 (Registers), and was serving in 1706 as captain-lieutenant of the regiment of foot raised on March 1, 1704, in Ireland, by Lord Henry Scott (afterwards Earl of Deloraine). He was promoted to captain in Sir Daniel O'Carrol's regiment of Dragoons in 1709, but placed on half-pay at the Peace of Utrecht in 1712. He again went on full pay as captain of an additional troop in Brigadier-General Philip Honywood's (11th) regiment of Dragoons on Dec. 25, 1726 (Dalton, vol. viii.), and probably went on half-pay again when his troop was reduced in 1729. When examined by a

Board of General Officers on May 11, 1726, he stated that his age was 41 years, with 16 years' service, and that he had seen service in Portugal. Two other Kents were in the army. James Kent, ensign in 37th Foot, June 25, 1704, lieutenant June 29, 1708, was wounded at Blenheim, 1704, for which he received 22*l.* bounty, and was also wounded at Schellenberg, and served at Malplaquet. Richard Kent was made ensign in the 12th Foot, April 17, 1716.

Then, again, there was Samuel Kent, M.P. Ipswich, 1734, till he died Oct. 8, 1759, aged 76. He was distiller to the Court in 1739 (*Gent. Mag.*); Purveyor of Chelsea Hospital (500*l.* a year), September, 1740, till death; a Commissioner of Lieutenancy for London, June 21, 1740. He was of Lambeth, and Fornham St. Genevieve, Suffolk, and son of Thomas Kent, a Norway merchant (who was son of Griffith Kent, also a Norway merchant). This Samuel had a son of the same name, and a daughter Sarah (heiress to her brother), who was married Jan. 29, 1743, "with 15,000*l.*," to Sir Charles Eagleton, Knt., a London merchant, Sheriff 1743, who died April 25, 1769. Their only son Sir Charles Kent (M.P. Thetford, 1784-90, created a baronet, Aug. 16, 1782, of Wadworth, Yorks, and Fornham), born about 1744, married, in or before 1783, Mary, eldest daughter and coheiress of Josiah Wordsworth of Wadworth, Yorks, and Sevenscore, Kent. He took the surname of Kent under his maternal grandfather's will, on succeeding to his estates at the death of his uncle Thomas Kent of Camberwell (who died unm. May 15, 1766, aged 59), and d. at Grantham, March 14, 1811, aged 67. He was buried at Wadworth, and his will proved 1811.

W. R. W.

London-Paris Airship (12 S. v. 58).—Possibly this extract from Peter Parley's 'Tales about Great Britain and Ireland,' published by Tegg, London, 1839, and written after the author's visit for the coronation of Queen Victoria, may help:—

"Since my return to America I have heard of an aerial ship, that has been shown in England. This ship, no less than one hundred and sixty feet long, fifty high, and forty wide, is said to be intended to establish direct communications between the capitals of Europe, by sailing through the air. Its crew is to consist of seventeen men, besides which it is to carry many passengers. The balloon part of the ship, to be filled with gas, is very large, and to the body of the car part, below, there are attached large flappers, or wings, which have a very curious appearance. In a common balloon, ballast is thrown out, if the balloon is wanted to go higher, and gas let out, when it is required to descend; but the contrivance in the aerial ship is quite different. There is a method planned, to render the car part of the ship heavier and lighter, by expelling and drawing in the air just in the same way that a fish does when it wants to sink or swim in the water. I have not yet heard of this aerial ship having made a voyage across the British Channel: when I hear of it, I will tell you all about it."

The above account supplies some amount of detail, and is accompanied (p. 337) by a well-executed wood engraving differing in some respects from the handbill reproduced in 'N. & Q.' The "Peter Parley" illustration appears to indicate light wings attached to the body of the ship (assuming wings equally fixed on both its sides), whilst only one of the ends of the car has its wing attached. Presumably, the account now quoted applies to "The Eagle" of the handbill; but it may have had a successor between 1835 and 1839 with some alterations in construction.

W. B. H.

Byronic Statue in Fleet Street (12 S. v. 40, 82).—At the latter reference it is suggested that Sir John Sinclair may have caused the statue of Kaled to be erected.

So far as my memory serves, the existing building at the corner of Chancery Lane was erected in the early eighties, *The Builder* and other journals discussing its appearance and the Byronic statue.

In 1906 Sir John Sinclair wrote me on the subject of his commemorative buildings in Fleet Street; but no. 193 was not included, and I am confident it predates his earliest enterprise by ten years or more.

Aleck Abrahams.

Bishops of the Fifteenth Century (12 S. iv. 330).—According to Gams, 'Series Episcoporum,' George Bran, Bishop of Dromore, was translated to Elphin on April 15, 1499. He is followed in the list by a nebulous William in 1500; he in turn by a Galeatius in "15—?"; and on June 12, 1504, by a Joannes Baptista. References are given.

As regards the mysterious William, Bishop of Pharos (Lesina), a Benvenutus occupied the see from 1385 to about 1410, and a Georgius in 1412. Between the two names there is a note "sedes vacat." But Eubel in his 'Hierarchia Catholica Medii Ævi' has a note that Georgius succeeded Benvenutus in the see on this prelate's death.

Neither Gams nor Eubel seems to know anything about John, Bishop of Philippopolis *circa* 1453. He probably belonged to the Greek Church.

L. L. K.

"Rain cats and dogs" (12 S. iv. 328).—The expression in the North of England is "raining cats and dogs," and is used during a heavy downpour of rain. In Northern mythology a cat is said to be influenced by the coming storm. Without warning, it will spring from its cosy sleeping-place and commence capering round the house; then it is said to "have a gale in its tail." Has the expression an origin with cats and dogs pattering across a bare boarded floor, strangely resembling the sound of a heavy downpour of rain? A. E. Oughtred.
Hartlepool.

Prof. de Morgan's contention, mentioned in the editorial note, is borne out by the French equivalent of this proverb: *pleuvoir des hallebardes* or *des rasoirs*. The former is sometimes extended to *pleuvoir des hallebardes la pointe en bas*. This is no recent invention, for it is found as a well-known expression in Joseph Pankouke's 'Dictionnaire des Proverbes françois,' Paris, 1749. de V. Payen-Payne.

Is this expression due to anything more than a bold flight of imagination in which a heavy downfall of rain is likened to a shower of dead cats and dogs? J. T. F.
Winterton, Lincs.

The St. Helena 'Life of Marlborough' (12 S. v. 70).—Is the following the work required by Sir Lees Knowles?

"Histoire de Jean Churchill, Duc de Marlborough [composed principally by Madgett, edited and enlarged by the Abbé J. F. H. Dutems]. 3 tomes. Paris. 1806."

Abbé Dutems was Professor of History at the Collège de France. It is the only life of Churchill that I can trace as being published in Paris in 1806, and a copy may be seen at the British Museum, or at the John Rylands Library, Manchester.
Archibald Sparke.

"Camouflage" (12 S. v. 42, 79).—*The Observer* of March 2 in an article called 'The Three Grades of Disguise: Camouflage, Dazzle, and Disruption,' after describing the methods of concealment adopted by artists for guns, &c., at the front, had the following:—

"*Camouflage* was a word coined and used by the Paris Apaches to express their method of making a quick disguise, or an alteration of a disguise, but as practised in the British army it came to mean something more subtle: a concealing of the fact that something was concealed."

Can this statement as to the origin of the word be supported? J. R. H.

'The Poor Thresher,' Song attributed to Burns (12 S. v. 66).—Mr. Stratton asks about the song 'The Poor Thresher,' attributed to Burns by the compiler of a glossary. The ballad is far older than the time of Burns. It appears in a seventeen-stanza form on a black-letter broadside in the Roxburghe Collection, under the title of 'The Nobleman's generous Kindness,' &c. Since the seventeenth century it has remained a great favourite with printers of ballad-sheets. Johnson included a sixteen-stanza broadside version in his 'Scots Musical Museum.' It is there described as having been

'transmitted by Burns, in his own handwriting, to Johnson. In a note accompanying it, the bard says, '*I fis rather too long, but it is very pretty, and never, that I know of, was printed before.*'"

The ballad of 'The Poor Thresher' is known to most country singers, and is to be found wedded to fine tunes in 'Sussex Songs' (Broadwood, 1889) and 'English County Songs' (Broadwood and Fuller-Maitland, 1893); also in the *Journal* of the Folk-Song Society and various other more recent collections. Lucy E. Broadwood.

"Nablette": "Bontefeu" (12 S. v. 66).—See the note on Book IV. sect. 198, l. 3, in the best edition of Clarendon's 'History'—that of Mr. W. D. Macray, who writes as follows:—

"In the recent editions this line is printed, 'laden with nabletts and murderers, and dressed up with waist-clothes.' The word *nabletts* is a misreading of *rablettes*, which is the word really but obscurely written in the MSS., and which is another form of *rabonets*, the name of a small kind of ordnance. And *wast-clothes* is Clarendon's change of a word found in the King's Declaration of Aug. 12....'....one hundred lighters and long-boats were set out by water, laden with sacres, murdering peeces, and other ammunition, dressed up with mast-clothes and streamers as ready for fight.' But the alteration was, no doubt, intentional by Clarendon, *wast-cloths* being an obsolete term used for cloths hung round the sides of a ship to hide the crew from enemies; for which possibly *mast-cloths* was used as synonymous. In the transcript from which the first folio edition was printed, the words 'small pieces of ordnance' are substituted for the words 'rabletts and murderers'...."—Vol. i. p. 599.

The 'N.E.D.' gives several quotations for this obsolete sense of "murderer," a small cannon or mortar; and from the same work it will be seen that "Rablett," which is a very Proteus in its changing forms, is really the old French "Robinet," a diminutive of the personal name Robin.

"Bontefeu" should be "Boutefeu," an incendiary, firebrand. The 'N.E.D.,' while

giving numerous instances of this word, which it describes as very common in the seventeenth century, somehow contrives to omit the one example which is probably most familiar to students of literature :—

> But we, who onely do infuse
> The Rage in them like Boute-feus.
> 'Hudibras,' I. i. 785-6.

There is a characteristic note on this in the 'Annotations' to the poem :—

> "*Bout-feus* is a French word, and therefore it were uncivil to suppose any English Person (especially of Quality) ignorant of it, or so ill-bred as to need an Exposition."

Edward Bensly.

[W. A. B. C. and Mr. W. A. Hutchison also thanked for replies.]

Andrew B. Wright, Local Historian and Actor (12 S. v. 14, 78).—Andrew Biggs Wright was the son of George Wright, actor, of Carlisle; was born there in 1796; was a travelling actor and tragedian, and a Bohemian journalist, contributing to the press of the towns in which he performed; died at Bexley, Kent, March 3, 1852, aged 56. He was author of (1) 'An Essay towards a History of Hexham [Northumberland],' in three parts (Alnwick, 1823), 8vo, pp. xi—246. Dedicated to the Rev. Robert Clarke, A.M., Lecturer of Hexham (1801-18), member of the Newcastle Antiquarian Society, &c. (2) 'Elegiac Verses upon the Murder of Joseph Hedley, *alias* Joe the Quilter' (which occurred near Warden, Northumberland, Jan. 3, 1826)—1826, broadsheet.

J. W. Fawcett.

Hampshire Church Bells and their Founders (12 S. iv. 188, 341; v. 44).—I have read with much interest Dr. Whitehead's notes on the subject of the bell-founders R. B. and I. H., and regret that I cannot at present throw any further light on their identity. Besides the bells in Hants by these founders, I have notes of one in Dorset and six in Wilts by R. B., and three in the latter county by I. H. I should also like to point out, in fairness to Dr. Tyssen, that he is the author of the suggestion that John Higden was Carter's assistant at Reading (see his 'Sussex Bells,' p. 44 of the original edition).

I am strongly in support of Mr. A. H. Cocks's opinion that geographical distribution is an important factor in determining the locality in which a group of bells were made. If we apply the test in the present case we obtain the following results :—

(1) R. B.'s bells between 1595 and 1624 are nearly *all to be found in South Hants* and South Wilts, and out of the total of 29, 17 are in South Hants or the Isle of Wight. Against this we have three in North Hants, two in North Wilts, and one in Dorset.

(2) Out of 23 known bells by I. H. there are 16 in South Hants, three in South Wilts, and two in West Sussex, as against two in North Hants.

This clearly points to Winchester or Southampton as the locality of the foundry. I have excluded the R. B. bells in Sussex, as apparently they are by another (local) founder. It is possible that Anthony Bond had some connexion with R. B., but we have no direct evidence, beyond the circumstance that his bells are found in the same localities.

The most promising chance of identifying these founders, or at all events of ascertaining where they worked, would be by the investigation of churchwardens' accounts. If Dr. Whitehead could ascertain which of the parishes now or recently possessing bells by R. B. or I. H. have old accounts of the period remaining, a search would probably result in unearthing the name of the place whence the founder came, even if the bells were cast on the spot, and possibly also the founder's name, though that is not always given.

H. B. Walters.

Finkle Street (12 S. v. 69).—I can supply J. T. F. with two more examples. One is in the coast town of Workington, Cumberland, and the other in Carlisle, the chief town of the same county. I can give no explanation of the name Finkle, but in the case of one of the streets mentioned above there is a bend or curve.

F. W.

Bell and Shoulder Inn (12 S. iv. 326).—This sign is doubtless a compound one, formed by the union of the sign of the Bell with that of the Shoulder of Mutton, though for brevity's sake the words "of Mutton" have been dropped.

The Bell is a very common sign, and there will immediately occur to every one the recollection of the Bell at Edmonton, immortalized in the story of John Gilpin's ride. The Shoulder of Mutton is also no uncommon sign. It was at the Shoulder of Mutton at Brecknock that Mrs. Siddons, England's greatest tragic actress, was born July 14, 1755. "Fancy," writes an enthusiastic biographer, "the English Melpomene behind the bar of such a place!" There is, or was till lately, a Shoulder of Mutton Inn at Newport, Isle of Wight, facing the mill-pond behind Ford Mill there.

My father used to tell me that in former days, when the municipal authorities walked the bounds of the borough, a man named Toby Townsend was employed to trace the more inaccessible parts of the boundary, and that in the course of his task he had to wade through the whole length of the before-mentioned mill-pond. My father said that when Toby got opposite the Shoulder of Mutton he always came out of the pond and went into that hostelry for a refresher, and this done he re-entered the water and resumed his perambulation up the centre of the pond.

The Bell is frequently found in combination with another sign. Messrs. Larwood and Hotten, 'History of Signboards' (Chatto & Windus, 1898), while not noticing the Bell and Shoulder, mention the Bell and Anchor at Hammersmith; the Bell and Lion at Crewe; the Bell and Bullock at Netherem, Penrith; the Bell and Cuckoo at Erdington, near Birmingham; the Bell and Candlestick at Birmingham; and several other combinations.

They also record the Shoulder of Mutton and Cucumbers at Yapton, Arundel, and the Shoulder of Mutton and Cat at Hackney. The signboard of the latter formerly had the following rhymes on it:—

> Pray, Puss, don't tear,
> For the mutton is so dear;
> Pray, Puss, don't claw,
> For the mutton yet is raw.

Various reasons have been advanced for these combined signs. Messrs. Larwood and Hotten point out that at the beginning of the seventeenth century signs had no combinations, while a century later very heterogeneous objects joined together are met with. They suggest that many of the strange combinations may have arisen (1) from mistakes as to the objects which the signboard portrayed, or (2) from mispronunciation, *e.g.*, the Shovel and Boot might be a mistake for the Shovel and Boat, as the Shovel and Ship is a common sign in places where grain is carried by canal boats, (3) Whimsical persons would frequently aim at the most odd combination they could imagine, for no other reason than to attract attention.

They also refer to another reason for combination of signs, which is given in an article in *The Spectator*, No. 28, April 2, 1710, where the writer states

"that it is usual for a young tradesman, at his first setting up, to add to his own sign that of the *master whom he served*, as the husband, after *marriage, gives a place to* his mistress's arms in *his own coat.*"

Yet another cause of "quartering" signs was that it was customary, on removing from one shop to another, to add the sign of the old shop to that of the new one.

WM. SELF WEEKS.

Westwood, Clitheroe.

CHRISTMAS VERSES AT SHEFFIELD (12 S. iv. 324; v. 46, 82).—The New Year's Song given by PROF. MOORE SMITH at the second reference is identical with one I have known in the county of Durham for the last fifty years. J. W. FAWCETT.

Consett, co. Durham.

ST. CLEMENT AS PATRON SAINT (12 S. iv. 14, 82).—He seems to be the particular patron of blacksmiths, a song on the lines of the sailors' chanties being sung by them while at work. Pip learned it from Joe Gargery, and repeated it for Miss Havisham ('Great Expectations,' chap. xii.). See also 'Old English Customs' (Ditchfield), pp. 168-171, and an article by F. E. Sawyer on "Old Clem" celebrations and blacksmiths' lore (*Folk-lore Journal*, ii. 321-9).

J. ARDAGH.

SIR THOMAS BROWNE: TOM BROWN (12 S. v. 6).—No doubt the Tom Brown referred to by PROF. BENSLY is the one praised by Benjamin the barber in 'Tom Jones' "as one of the greatest wits that ever the nation produced," though I must say that at one time I thought this referred to the more famous knight, who certainly had a considerable amount of unconscious humour.

Can any reader inform me if the latter's skull is still in Norwich Museum? Mr. Edmund Gosse, in his volume on Browne, refers to it as concluding its extraordinary adventures there. W. KENT.

Notes on Books

Indexes to Irish Wills.—Vol. IV. *Down, Newry, and Mourne.* Edited by Gertrude Thrift. (Phillimore & Co., 1*l.* 1*s.*)

THE pages of 'N. & Q.' supply ample evidence of the interest taken by American citizens in their Irish ancestors, and the good work which is being done by Messrs. Phillimore's "Irish Record Series" deserves to be widely known. The first three volumes related to dioceses in the south of Ireland; this is devoted to an Ulster diocese.

Mr. T. M. Blagg, the general editor of the series, supplies in the preface an interesting account of the exempt, or "peculiar," jurisdiction of Newry and Mourne, showing that it was a survival of the episcopal jurisdiction exercised by the Cistercian Abbey of the B.V.M. and St. Patrick of Newry, founded in 1157 by Maelisa

MacLoughlin, King of Ireland. During the reign of Edward VI. the abbey and its possessions were granted to Sir Nicholas Bagnal, and the episcopal jurisdiction consequently devolved upon him and his descendants, the Earls of Kilmorey. The way in which proper names are sometimes disguised by the inclusion of the final letter of a preceding word has been illustrated recently in 'N. & Q.' with reference to St. Ninian (see *ante*, pp. 7, 53). Newry affords another example. The place was named "Iubhar ceann tragha," the yew tree at the strandhead, from a yew which had been planted by St. Patrick. This was shortened, and pronounced "Yure," which was converted into "Newry" through the assimilation of the definite article "an."

The bulk of the volume consists of the index to the Dromore wills, which is followed by a cross index to the many aliases that occur in them. The Newry and Mourne wills complete the volume, which is excellently printed, though in the Contents the Dromore cross index should be p. 161. The wills at all three depositories have been indexed down to 1858, the date of the extinction of the jurisdictions.

The Beasts, Birds, and Bees of Virgil: a Naturalist's Handbook to the 'Georgics.' By Thomas Fletcher Royds. (Oxford, Blackwell, 4*s.* 6*d.* net.)

Virgil and Isaiah: a Study of the 'Pollio,' with Translations, Notes, and Appendices. (Same author and publisher, 5*s.* net.)

THE first of these little books is a second edition. We see this with pleasure because the work makes no inconsiderable contribution to that new tradition in the use and enjoyment of the Latin and Greek classics with which we have before now expressed our satisfaction. Mr. Royds brings together much scattered wisdom and folklore bearing on the subjects Virgil treats of in the 'Georgics'; and it may count as an additional merit that he does not introduce his material merely as literary or picturesque illustration, but discusses the details of Virgil's practical counsels from the practical point of view. No one would expect to find the poet right in a majority of points; it is pleasant to find him so in more than one might have expected. Any lover of Virgil and the country will enjoy this book, despite a certain, perhaps inevitable, scrappiness; but we would specially recommend it to any one whose business it is to introduce boys to the 'Georgics.'

In 'Virgil and Isaiah' Mr. Royds gives us a study of the fourth Eclogue, in which he discusses most of the opinions which have been put forward as to its meaning, and draws a careful and amply illustrated parallel between it and the great prophecy in Isaiah of the Prince with the Four Names—treating not only of the actual contents of the two, but also of their historical setting, and of the greater or less verification which history has seemed to furnish them with. This forms a study which is worth some attention, even if one does not wholly agree with all Mr. Royds's views. On Virgil's "prophetic" insight, for example, we think he proves less convincing than he might have been if he had recognized in his argument that the gift of poetry is of itself a kind of "illumination," which, seeing deep into things as they *are*—*below phenomena*—is at least apt for vision of truths which *are*, but are not yet within ordinary human cognizance. If this view of the poetic gift is sound, it would actually be surprising if there were not poets in the ancient world who witness, in some sort, to Christianity.

A most interesting feature of the book consists of the translations of the Eclogue—done first into English hexameters, and then into Biblical English. The latter, as to its rendering of the richness, unction, and special character of English Biblical prose, is eminently successful; and it is almost equally striking in the distance from Virgil to which it seems to throw his meaning—in itself so carefully and accurately brought out.

THE Bibliographical Society of Ireland was inaugurated at a meeting held on March 1 in the Public Library, Great Brunswick Street, Dublin. The objects of the Society are:—

(*a*) The promotion and encouragement of Irish bibliographical studies and researches.

(*b*) The printing of works connected with Irish bibliography.

(*c*) The formation of an Irish Bibliographical Library.

The annual subscription, for the present, is 5*s.* Meetings will be held for hearing papers and for exhibitions of bibliographical rarities. Mr. E. R. McClintock Dix has been elected chairman; and the hon. secretary is Mr. Wm. MacArthur, 79 Talbot Street, Dublin, from whom further particulars can be obtained.

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.

MESSRS. GLAISHER'S March Catalogue of Publishers' Remainders comprises a number of well-illustrated books of travel in France, Italy, India, China, and other parts of the globe, as well as various biographies. Among works more nearly related to subjects special to 'N. & Q.' may be named Major Tremearne's 'The Ban of the Bori' (7*s.* 6*d.*), describing demons and demon-dancing in Africa, and Hausa superstitions and customs; Dorothy Senior's 'Some Old English Worthies' (2*s.* 6*d.*), containing 'The History of George a Green,' 'The Famous History of Friar Bacon,' &c.; and Lewis Melville's 'Berry Papers' (5*s.*), founded on the correspondence of Horace Walpole's friends Mary and Agnes Berry.

MESSRS. MAGGS send another of their excellently produced catalogues—no. 375, 'Engraved Portraits, Decorative Subjects, Original Drawings, Napoleonic Caricatures, Naval and Military Prints.' The frontispiece, a reproduction of Val. Green's mezzotint 'British Naval Victors,' consists of portraits of Howe, St. Vincent, Duncan, and Nelson (42*l.*). Other illustrations include Frances Kemble, mezzotint by J. Jones after Reynolds (63*l.*); Master Lambton, mezzotint by Cousins after Lawrence (42*l.* 10*s.*); and Lady Rushout and her daughter, stipple engraving by T. Burke after Angelica Kauffman (125*l.*). J. R. Smith's mezzotint of Napoleon after Appiani is 75*l.*; and among the Napoleonic caricatures is a collection of 78 coloured plates by Cruikshank, Rowlandson, and others, handsomely bound by Riviere in crimson morocco, 84*l.* Actors and actresses are represented by Garrick and Edmund

Kean, Mrs. Abington, Harriet Mellon, and Mrs. Siddons; Parliamentary orators by Chatham, Burke, and Grattan; while there are also portraits of Bunyan and Robert Bloomfield, the author of 'The Farmer's Boy.'

Messrs. Simmons & Waters of Leamington Spa forward their Eighteenth Annual Clearance Catalogue. Under Art and Architecture we note 16 vols. of *The Art Journal*, 1855-70 (2*l.* 2*s.*); Blore's 'English Monuments,' 30 plates, 1825 (6*s.*); Jewitt's 'Glossary of Terms used in Architecture,' 3 vols., 1,700 illustrations, 1850 (1*l.* 10*s.*); and 8 vols. of *The Magazine of Art*, 1888-95 (1*l.* 12*s.*). Under Biography is Evans's 'Catalogue of Engraved Portraits,' describing nearly 20,000, 1830 (15*s.*). Two noteworthy eighteenth-century novels, both first editions, are Henry Brooke's 'Fool of Quality,' 5 vols. (7*s.* 6*d.*), and Graves's 'Spiritual Quixote,' a satire on the Methodists, 3 vols. (7*s.* 6*d.*). Another eighteenth-century work is often quoted in 'N. & Q.'—Chamberlain's 'Present State of Great Britain and Ireland,' 2nd ed., 1711 (3*s.* 6*d.*). Under Shakespeariana is a collection of 139 plates, half morocco, 1793 (3*l.* 10*s.*).

Mr. J. Thomson of Portobello, Edinburgh, devotes sections of his Spring Catalogue to Aberdeen, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, and another to Family History, the last-named including Rogers's accounts of Knox and Sir Walter Scott (3*s.* 6*d.* each). A set of *Blackwood's Magazine*, 1817-87, 142 vols. half calf, is 9*l.* 10*s.* Mr. Fisher Unwin contributed to 'N. & Q.' in 1909 a bibliography of the Millers of Haddington and Dunbar, who were pioneers of cheap literature in Scotland; and Mr. Thomson offers a copy of Mr. W. J. Couper's volume on the subject (1914) for half-a-crown.

Obituary.

JOHN THOMAS PAGE.

It is with great regret that we have to record the death of Mr. J. T. Page, which occurred on March 16, at the Elms, Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

Born in 1855, the eldest son of William Page of West Haddon, he was educated at Guisborough Grammar School and by his uncle at Long Buckley. From his father he gained a thorough knowledge of shorthand, and he did a great deal of reporting for *The Northamptonshire Mercury*.

On coming to London Mr. Page secured the appointment of private secretary to Dr. Barnardo, with whom he travelled considerably. For twenty years he was the well-known cashier of the Barnardo Homes, but from these exacting duties he retired in 1909. A few years later he built himself a house at Long Itchington, and resumed his work for the press, taking also an active interest in local affairs.

From a very early age he was attracted by local history and London topography, and he was an exceptionally prolific contributor to the pages of 'N. & Q.' for nearly thirty years.

His interests were extremely diversified. He was a capable Dickensian, but his enthusiasm for new identifications of characters and London allusions was always tempered by caution. He studied and wrote of London past and passing from voluminous notes and a mass of excerpts and cuttings gathered and systematically arranged years prior to their use. For example, in 1901, while residing at West Haddon, he contributed notes on 'East London Antiquities' to *The East London Advertiser*, obviously using data gathered during his long association with the district. Probably his most useful undertaking was the list of 'Statues and Memorials in the British Isles,' in which he was assisted by many readers of these pages. It began at 10 S. xi. 441, was continued throughout the Eleventh Series, and is still unfinished.

Lacking the use of a large library, Mr. Page secured some of its advantages by methodical indexing and preservation of press cuttings; but with the exception of autograph letters he had no specific hobby or pursuit. His collection of nearly 4,000 autograph letters, in 17 albums, has been presented to the Northampton Public Library by his widow, in fulfilment of a wish he had expressed. As a friend or acquaintance he was endeared to a very large circle; and when future generations explore the rich mines of research preserved in the pages of 'N. & Q.' the name of J. T. Page will be recognized as that of a valuable and painstaking contributor on a number of useful topics. A. A.

Notices to Correspondents.

On all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

To secure insertion of communications correspondents must observe the following rules. Let each note, query, or reply be written on a separate slip of paper, with the signature of the writer and such address as he wishes to appear. When answering queries, or making notes with regard to previous entries in the paper, contributors are requested to put in parentheses, immediately after the exact heading, the series, volume, and page or pages to which they refer. Correspondents who repeat queries are requested to head the second communication "Duplicate."

We cannot undertake to answer queries privately, but we will forward advance proofs of answers received if a shilling is sent with the query; nor can we advise correspondents as to the value of old books and other objects or as to the means of disposing of them.

J. R. H. and B. P. S.—Forwarded.

J. W. F.—Sent direct to Dr. Venn.

J. R. H. ("Wangle").—Discussed at length at 11 S. xi. 65, 115, 135, 178, 216, 258, 330.

J. Landfear Lucas (Pimlico).—For the origin of this place-name see the discussion in the Tenth Series, vols. iii., x., xi.

E. C. Finlay, San Francisco ('Barataria').—The reference to Lord Annaly occurs in a key to 'Barataria' printed at 2 S. viii. 211 (Sept. 24, 1859).

Col. J. H. Rivett-Carnac ('Wayfleete').—Miss Christabel Coleridge's two-volume novel 'Wayfleete' was published in 1893 by Messrs. Innes & Co. at a guinea. A review of it appeared in The Athenæum for Nov. 4 of that year.

LONDON, MAY, 1919

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Notes.

THE BYRON APOCRYPHA.

No exhaustive list of the poems and prose pieces that have been attributed to Lord Byron exists. E. H. Coleridge notes a few poems, but his list is far from complete and not altogether accurate (Byron's 'Works,' 'Poetry,' iii. xx. f.). Prof. Kölbing described several items in *Englische Studien*, xxvi. 67 f., and refers to others in his edition of Byron's 'Werke,' Band ii. p. 46 f. In the collations of different editions of Byron's poems Mr. Coleridge set down various spurious *pieces* ('Poetry,' vii., *passim*). 'N. & Q.' has printed many notes on individual pieces; see especially Seventh Series, vol. ii. (index). And descriptions of several impostures may be found in works on Lord Byron such as Elze's 'Life' and Miss Mayne's 'Life.' But no full accurate list is in existence. The courteous and satisfactory answers that I received by post in reply to my previous query on 'Byron in Fiction' ('N. & Q.,' January, 1918, p. 10) encourage me to offer the following tentative list in the hope that as it stands it may be of value and interest to students of Byron, and that some such students may be able to furnish me with a description of those items (marked with an asterisk) that I have not seen, and may perhaps be able to add to the bibliography of the subject.

1. 'Ode': "Oh, shame to thee, Land of the Gaul!"—See 'N. & Q.,' Second Series, ii. 48, for a query (unanswered) as to its authorship. Repudiated by Byron, July 22, 1816 ('Letters and Journals,' iii. 337). First published, over the signature "Brutus," in *The Morning Chronicle*, July 31, 1815. The copy of R. Edwards's edition of Byron's 'Poems on his Domestic Circumstances,' 1816, in the New York Public Library, has a MS. note (p. 27): "By William Cone—but published under Lord Byron's name." (Query: Hone?) In John Robertson's edition of 'Fare thee Well! and other Poems' (Edinburgh, 1816) a note on p. 24 states that the 'Ode' "has been ascribed by many to the Author of the 'Pleasures of Hope.'" This piece turned up persistently in early pirated editions of Byron's poems; for example, in Hone's, Edwards's, Robertson's, Sheppard's, Limbird's, Bumpus's, Knight & Lacy's, Cole's, Bembow's, Dove's, and Jones's volumes. It was in Galignani's edition of the works from 1819 (vi. 121) till 1835, when it was omitted. It is ascribed to Byron in 'The Laurel,' a collection of fugitive nineteenth-century verse published by Tilt, 1841; and is among the "attributed poems" in the Bohn edition of 1851. The piece is in nine stanzas (the last repeating the first) of ten lines each. It is "a vehement invective against the French people for their desertion and neglect of Napoleon when fortune no longer attended his arms." It is sufficiently Byronic in its sentiments and rhetoric to make the fact that it so long passed current not astonishing.

2. 'Madame Lavalette.'—Repudiated by Byron, July 22, 1816. First published, over the initials "B. B.," in *The Examiner*, Jan. 21, 1816. William Hone printed it in the first and all subsequent editions of his pirated 'Poems on his Domestic Circumstances,' 1816 f. Besides being in many pirated editions of these poems during the following years, it is in Moses Thomas's reprint (Philadelphia, 1816) of 'Lord Byron's Farewell to England' (see next entry). John Robertson (Edinburgh, 1816, p. 30) apologizes for its inclusion. It is in Baudry's edition of the Works (Paris, 1825, vii. 349), and in Galignani 1826 and 1828 among the "attributed poems"; not in Galignani 1835. It occurs among "attributed poems" as late as the Bohn edition of 1851.

The piece (three stanzas of eight lines each) is apparently in praise of the wife of Count Lavalette who escaped from Paris in January, 1816; it celebrates her virtue, constancy, and intelligence.

3. 'Farewell to England.'—This and the next three items were published in "Lord Byron's Farewell to England; with three other poems.... London: J. Johnston, 1816." For Byron's repudiation of them see 'Letters and Journals,' iii. 337; for the injunction proceedings brought against Johnston, see *ibid.* iv. 19 f. The 'Farewell' obtained a wide circulation. It is in the collections of Thomas, Sheppard, Limbird, Bumpus, Knight & Lacy, Cole, Bembow, Dove, and Jones. It is quoted in full as by Byron in that curious production 'The Life, Writings, Opinions, and Times of Lord Byron,' 1825 (i. 273 f.). For a description of this and the other three pieces in Johnston's volume, see an article by the present writer on 'The Pamphlets of the Byron Separation' forthcoming in *Modern Language Notes.* It is in no Galignani edition, but is in Bohn 1851.

4. 'Ode to the Island of Saint Helena.'—See 3 above: this 'Ode' occurs in the miscellaneous collections mentioned there. It is also in Galignani 1828 and 1831, but was removed from the 1835 edition, from which many spurious pieces were weeded out. Also in Bohn 1851.

5. 'To my Daughter, on the Morning of her Birth.'—Byron remarked: "On the 'Morning of my Daughter's Birth' I had other things to think of than verses" ('Letters and Journals,' iii. 337 f.). It is in all collections mentioned in 3 above, and in all Galignani editions except 1835. Also in Bohn 1851; and quoted in part in 'Life, Writings,' &c., i. 288.

6. 'To the Lyly of France.'—Byron remarked: "As to the 'Lyly of France,' I should as soon think of celebrating a turnip" ('Letters and Journals,' iii. 337). In all pirated collections already mentioned (see 3 above) except Galignani 1835. In Bohn 1851.

7. "Reflections on Shipboard, by Lord Byron. London: R. S. Kirby & W. Allason, 1816."—Besides the title-poem this volume includes the next three items on the present list. For a full description of all four see the forthcoming article already referred to. The 'Reflections' apparently obtained no circulation whatsoever.

8. 'The Poet Refuses Consolation.'—The second piece in 'Reflections'; apparently never reprinted entire.

9. 'The Birth of Hope.' The third piece in 'Reflections'; apparently never reprinted entire.

10. 'The Poet Moralizes on Waterloo.'—The fourth piece in 'Reflections'; apparently never reprinted entire. On these four pieces see further Kölbing, *Englische Studien*, xxvi. 76 f.

11. 'Ænigma' (H). "'Twas whispered in heaven, 'twas muttered in hell."—A discussion of the authorship of this piece was carried on in 'N. & Q.,' First Series, vol. v. According to B. P. (p. 522) it was written by Miss Fanshawe in 1816 in an album (which 'D.N.B.' says is still in existence). J. Sansom, reprinting the 'Ænigma' on I (see 12 below), asks: "How came Miss Fanshawe's enigmas to be attributed to Lord Byron?" (First Series, v. 427). This question remains unanswered. The author of this, by far the most famous poem in the "Byron Apocrypha," was Catherine Maria Fanshawe, not "Harriet" as E. H. Coleridge calls her. The piece was apparently first ascribed to Byron in "Three Poems, not included in the Works of Lord Byron. London: Effingham Wilson, 1818." (The other two pieces are genuine.) From there it got into W. Clark's edition of 'The Waltz,' 1821; the 'Works,' Moses Thomas, Philadelphia, 1820; and into numerous later piracies. It is not in Galignani 1835, but is in Bohn 1851.

12. 'Ænigma' (I).—This enigma was not so widely ascribed to Byron as that on H. It occurs in Galignani 1831, and (which is noteworthy) Galignani 1835. It is not in Bohn 1851. For the text of this piece see 'N. & Q.,' First Series, v. 427.

13. 'The Burial of Sir John Moore.'—This famous poem can be brought into the compass of this list only by stretching definitions. The single edition of Byron's Works into which it seems to have intruded is that of H. L. Broenner, Frankfort O.M., 1829. Note, however, the disagreeable incident recorded in Medwin's 'Conversations' (p. 75 of edition published by Wilder & Campbell, New York, 1824) when the poem was read in Byron's presence, and after it had been much praised Byron did not deny the authorship of it. Medwin prints it entire and ascribes it to Byron, saying that after the poet had himself praised it so highly he could not admit outright that it was his own composition.

14. "Lord Byron's Pilgrimage to the Holy Land. A Poem....To which is added The Tempest. A Fragment. London: J. Johnston, 1817."—For Byron's repudiation, and for the proceedings to obtain an injunction against this fraudulent publication, see 'Letters and Journals,' iv. 9 f. The injunction was granted; hence a second edition, published the same year, had on the title merely 'A Pilgrimage,' &c. The title piece is in two cantos and is written in heroic couplets. The pilgrim's name is Flavius. He journeys through the Mediterranean, moralizing on the various countries and cities that he passes by, and occasionally, seizing his harp, he relieves himself of very mediocre lyrics. He does not arrive in the Holy Land until the second canto. The promptness with which an injunction was obtained against this volume, together with its inherent worthlessness, served to prevent its obtaining (in this unlike Johnston's previous hoax) any circulation as by Lord Byron.

15. 'The Tempest. A Fragment.'—See 14 above. This piece is in octosyllabic couplets in the manner of 'The Giaour.' The theme is the escape of one mysterious stranger from a shipwreck; the stranger afterwards dies in the arms of a friendly leech, who hears his dying words and could tell strange tales, an he would. This poem apparently obtained no circulation.

16. "Leon to Annabella. An Epistle after the Manner of Ovid....London: Mac John, Rayner & Co.," n.d. (1818?—it belongs to Byron's Venetian period).—This rare little piece of disreputableness is hard to come by. A copy is in the library of Mr. J. P. Morgan, through whose courtesy I have been able to examine it. For a description of it see my article on 'The Pamphlets of the Byron Separation' mentioned above. It was reprinted with 'Don Leon' (see 22 below) in 1866. Note that "Leon" is merely Noel spelt backwards.

*17. 'Childe Harold's Pilgrimage to the Dead Sea; Death on the Pale Horse; and other Poems.' London: 1818.—A copy of this book is in the British Museum. I have not yet been able to obtain sight of a copy. It is in none of the large libraries in the United States. Byron expressly repudiates the second piece in his 'Reply to Blackwood's Magazine.' March 15, 1820 ('Letters and Journals,' iv. 474-5).

18. 'The Vampyre, a Tale.' London: Sherwood, Neely & Jones, 1819.—Quickly repudiated by Byron ('Letters and Journals,' iv. 286) and acknowledged by Polidori.

19. 'Lines found in Lord Byron's Bible.'—These eight lines are by Sir Walter Scott ('The Monastery,' chap. xii.). They may actually have been found copied out by Byron. Apparently they were first ascribed to him in the 'Life, Writings,' &c., iii. 414. The piece is among the "attributed poems" in Galignani 1826; but I have found it in no other collection by Byron.

SAMUEL C. CHEW.

Bryn Mawr College, Pennsylvania.

(*To be concluded.*)

SHAKESPEARIANA.

THE GERM OF MALVOLIO.—In 'The Arte of English Poesie' (book iii. chap. xxiv.), printed by Richard Field in 1589, the unknown author observes:—

"And all *singularities* or *affected* parts of a man's *behaviour* seem undecent, as for a man to march or *jet* in the streets more *stately*, or to look more *solemnly*, or to go more *gaily* and in *other colours or fashioned garments than another of the same degree* and estate."

The author of 'Twelfth Night' must have had that passage in his mind in shaping Malvolio. The steward puts himself into "the trick of *singularity*." Maria alludes to him as "an *affectioned* ass." She discovers him "practising *behaviour* to his own shadow" (V. ii.). Towards Sir Toby and his companions Malvolio puts on a stately and solemn bearing, "quenching his familiar smile with an austere regard of control." Fabian actually applies the verb "jet" to illustrate his affected carriage:—

"O, peace! Contemplation makes a rare turkey-cock of him. How he *jets* under his advanced plumes!"—II. v.

To the Countess, however, he comes gaily and with a ridiculous boldness, continually smiling and kissing his hand (III. iv.)—a contrast to the "sad face and reverend carriage like some sir of note, and so forth," with which he thinks to impress those of, as he imagines, inferior elements.

As for the "other colours or fashioned garments" referred to in the 'Arte,' everybody knows that he appears before the Countess "in yellow stockings and cross-gartered, a *fashion* she detests."

It is merely the sight of means to go above his estate which incites him to ridiculous extremes, and leads him to construct anything as a point in favour of his obsession. In the Countess's command, "Let this fellow be looked to," he finds significance in the term "fellow": "Not Malvolio, nor after my *degree*, but 'fellow.'"

W. L. Rushton, in 'Shakespeare and "The Arte of English Poesie,"' proves how thoroughly conversant Shakespeare was with the contents of this remarkable book, and especially demonstrates that the poet, in his use of a figure of rhetoric or form of verse described in the 'Arte,' constantly drags in some unusual word or expression employed in the passage which the mysterious author gives to illustrate that particular figure. So far as I am aware, however, this evidence as to the origin of Malvolio's "singularities" is quite new.

R. L. EAGLE.

'HAMLET,' I. iv. 36-8 (12 S. iv. 211; v. 4).—May I add a fresh solution to the existent mass?

H. K. ST. J. S.'s third suggestion is that the printer may have set from dictation. I have had over fifty years' intimacy with printing, and no printing office from the first ever worked in such a doubly expensive and objectless way. Hiring one printer to save another the trouble of reading his copy would assure early bankruptcy. We have only to consider how the words looked to the eye, not sounded to the ear. This debars several explanations.

"Esil," implying actual spoiling of substance, contradicts the explicit meaning of the passage, which applies only to what others think, not to what in fact is.

> Their virtues else.....
> Shall *in the general censure* take corruption
> From that particular fault.

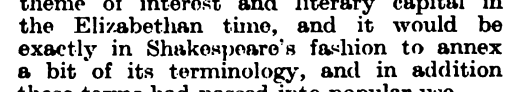
That is, not that the fault has actually corrupted the man, but that people think it has. I agree fully that "eale" is a most improbable form of "e'il." Shakespeare, writing for Londoners, would hardly use this Scotticism, anyway, or feel the need (felt nowhere else) of helping out his rhythm with it, as H. K. ST. J. S. justly says.

It has been my habit for many years, often with surprising success, when I wished to decipher a hopelessly meaningless piece

of printing or typewriting, to scribble it carelessly with pen or pencil, and see what it might have been mistaken for. In this case the very first trial produced results quite unexpected: confirming the oldest emendation of one word, and suggesting for the others something unthought of by any one, yet more satisfactory than any. Here is our "eale":—

Obviously, this is "base," as Theobald with his usual sagacity divined—or perhaps discovered by the same process. But another consideration, which had struck me before trying this experiment, strengthens it. In old usage only one class of substances are ever called "noble"—to wit, metals; and the regular antithesis was "base." Men did not speak of noble and base liquors or bread or cloth, but of pure and adulterated, or honest and fraudulent, or coarse and fine. The former terms were taken from alchemy, a fertile theme of interest and literary capital in the Elizabethan time, and it would be exactly in Shakespeare's fashion to annex a bit of its terminology, and in addition these terms had passed into popular use.

Aside from the fact that some explanations of "of a doubt" conflict with my first principle, none of them satisfy any one but their authors, and none explain at all the intensive "own" in the next line. Here is my scrawl:—



I read this,

> Doth all the noble substance oft divert [diuert]
> To his own scandal.

That is, "Turns his very nobility into his own scandal": "makes the volume of his noble substance the measure of his public disrepute." Here "own" is not only natural, but almost indispensable: the meaning is shorn of its strength without it.

True or not, this leaves no raw edges of unsatisfied meaning, and has no sophistication or straining. FORREST MORGAN.

Hartford, Conn.

There is little doubt that in 'Hamlet,' I. iv. 36-8, a process in cheesemaking is indicated.

A piece of dried and salted stomach of a calf (the caul) was steeped in lukewarm water overnight; the liquid rennet (about half a pint) was then mixed with the milk, which slowly clouts or clots. The solid part, the clot, clout, or clod (hence clot or clouted cream: see 'Friar of Orders Grey'), sinks, and instead of a tub or vat of nice pure white milk, there is seen a greenish, unpleasant-looking fluid.

The dram of caul fulfils its mission—curds, clots, or clouts the milk—and leaves a residue of which, to judge from its appearance, the dram is ashamed.

This is an old-fashioned way of cheese-making in vogue in Shakespeare's time, and the simile would be generally understood.

The dram of caul, the pure milk, the clotting or clouting, and the residue which scantles or scandalizes the dram when the result is seen, all hang together logically.

OSWALD COCKS.

Derby.

I was interested in H. R. D.'s emendation of this passage. I have always taken "eale" to connote something the opposite of "noble," and thus I think it is possibly a mistake for "base." I take the whole passage to mean that a little corruption spoils the purity of the whole, and that the adulteration leads to an additional count against the cause of corruption. For this emendation one has of course no other authority than one's own idea of sense.

RICHMOND NOBLE.

SHAKESPEARE: A SURVIVAL OF AUGURY (12 S. v. 5).—The subject of the magpie as a bird of omen was discussed in 'N. & Q.' nearly thirty-two years ago (see 7 S. iii. 119, 188, 298, 414, 524). Various and extended rhymes as applied to the bird were recorded, but the following seems to be the one most largely used:—

> One for sorrow,
> Two for mirth,
> Three for a wedding,
> And four for a birth.

There appear to have been many methods in use for averting the catastrophe of sorrow. Some aver that the sight of four birds prognosticates death, while others continue the above lines as follows:—

> Five for a christening,
> Six for a death,
> Seven's heaven, eight is hell,
> And nine's the devil his ane sel.

The last two words certainly smell of Scottish origin. JOHN T.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

THE CORRESPONDENCE OF RICHARD EDWARDS, 1669–79.

(See 12 S. iii. 1, 44, 81, 122, 161, 205, 244, 262, 293, 323, 349, 377, 409, 439, 470, 498; iv. 39, 96, 151, 209, 267, 321; v. 33.)

Letter XCVI.

Samuel Bullivant to Richard Edwards.
(O.C. 3772.)

Singee* March 30th 1673

Mr Richard Edwards
and loving Friend

Yours of the 19th past by Mr Carpenter I received with the 2 Shashes† and one peice of Mulmull,‡ for which I returne you many thankes and hope when you meet with a ps. ord[inary] Cossas,‡ you will remember mee, also to send a silke bridle and 2 sett of silke strings as in my last to you I requested. Pray Sir, when any Cossid comes from your Factory hither, bee pleased to send a little parsley and Lettice seed, Colwort seed, or any other seeds that are procurable with you or the Dutch of Europe sorts, having great occation here for a few of them; those I brought up with mee were spoiled.

Pray send mee 5 or 6 more of those ordinary girdles of severall colours.

I have not more at present save my respects to your selfe Etca. Freinds, and subscribe

Your reall Freind and servant
Sam: Bullyvant

P.S. pray when you see the Dutch, present my respects to them

Idem S. B.

[Endorsed] For Mr Richard Edwards
Merchant In Cassimbuzar

Letter XCVII.

Edward Littleton to Richard Edwards.
(O.C. 3773.)

Hugly the primo Aprill 1673

Mr Richard Edwards
Esteemed friend
Sir

Yours of the 6 february longe since received, where see you had mine of the primo ditto,§ and that had received the Palankee, which am glad of. Mine came very well to hand, and for your care therein return you many thankes. The Amount of what you Bought att the outcry* have received of Mr Bugden. Opportunities of advise hence have of late beene Somewhat Scarce, which hath beene Some Occasion of my tardinesse herein. Noe more, Save tender of all Service, rest

Sir Your Assured friend and ready Servant
Edwd Littleton

[Endorsed] To Mr Richard Edwards
Merchant In Cassumbuzar

* Singhiya. See Letter LXXXIII.
† Turbans, turban-cloths.
‡ *Malmal, khāsa.* See Letters VI., XCIV.
§ See Letter LXXXVII. As stated before (see Letter LXXIX.), no further drafts of Edwards's replies to his correspondents have been traced.

* The auction of William Bagnold's effects. See Letter LXXXVII.
† See Letter XCIII.
‡ Petty formality.
§ One of the Company's sloops which plied up and down the Hūgli river between the factories of Balasor and Hūgli.

Letter XCVIII.

Thomas Pace to Richard Edwards.
(O.C. 3774.)

Ballasore Aprill the 1st [1673]

Mr Richard Edwards
Respected friend

Nothing of much Importance Occurring, I have beene Slack in writing, which I guess may be the Same reason that I have not heard from you Since my last,† Which hope you received and therein my thanks for your Care in providing those things I desired of you, which that they are not yet received I Cannot Impute in the least to any defect on your part, but that it might be Some punctilio,‡ Either that he with whom you left them [line illegible] If you Suppose there may doubts be[illegible] them Concerning the proceed of those things hither, that you would by the next to Hugly cleer [? them] And be pleased, if it be in your power to Effect it, that they may Come downe by the first Conveyance, which when it may be is uncertain, for the ketch Arrivall§ that was first Ordred downe is now forbidden On [*sic*] fear of the Dutch, The ne[ws] of whose transactions both here in In[dia and Eu]rope will, I suppose, Come to yo[u by] other Conveyances. So I shall decline [? supply]ing you with any thing of that nature.

Your most ready fri[end to] serve you
Tho: Pace

[Endorsed] To Mr Richard Edwards
Merchant In Cassambazar

LETTER XCIX.

Edward Reade to Richard Edwards.
(O.C. 3777.)

Ramsundrapore* April 10th 1673.

Mr Richard Edwards
Esteemed Good friend,

I met yours of the 1st Current in this place, and should be very glad to heare oftner from you and readily serve you in any thing, and am sorry you are not acquainted with the Cossids departure.

I am glad you had the Toby† and will make good for it 4 r. to Mr Bagnolds small account, and though that evened ours then, yet I am now in your debt and likely to bee more, you haveing, I thanke you, sent mee strings and promised to get the ps. silke ready, for cost whereof please to order which way you will be satisfyed and it shall be done, and at all times a greater Summ disbursed to serve your occasions here.

Mr Clavell desiers to bee remembered to you and bids mee tell you he is almost bare footed, and the Slippers now sent Mr Gylliam‡ puts him in mind of it. My respects unto you is all now from

Your loveing friend to Serve you
EDW: READE

[Endorsed] For Mr Richard Edwards
Merchant In Cassumbuzar.

LETTER C.

Edmund Bugden to Richard Edwards.
(O.C. 3780.)

Hugly, 13th April 73.

Mr Richard Edwards
Respected Freind,

Yours of the 3d current with the 2 pr. Cott strings and six breeches strings, have received, for which and the trouble of my Shooes makeing, returne you hearty thankes for, giveing you Credit for them.

I have received of Mr Peacock only 35 ru. as yet. When receive more, shall, according to your order, if finde proflit, lay it out and remit it you. Pepper is here 16 r. Per maund, Copper 40 ru., Tinn, hear of none come in this Mallacca ship that is come of the Dutch; Copper little: Tutanauge,* a Quantity, which beleeve may be Procured for 34 ru., which if you desire, I will Procure.

The good news, thankes be to God, wee have received in breife fro' Coast, but not without some bad,† shall not rehearse to you, knowing, if you have it not fro' Ballasore, Mr Vincent hath, so you will have it, and hope ere long more largely fro' your residence. By way of Agra; so with mine and Wifes. kinde respects to you, I remain

Yours to his power
EDMD. BUGDEN

My kinde respects to Mr Marshall &ca freinds.

[Endorsed] To Mr Richard Edwards
Merchant In Cassambazar

R. C. TEMPLE.

[We regret that the demands on the space of 'N. & Q.' prevent us from publishing more of this correspondence.]

NEW COLLEGE, OXFORD.—The recent election of Mr. John Burdon Sanderson Haldane to an ordinary Fellowship at New College induces me to note the remarkable fact of a father and son being both Fellows of the same College. Mr. J. B. S. Haldane was a scholar of New College, and took a first class in Mathematical Moderations in 1912, and a first class in Classics (Finals) in 1914. Dr. John Scott Haldane's career need not be set out. I am not aware of any similar instances, but possibly readers can supply them. Incidentally, as an odd sequence of names, New College possesses an Abraham (an undergraduate), a Joseph (the well-known bursar), and a Jacob (a scholar)—a most interesting series.

OBSERVER.

LITTLE MONTAGUE COURT, LITTLE BRITAIN. The clearance of this survival of olden London is impending, and it has certain features of interest worth recording before its site is obliterated by a modern building. The name celebrates the mansion of Lord Montague that originally occupied the east side of Little Britain. The adjoining Cox's Court was prior to July, 1899, Montague Place.

Most noticeable are the irregular shape and successive angles on its southern side,

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* Rāmchandrapur, the Ramchundapour of Rennell's 'Atlas of Bengal' (1778). It was situated about 25 miles east of Hūgli, and seems now to be represented by the Raghunātpur of the Indian Atlas (1907).

† Jug or mug.

‡ Stephen Gylliam (whose name is variously spelt Guillym, Guilyam, Gwillham, and Gwilliams) was elected writer on Oct. 24, 1671. He fell a victim to the epidemic of June to September, 1677.

* Port. *tutenaga*, spelter.

† Bugden seems to be referring to the victory claimed by the English at Southwold Bay, the bad news being the loss of the Royal James and death of the Earl of Sandwich.

marking the varying lengths of sites commencing originally in Great Montague Court (Rocque 1746, Strype ed. 1720), which was removed in some alterations of the frontages for the eastern arm of Little Britain. Several of these angles have inset stone brackets which possibly were originally carved, and, therefore, are worth preserving, but successive lime-washings have altogether hidden their original form.

The end house has peculiar oblong upper windows, and no doubt had a cornice of considerable size, as the top of the wall is now peculiarly featureless. On the left of the Court a timber-roofed chamber with brick floor is identified by local tradition as the mortuary of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

In my earlier recollections of the Court it was occupied by some small industries, and the residents of the large end house beautified it by window-gardening, &c. Unfortunately, in an air-raid an incendiary bomb dropped in the neighbourhood brought fire and disaster to this quaint corner, and it has not since been inhabited.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

RIPON SPURS AND OTHER GUARDED SPURS.—There is a widely circulated belief that the craftsmen of Ripon in the heyday of their fame—between 1610 and 1710—produced, among other masterpieces spurs so made that they revealed their rowels only when pressed against the flanks of the rider's horse. This belief was encouraged by the late Mr. T. C. Heslington, author of the article on 'Rippon Spurs' in Mr. William Andrews's 'Bygone Yorkshire,' quoted in 'N. & Q.' (8 S. iii. 146); but it proves upon inquiry to be without any foundation in fact.

The origin of this fallacy is apparently to be found in a pair of spurs formerly in Mr. Heslington's own collection. He describes them on p. 25 of his paper on 'Ancient Spurs, and their Manufacture in Ripon' (1883), as a "pair of silver plated spurs with spring rowel guards....said to have been made by Alderman John Terry," the last Ripon spurrier, who died in 1798. He, however, adds that they are "marked 'Chester's patent,' and I cannot find a Ripon spurrier of that name."

An examination of the specifications in the Patent Office reveals no patentee of the name of Chester; but a Thomas Cheston, plater, of Birmingham, took out a patent (no. 1549) in 1786 for an automatic spur-rowel guard, and Mr. Heslington's spurs were no doubt his work. Rust or faulty stamping would easily account for Mr. Heslington's misreading of the name. The present writer is unaware of the exact construction of these spurs, as Cheston's specification is without drawings; but apparently the guard was of what is now termed the "sleeve" variety, and possessed an advantage over other contemporary spring guards—those of Richard Ireland Thurgood (pat. no. 1538) and Joseph Antley (pat. no. 1541), both patented in 1786—in that it might be removed at will, and the spur worn with or without it, without interfering with either the utility or artistic appearance of the spur.

There is no discoverable evidence that there was an automatic means of protecting the rowel or other stimulus of earlier date than Thurgood's patent, though many devices whereby the rowel could be temporarily "blinded," and so prevented from doing damage to the dress of the wearer when dismounted, are to be seen on spurs of the eighteenth century. This rendered them peculiarly suitable for use by ladies, but in every case the mechanism was clumsy and had to be adjusted by hand.

Devices with a similar object were in use from the fourteenth century. Some such mechanical contrivance may have distinguished the "esperons à femme" of fifteenth-century inventories; and the "long spurs" of the same period were often provided with special rowels, or, according to some writers, a guard over the rowel and neck of the spur, to prevent entanglement in the housings then in fashion. At one period clerics wore short prick-spurs to avoid damage to their gowns when mounted; while in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the "éperon à la chartreuse" was relegated to the use of doctors, barbers, curés, and monks, on account of the ease with which it could be removed from the boot. Why barbers should be included it is difficult to see, unless the origin of this privilege is mediæval, for the costume of barbers at this late date did not usually include a gown.

CHARLES BEARD.

"NOS HABITAT, NON TARTARA."—At 11 S. ix. 429 J. K. asked for the source of—

Nos habitat, non tartara, sed nec sidera cœli,
Spiritus in nobis, qui viget, illa facit,

which he had found at the end of the introduction to a German translation of Cornelius Agrippa's 'Occult Philosophy,' published at Stuttgart in 1855.

There can be no doubt that the writer of this introduction took the distich from a letter of Agrippa to Aurelius ab Aqua-

pendente, Sept. 24, 1527, Epist., lib. v., 14, part ii. p. 905 of his 'Opera,' Lyons, *s.a.* In this letter Agrippa explains to his correspondent that books on magic, astrology, alchemy, and the philosopher's stone are not to be understood literally, but are to be interpreted by a spirit within us: "In nobis, inquam, est ille mirandorum operator"; and then comes the couplet in question.

EDWARD BENSLY.

A LETTER FROM THE "KINGMAKER."—The following is preserved among the archives at Arbury, co. Warwick:—

Worshipful and withal my hert Right interly welbeloved cousyn I gret you well and thanke you as hertely as I can of yr good zele and hertely cousyninge to me showed at al tymes in many and diverse behalves And in especial now lat' for ye sendyng of your men to me my last going to the p'liament wherein you did me Right thonkful service and Right grete worship c[er]tifyng you that well late the king hath desired and charged me to be with hymm at Saynt Albones on Saturday next com'yng accompaigned w^t suche a feliship as that I may and be content in cas the commones of Kent wel be rebel and be not to abay the lawes, that then I with my feliship to be assistyng and advantyng uppon his p sonne that by the grace of our god lord we schal be of power to w^t stand ther malice and evil wil wherefore I pray you with al my hert with suche p'sonnes as ye now arays and s'cure ye wel send to me at Warrewyke y^r to be on Wednesday at nyght next com'ynge in sembleablewyse I wol and shal do to you at suche tyme ye desyre for yor worship And thus ye wol do as my special and hertely trust in you And our Lord kepe you writen in hast at Warricke the viij day of June.

(Signature) RICHARD, ERL OF WARREWYKE.

To ye worshipful and withal myne hert Right interly welbeloved Cousyn ye Lord Ferreres of Charteley.

J. HARVEY BLOOM.

IRELAND: AN EARLY ITALIAN MAP.—In his interesting paper on 'Early Italian Maps of Ireland,' published in the *Proceedings* of the Royal Irish Academy, vol. xxx. Section C, 1913, pp. 411–26, Mr. Westropp has given a list of Irish place-names occurring on early Italian maps from 1300 to 1600. One of the maps used by him (*ibid.*, p. 409) is that of Conte di Ottomanno Freducci of Ancona, dating from 1497, of which a facsimile was given by Nordenskiöld ('Periplus,' Eng. trans., 1897, plate xxii.). It has apparently escaped Mr. Westropp's attention that another map drawn by Conte Freducci—a chart of the Atlantic including part of the New World, dating from 1514 or 1515 (Nordenskiöld, *ibid.*, p. 64)—has been reproduced in photographic facsimile by Eugenio Casanova ('La Carta Nautica di Conte Freducci,' Firenze, 1894, "Pubbl. d R.Ist. di Studi Superiori"). This map preserved in the R. Archivio di Stato Firenze.* Ireland is not named on the ma but the coast-line, which is coloured in blu bears the following names, reading fro North to East, South, West, North. I ha attempted with the aid of Mr. Westropp lists (*loc. cit.*, pp. 411-26) to identify the names so far as possible. The identificatio given by Casanova (*loc. cit.*, pp. 65–66) a frequently wrong.

p. ros (Portrush).
monet (Bonamargy).
verforda (Larne Lough).
chenocfric (Carrickfergus).
careforda (Carlingford).
darche (perhaps Greenore).
c. stet (not identified by Westropp†).
ordes (Swords).
irlandellea (Irleand's Eye).
arcom (not identified by Westropp).
vicello (Wicklow).
renas (perhaps Rosslare).
ocsorda (Wexford).
elebano (Bannow).
fredit (Fethard).
condab (Tower of Hook).
ertamot (perhaps Tramore).
ormam (Ardmore).
m.inart (Ardigna Head).
valicot (Ballycottin Bay).
adelfronda (Kinsale).
c. veio (Old Head).
camelat (Timoleague).
donborg (perhaps Ross Carbery).
c. cavena (perhaps Killaconenagh).
oroxei (Dorsey Island).
boreal (Iveragh Barony).
druërt (Valentia Island).
ledeng (Dingle).
s. brandan (Mount Brandon).
c. astronbre (Kerry Head).
lamerich (Limerick).
ocam (Oranmore).
lacheria (Clew Bay Islands).
bordellai (Burrishoole).
comiadella (perhaps Teeling).
y. triconel (Tirconnell Isles).

To the west of Ireland are the "Fantasti Islands" marked "braçil" and "las maidas," on which see Westropp, *Proc. R.I.Acad.* vol. xxx. Section C, 1912, p. 241.

It is worthy of note, as showing how grea the intercourse between Ireland and th Italian maritime states must have been i those times, that whereas there are 37 name recorded on the Irish coasts, there are bu 48 on those of England, and 2 only on tho of Scotland, which appears as an island.

M. ESPOSITO.

* For a full description of the map, with detail as to date and personality of the cartographe cf. Casanova, pp. 1-52.

† *Ibid.*, p. 423. Casanova (p. 65) give "Stet-head."

"Fire out." (See 10 S. vii. 308; viii. 37, 454; 11 S. i. 405.)—Add the following quotation, in which the meaning of the phrase appears to be not unlike the modern meaning:—

"Enter Two Gentlemen.

1 *Gent.* I would fain go in, but I have spent all my money.

2 *Gent.* No matter, they shall not know so much till we get in, and then let me alone, I'll not out till I be fir'd out."

This occurs in Act III. (? sc. iii.: the scenes are not divided by numbers) of 'The Royal King and Loyal Subject,' by Thomas Heywood, printed 1637, "but it is to be observed, that it is spoken of in the Epilogue *as an old play*, and fitted to *some former season*." See 'Old Plays; being a Continuation of Dodsley's Collection,' 1816, vol. vi. p. 276 (misprinted 267) and p. 221.

It may be that "fir'd out" in the above extract implies a meaning somewhat similar to that in "Get you from my door, you beggarly companions, or I'll wash you hence with hot scalding water" (p. 275). This threat, however, is not addressed to the "Two Gentlemen," although in the same scene.

Robert Pierpoint.

Coins of the Ancient Britons.—In presenting to the Trustees of the British Museum the magnificent collection of ancient British and other coins made by his father, the late Sir John Evans, K.C.B. (which numbers some 1,700 pieces, and had long been famous as one of the most complete of its kind in any cabinet, public or private), Sir Arthur Evans, F.B.A., says:—

"I have felt that our National Museum had the highest claim to the possession of what, in fact, is a unique illustration of an interesting chapter of our 'island story'—the first satisfactory record of which, largely based on this collection, was indeed supplied by my father's work on 'The Coinage of the Ancient Britons.' How few realize that a century and a half before the Roman Conquest the early Belgic invaders had not only brought Britain within the range of classical influences, but had actually introduced a graduated coinage derived from that of Philip of Macedon. No one, certainly, who has not studied the numismatic evidence can have any idea of the extent to which, with 'the felt approach' of Imperial Rome, these influences had developed before the days of the Claudian Conquest. I do not expect that many of those acquainted with Shakespeare's 'Cymbeline' realize that such a prince actually existed in ancient Britain under not very different conditions of palace life and foreign relations, still less that he and his colleagues in the British predecessors of Colchester, St. Albans, and other towns were striking coins with finely executed Greco-Roman types and Latin inscriptions. At the present time, indeed, these first advertisements of a British claim to enter the circle of civilized nations may have a certain interest even for those who are not archæologists. In the early Belgic issues on British soil, too, they may find a seasonable reminder of the permanence of the geographical ties that bind us to our continental neighbours, which are still of such vital consequence to us after the lapse of over two millennia."

Mc.

Westminster Hall Roof.—A curious superstition has clung to this building through the centuries, which I have not heard applied to any other, though presumably this is not the only structure in England employing Irish timber. The printed source apparently is to be found in a small quarto tract, pointing out the consequences of the plague, by Benjamin Spenser, entitled "Vox civitatis; or, London's complaint against her children in the covntrey, 1625." It runs:—

"Westminster Hall so full of cobwebs, though (as they say) it be built of Irish wood, where no spider will endure. It may be so, for all the spiders are below."

Wm. Jaggard, Capt.

Officers' Mess, Repatriation Camp, Winchester.

A Walton Relic. (See 9 S. vii. 188, 410, 495.)—The relic referred to at above references has been recently sold, and considerable correspondence has taken place in *The Times*, with the result that the J. D. Anderson of 1646 has been traced by Mr. Marston of *The Fishing Gazette* to the Rev. J. Dauncey Anderson, who was many years Vicar of Thornton Watlass, near Bedale, Yorks, and died May, 1800. The initials I. W. probably are those of the maker John Wade of about 1800; he was a famous maker of these leather creels.

It may be desirable to record this in the pages of 'N. & Q.' for the benefit of future collectors of relics of Walton.

R. J. Fynmore.

Interment in Graves belonging to other Families.—A question was asked at 10 S. i. 9 as to whether this practice is sometimes permitted, and no instances are given in reply. In transcribing the Deane Parish Registers for the Lancashire Parish Register Society, I came across the following under date 1660:—

"Jony Milles of Windyates in Westhaughton, widow, buried in that place in the Church where her husband Gyles Milles was by leave of their neighbour Barnaby Markland, but hereafter desireing no further in that kind, according to former agreement made at the tyme of the buriall of Jane Milles their daughter."

Archibald Sparke.

4. It has brass lattice-work at the sides.

5. It has IV, and not IIII, on the silver-plated hour circle.

6. Its dimensions are 14 by 10 by 6 in.

7. It records the day of the month. (This is seldom accurate.)

8. It has two bells for striking, and its way of striking is, I think, unique. We will call the two bells A and B. The clock strikes on A for I, and on B for V. Thus IV is struck A, B; VII, B, A, A; IX, A, B, B; XII, B, B, A, A.

I should like to hear of other old clocks with IV on the dial, and with a similar method of striking.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

JOHN WINTER, DIAL-MAKER.—In the churchyard of Crosby, Ravensworth, Westmorland, is a sundial on a pedestal, bearing the inscription "John Winter. Latd. 54.35. A.D. 1724." Is anything known of this man? J. W. F.

REV. HENRY GUY, CHAPLAIN TO KING CHARLES II.—He was still living in or about 1706. Can any reader give any particulars about him? J. W. F.

WILLIAM HENRY WILLS ON DR. DODD.—In 'Glances back through Seventy Years' (1893) Henry Vizetelly says (vol. i. p. 247) that W. H. Wills

"wrote a successful play or two, one of which, on the well-known incident of Dr. Dodd's conviction for forgery, gave the author the opportunity of introducing a score or two of notable personages of the time, including George III., the Earl of Chesterfield, Dr. Johnson, with Boswell dogging his footsteps note-book in hand, Burke, Goldsmith, Sir Joshua Reynolds, and even Jonathan Wild and Blueskin. The piece was played at the Surrey, and Vale, I remember, was great in the principal comic part."

Can I be informed in what year, and where, his apparently picturesque drama was produced, and if it was printed? Vizetelly gives no clue to the date, but his attribution to William Henry Wills (1810-80), and not to William Gorman Wills (1828-91), the contemporary dramatist, is clear enough.

W. B. H.

ANDREWS AND HARDY FAMILIES.—I should be grateful if any one could tell me the Christian name and surname of the wife of Capt. Charles Savery Andrews, 24th Regiment of Foot, aide-de-camp to the Duke of Kent while in Canada. His daughter Frances Offley Andrews married as first wife Sir Thomas Duffus Hardy, Keeper of *H.M. Records.* LEONARD C. PRICE.

Essex Lodge, Ewell.

GOOD FRIDAY PLEASURE FAIRS.—Can any reader supply a reference to sources of information bearing on Good Friday otherwise than as a day of religious commemoration? In at least three instances that have come to my notice—*i.e.*, at Marple (Cheshire), Ramsbottom (Lancs), and Llanrwst (N. Wales)—it has been the custom on this day to hold a kind of pleasure fair on some neighbouring high place, which is attended by folk of the poorer (and therefore the more conservative) sort. Sometimes the magnificence of swingboats and "merry-go-rounds" is attained; but at Llanrwst there is (or was) merely the setting-up of booths or stalls for the sale of sweets or "fairings," at a remote and lofty spot in the woods, by a class of folk who rarely visit such a spot at ordinary times. W. P. ELIAS.

HON. JOHN SHAKESPEAR OF JAMAICA.—Can any one give me information regarding the Hon. John Shakespear, member of the Legislature of Jamaica, and proprietor of Hodges-Penn, St. Elizabeth's parish, in that island? JOHN SHAKESPEAR.

DERBY OF 1811.—Where can I get an account of the race? JOHN SHAKESPEAR.

c/o Grindlay & Co.,
54 Parliament Street, S.W.1.

PULESTON OF GRESFORD AND HANTS.—I should like to trace the marriages of this family. One John Puleston married Katharine Cozens from Hants; and Joan Puleston married Joseph Flecker, M.D. Are there any Puleston marriages, &c., in parish registers? (Mrs.) E. E. COPE.

Finchampstead, Berks.

EXCHANGE OF SOULS IN FICTION.—I shall be glad to learn the titles of works of fiction, in English, French, or Spanish, where the plot of the story rests upon an exchange of souls between two living persons, or as in the case Mrs. W. K. Clifford uses in her new novel, 'Miss Fingal.' In this case one person dies, and the soul enters the body of a friend. ARTEMISIA.

REV. DR. CLENOCK.—Information as to this worthy and acknowledged Welshman, who was the first Rector of the English Catholic College, Rome, will be esteemed. Where and when was he born, and when did he die? ANEURIN WILLIAMS.

Menai View, North Road, Carnarvon.

[The account in the 'D.N.B.' says only that Maurice Clenocke or Clynog was "a native of Wales." He "retired about 1580 to Rosen, where he embarked on board a ship bound for Spain, and was drowned at sea."]

"Bayninge" and "Blankett," Obsolete Names of Birds.—In the thirteenth volume of *Archæologia* (1800, pp. 315–89) there is given a curious "Breviare" of directions for the ordering of a nobleman's house, which contains the names of about sixty-three birds, most of which can be identified, but two at least are quite unintelligible—"Bayninge" and "Blankett" (also spelt "Blonket"). "Bayninge" is possibly a diminutive, meaning the little bay or red bird, but of what species? The name "Blankett" may perhaps signify some sort of wild duck of a grey colour, in which sense the adjective "bloncket" is used by Spenser. Any explanatory assistance regarding these two obsolete names will be gratefully acknowledged.

J. H. Gurney.

Keswick Hall, Norwich.

The Ant-bear and the Tortoise.—In Major Leonard's 'The Lower Niger and its Tribes,' 1906, p. 314, it is said that the natives have elevated the tortoise to the sovereignty of the beasts of the forest. One motive for this, according to the author, is that

"The animal in question can exist longer without food than perhaps any other animal of its gloomy forests, or indeed of other countries, the ant-bear of Brazil alone excepted."

The tortoise's extreme indifference to hunger is proverbial in China. But is the same trait of the ant-bear a well-ascertained fact? And, if so, where can I find an account of it?

Kumagusu Minakata.

Tanabe, Kii, Japan.

Richard Snow.—Particulars wanted of the parentage and marriage of Richard Snow, who was buried at Pilton, near Barnstaple, in 1791, aged 80. Wife's name Mary. Neither baptized nor married at either place.

H. D.

Lord Roberts: House in which he died.—On Nov. 18, 1914, I wrote from Lausanne—where I then lived—to the editor of *The Daily Mail* to suggest that a movement should be made to purchase the house in St. Omer where Lord Roberts died, and keep it as a memorial of the great soldier. As far as I am aware, my letter did not appear in the paper, and no action has been taken in any way. It would be well to put on record the name of the street and the number of the house. Can some one supply these details?

Herbert Southam.

William Simpson Ford of Holywell Street.—I shall be glad to learn if anything has been recorded of this interesting publisher, who in 1846 issued W. A. Delamotte's 'Account of the Royal Hospital of St. Bartholomew,' &c. This work, now becoming scarce, is worth examination. The illustrations by the author are lithographs drawn on zinc plates, and while the second or half title, printed from type in two colours, shows that the book was first published when Ford was at 304 Strand, the first title, lithographed, gives his later address of 18 Holywell Street, Strand.

In some copies a catalogue of Ford's publications is inserted, and besides this work his productions were engravings and lithographs. There are mezzotints by James Stubbs, etchings, wood engravings, &c.; and the same author-artist, W. A. Delamotte, provided a lithograph "drawn on zinc": "Henry VIII. and Ann Boleyn, *vide* 'Windsor Castle,' an Historical Romance by W. Harrison Ainsworth, Esq."

Ford dealt in prints, autograph letters, old books, &c., and was, I believe, related to Ford of Islington Green. His business was at least so refreshingly different from that usual in Holywell Street that his enterprise is worth recording.

Aleck Abrahams.

Rev. W. Bartlett.—The Rev. William Bartlett, Rector of Newark and East Stoke, Nottingham, died May, 1835, aged 65. Will any descendants communicate with me?

H. R. P. Baker.

Dr. T. Harrison.—Dr. Thomas Harrison, of Mitford Villa, near Bath, was living in 1840. I shall be glad if any descendants will communicate with me.

H. R. P. Baker.

77 Accrington Road, Blackburn.

Convex Lights and Conic Lights, c. 1700.—In the wardens' accounts of one of the City guilds the following item occurs year after year, between 1696 and 1750: "Paid for Convex Lights, 12*s*."

I have often wondered what these "convex lights" were, and on looking through 'A New View of London' (printed in 1708) I found the following:—

"Convex Lights. The office is kept at the White Heart on the E. side of Bread Street, and by the Statute 5 & 6 W. and Mary, ch. 10, the City may lease to the Persons concerned in the Convex Lights, the sole use of such lights within the City. The Rates paid for these lights is 6*s*. per ann. by such whose houses front the streets. And these lights begin to burn 3 days

after the first full moon after Michaelmas-day and are lighted every evening at 6, burning till 1, 2 or more in the morning. They are said to be the invention of one Mr. Hemmings.

"Conic Lights. The office is situated in Lambs Conduit Row. Mr. Cole was the first inventor of them about the year 1704; the present proprietors are Mr. Hart, Mr. Staples, &c. They light in common streets, without the city for 4s. between Michaelmas and Lady Day."

I should be glad to know what these "inventions" were. The "convex lights" were probably, I suppose, what we know as a "bull's-eye"; but the "*conic* lights" want a little explanation.

WALTER H. PHILLIPS.

Dulwich, S.E.

"PENNILES BENCH."—In a court roll of the manor of Prescot, Lancashire, 1639, the following occurs:—

"Item, whereas Penniles Bench is some parte of it taken away, it is ordered that what person or persons tooke or conveyed the same away shall bringe it againe and make the place sufficient as it was before. Subpena vis. 8d."

What does this refer to? The orders before and after this entry refer to the payment of highway charges and fencing of passages. Were stocks ever called by any such name?

R. S. B.

[The 'New Eng. Dict.' says: "Name of a covered bench which formerly stood beside Carfax Church, Oxford: and apparently of similar open-air seats elsewhere: probably as being the resort of destitute wayfarers." The quotations range from 1560 at Oxford to 1629 at Canterbury, an Oxford quotation *c.* 1600 supplying a good history of the actual bench.]

BLUECOAT SCHOOLS.—Will some of your readers give me a list of the various schools in England known as Bluecoat Schools, beginning with Christ's Hospital, London, founded 1553? There are several others, I know, as at Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, and Oldham. I should be glad to know the dates of foundation, and if the schools are still in existence.

J. MARSHALL TAYLOR.

477 Lord Street, Southport.

EDWARD ALLEN, PAINTER AND ENGRAVER.—Edward Allen died *s.p.* at Theale, Berks, of which place he was a native, in 1836, and left a small bread charity for the benefit of the poor of Theale. He was the son of John and Elizabeth Allen of North Street, Theale, and descended from the Allens of Hardwell, Berks. Their arms were Arg., two bars az., a silver anchor over all. Crest, a lion's head collared.

Is anything known of him as an engraver *and painter? An engraving* (coloured), 'A Memorial of the Battle of St. Vincent,' was by him; also several family portraits. An oil painting of himself was sold at or near Dartford (Kent) in the nineties of last century. Traces of it are desired. He seems to have had some sort of appointment at Somerset House which included the destruction of a very large number of packs of cards bearing unstamped aces of spades. Any details will be acceptable. Please reply direct to

ALFRED ALLEN HARRISON.

Fort Augustus, N.B.

W. H. ARNOLD.—I should feel obliged for references to W. H. Arnold, author of 'The Devil's Bridge,' 'The Woodman's Hut,' and other dramatic pieces. The date of his death is specially desired.

R. M. HOGG.

Irvine.

SIR EDWARD PAGET.—Is there a steel (or other) engraving of Lieut.-General the Hon. Sir Edward Paget, K.C.B., who served in the Peninsular War; as Governor of Ceylon (1821-3); and finally as Commander-in-Chief in India? He died in 1849, and is buried at Chelsea Hospital. He was the father of the Rev. Francis Paget, author of 'St. Antholin's.'

PENRY LEWIS.

AARON HUGH.—I should be much obliged if any reader of 'N. & Q.' could give me any information about Aaron Hugh, who is supposed to have kept an inn or alehouse somewhere in Sussex between 1800 and 1823.

LEWIS HUGHES.

49 Emerald Street, Roath, Cardiff.

"PERVERSITY OF INANIMATE OBJECTS."—Who was it that first spoke of "the perversity of inanimate objects"? J. R. H.

CLEMENTS FAMILY.—Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' kindly give me information about this family? I am seeking to identify Sarah Clements (b. 1779–80, d. 1850), who at the time of her marriage to Edmund Hayward of Needham Market, Suffolk, Nov. 2, 1802, was described as "of Ringshall (Suffolk), spinster." She can only have been living for a short time at Ringshall, possibly at the Hall, the residence of Thos. Hayward, her future brother-in-law. Her father is believed to have been a London cloth-merchant; certainly her brother George was a cloth-merchant in the metropolis. A married sister, Mrs. Fielder, lived at Kennington.

H. R. LINGWOOD.

15 Richmond Road, Ipswich.

Author of Quotation Wanted.—

I think of thee in the night
When all beside is still,
And the moon comes out with her pale sad light
To sit on the lonely hill,
And the stars are all like dreams,
And the breezes all like sighs,
And there comes a voice from far-off streams
Like thy spirit's low replies.

C. V. D.

Replies.

CHURCHES USED FOR THE ELECTION OF MUNICIPAL OFFICERS.

(11 S. xii. 360, 404, 430, 470, 511.)

George Hillier, in his unfinished 'History and Antiquities of the Isle of Wight,' prints from one of the corporation books of the borough of Newport, Isle of Wight, a record of the "ancient usages and old customs" of the borough as they were practised in the reign of Elizabeth:—

"Theis be the auncient usags & olde customes of the Borowgh of Newport wthin ye Isle of Wight dewlie continued fro ye tyme ye memorie of man is not to the contrarie.

"Firste, the Use is and hath ben tyme owt of mynde, the Bailives yerely in ye Guilde Hawle of Newport, the thursdaye precdinge ye Sonday next before the Ffeast of Saint Michell tharchangell wth all there Bretherne to assemble to debate matters towchinge good rules and orders of ye towne Untill IX. or tenne of the clock before noone of the same daye Att ye wch hower, they dep'tinge thence forthwth repaireth to the Churche there to yelde and receve ye chardg of the olde officers and Shortlie after to p'cede to ye eleccon of newe goyners. And before they attempteth the p'miss they all reverently kneelinge downe upon their knees devoutely calleth upon God that for his Sonne Christe sake he wolde assist them in their newe eleccon to choose suche rulers as maye upprightly wthowt affeccon ay've and diligentlie attend their vocation to God's glorie the Prince's honor and como'wealthe of the said Borowgh.

"Itm. Ther prayer and supplicacon to God donne the Use is and hathe ben tyme owt of mynde that the foreman of the xij. sworne in ye Lawday laste before wth ye rest of his Bretherne shall stand forthe unto ye wch ye olde Bailives approcheth neere wth ther cappes and maces yn their handes bare hedded and wth woordes of submiccon rendereth the accompte of their Bailieweeke and wth all reverence yeldeth uppe their authorities maces and other synes therof into ye hands of the foreman above specified according to the maner wch being then authorised by the power aforsaid wth the assistance of the Co'burgs they standing bye dothe give either correction or comendacon unto the officers for ye tyme displaced accordinge to ther deservings ye hole yere p'cedinge. And this donne the old Bailives resumeth their said offices co'dicionally to supplie ye same unto Michelm's daye at noone then next ensuing and the Constables renderith uppe their offices they leekwise and submitteth themselffs accordinglie wch ceremonies finisshed the Bailives wth the hole co'panie of the Burgess dep'tethe thence and lovinglie goeth to gether to ye yownge Bailives howse to dynner and there maketh merrie.

"Itm. After dynner the hole feloshippe of the burgess ye said Bailives absentinge them selffs agayne repaireth to ye Churche incontentlie to consulte and chose newe officers to beare ye state ye yere folowinge dividing them selffes into two companies after the olde usage. They yt hath borne ye cheef office into ye Chauncell as ye higher roome and ye residewe into ye Bodie of ye Churche as ye lower roome. Then dothe ye elder co'panye ley their heddes to gether and after good advise and deliberacon taken, writteth owt two of ye elder co'panies names yn a little Tickett or Scrowle of paper whome they betwene them selffs estemeth moste worthieste to supplie ye roome of ye Elder Baylive ye yere ensuinge Sending hit downe by the Steward sworne to ye yownger companie to ye intent yt every of them sholde sette a seurall note or prycke upon his hedde whom they thowght moste worthiest for ministringe of Justice to be advaunced to ye roome of ye Elder Baylie And he uppon whos hedde ar moste notes or prickes supplieth ye chefe office and ys Eldest Baylive for yt yere folowing. Immediatlie after ye Elder companie chooseth the younger Bailive to associate ye elder in gou'me't of the Bailiweeke by voyces onlye and not by notes or prickes as is aforesaide. This Eleccon fullie accomplisshed the use is and hathe ben tyme owt of mynde ye olde officers and there bretherne to bringe home ye newe officers to there howses in ye order folowinge. That is weete The Sergeants goinge before wth there maces ye elder olde baylie goinge on ye right hand accompanied wth ye elder newe Baylive in ye left syde And ye olde young baylie in the right of his felowe ye newe younger baylive wth ye Constables in leeke manner and all the Burgess folowing copples in their degree, and there maketh shortte drinckings as wth a peare or proyne or suche other leeke."

Further on in the same document we have another example of the use of the church for other than religious purposes:—

"Itm. The use is and hathe bin tyme owt of mynde the Churchwardens to make the Churche accompte before the Baylives Burgess and other p'ishioners yerelie assembled in the Churche at after noone the Sondaye after Alhallow daye."

There is a great deal of evidence from various sources that churches in mediæval times were used for all sorts of secular purposes.

Hillier says at p. 25 of his account of the borough of Newport in his work before referred to:—

"With the stage players who visited Newport at this period [that is, the reign of Elizabeth] the dealings of the authorities were regulated by the character of the times. There is mention of their being permitted to perform in the church, as was then frequently the case in other parts of the kingdom."

Wm. Self Weeks.

Westwood, Clitheroe.

"STRAITSMAN."

(12 S. iv. 186, 257.)

I had not seen the section of the 'N.E.D.' that contains this term when I sent my former reply, which was only penned after consulting some of the officials at Lloyd's. Under "Strait," B. 3, I find that the Dictionary confirms the suggestion made at the second reference by the Rev. A. G. Kealy with regard to "Straits":—

"*The Straits* in the 17th and 18th centuries usually meant the Straits of Gibraltar; now, where there is no contextual indication, chiefly the Straits of Malacca."

Under B. 11 occur:—

"*Straits-born*, born in the Straits Settlements.
"*Straitsman*, (*a*) a ship suitable for the Straits; (*b*) Australian....(J. L. Stokes, "Discov.," 1846). 'Straitsmen is the name by which those who inhabit the eastern and western entrance of Bass Strait are known.'

"1799. *Hull Advertiser*.—'The good brigantine Lady Bruce....would make an excellent coaster or streightsman.'"

This I take to refer to the Straits of Dover.

"1686. T. Hale, 'Acc. New Invent.'—1691 [*sic*]—'a good Streights sheathing and not above half so much as an East-India sheathing.'"

This may relate to the Straits of Malacca, but the following examples certainly do:—

"1693. Luttrell, 'Brief Relation': 'The Streights fleet and their convoy' (*Ibid.*). 'The Dutch Streights and West India fleets are arrived.'"

However, I am pleased to say I have just chanced on a very noteworthy letter in Pepys's correspondence which carries "straitsman" in its Asiatic acceptation still farther back. It may be deemed advantageous if at the present time I quote the greater part of the Earl of Sandwich's letter to the Duke of Albemarle, which ultimately reached Mr. Pepys:—

On board the Prince,
30 leagues N.N.W. from the Texel.
Sept. 5, 1665.

May it please your Grace,—

Since I putt last to sea on Thursday last, wee had a storme of winde att N.N.W., which God be thanked, did us noe other damage than spoiling the masts of the Diamond, sent into Harwich, and 40 barrels of the Soveraigne's powder. Separated very few [of] us, though the same upon the coast of Norway much dispersed the Dutch, some of which were light uppon on the 3rd of Septr. Tooke 2 of their East India men, a Straights man, a Malaya man, and 4 men of warre; 3 of them of 50 guns and one of 40 guns, and some other small vessells. I have intelligence *the greatest parte of* their fleet is about the *Walbanck, whither I* am now plying and hope to see them shortly. I thought requisite to send a vessell to informe the King and Duke thus much of us, and your Grace, noe person in the world being a truer and thankfuller servant of your Grace's than, &c. Sandwich.

The Hector is unfortunately sunke, and the Captain and most of her men drowned; only 25 saved. The Captain carried himself exceedingly well; helped to take the Vice-admirall of the East Indies, and only putt some men on board her, and went on to engage the men of warre. Capt. Con (Capt. of the Mary) is hurt ill in the foote with a great shott.

I have copied this letter from Lord Braybrooke's edition of 'The Diary and Correspondence of Samuel Pepys,' 1890, vol. iv. p. 251. Lord Sandwich appends a table of the men-of-war and merchantmen captured on Sept. 3 and 4, with the names of their captors. From this we learn that "a mercht. man from the Straights" was captured by the ship Guinea, and that "another Streights mercht. soe engaged [by the Ruby] that they sett her on fire."

In the 'Life of Lord Clarendon' by himself it is stated that this fleet of merchantmen had been met on its way to Holland by Admiral de Ruyter's squadron, which was convoying it home, "or ought to have been"; but, as several of the vessels were proceeding to different destinations, the company had got scattered, with the result that Lord Sandwich in two encounters captured 8 of the larger ships, 2 East Indiamen, and some 20 of the smaller craft.

The significance of the Dutch colonies in the East Indies is thus commented on by Clarendon:—

"where they [the Dutch] had planted themselves in great and strong towns, and had many harbours well fortified, in which they constantly maintained a great number of good and strong ships, by which they were absolute masters of those seas, and forced the neighbouring kings and princes to enter into such terms of amity with them as they thought fit to require."—'Life of Edward, Earl of Clarendon, and a Continuation of his History of the Grand Rebellion,' vol. ii. p. 53, Oxford, 1857.

The "large Straitsman" mentioned in W. Hickey's 'Memoirs' was evidently a vessel hailing from the Orient.

N. W. Hill.

Lloyd's, Royal Exchange.

A "Straitsman" was a sailing vessel trading (1) through the Straits of Gibraltar and up the Mediterranean; (2) to the Straits Settlements; or (3) through the Straits of Magellan, round Cape Horn. The last is sometimes called "a Horner" amongst sailors. J. W. Fawcett.

Consett, co. Durham.

USTICE MAULE ON BIGAMY AND (12 S. v. 64).—In answer to concerning the oft-quoted dictum ustice Maule, I may say that *The* April 3, 1845, p. 7, in its law report sizes at Warwick on April 1, gives ving report of the trial of Thomas bigamy:—

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

arwick, Tuesday, April 1, 1845.

Hall, alias Thomas Rollins, a poor man sed of a farthing, or a farthing's worth, ld, aged 35, was indicted for having, on April 1830, at the parish of Northleach, nty Glocester, taken for his wife Mary lls, and afterwards, on the 15th of 1840, at the parish of Hampden-in- this county, married and taken to wife lley, his former wife being then alive, *nam.* The offence was clearly proved, ted that within a year or two of his with Mary Ann, she robbed him, and h with the child, and he had never since r, though he had at the time obtained warrant for her apprehension, armed h he proceeded to the region of her r retirement, where he got sadly handle d t, and was made heartily glad to make his way home to save his life, leaving e in his precipitate departure from that retreat. The substance of this, or at of it, he elicited from the witnesses for ution. He had, however, represented hat he had never entered into the holy she had given birth to two children by was of course, under these circum- nvicted, and

tice Maule, in passing sentence, said, appear that he had been hardly used. d for him to be so used, and not be able other wife to live with him, when the l gone off to live in an improper state er man. But the law was the same for as for a rich man, and was equally open rough its aid, to afford relief; but, as n would have done, he also should have e proper means pointed out by law obtain redress of his grievances. He e brought an action against the man ving in the way stated with his wife, uld have obtained damages, and then e gone to the Ecclesiastical Court and divorce, which would have done what have been done already, and then he e gone to the House of Lords, and, his case and the preliminary proceed- obtained a full and complete divorce, he might, if he liked it, have married e prisoner might perhaps object to he had not the money to pay the which would amount to about 500*l.* or aps he had not so many pence—but exempt him from paying the penalty ting a felony, of which he had been His Lordship might, perhaps, have crime more lightly if the prisoner had sented himself as a bachelor to Maria d so deceived her. If he had told her stances, and said, "Now I'll marry like to take the chance," &c.: but this done, and thus he had induced her to live with him upon terms which she perhaps else would not have done. It was a serious injury to her, which he had no right to inflict because his wife and others had injured him. For this offence he must receive some punishment, and the sentence was, that he be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for four months, which he hoped would operate as a warning how people trifled with matrimony.

R. A. CUNNINGHAM.

"LICK INTO SHAPE": "LAMBENDO EFFINGERE" (12 S. v. 69).—The Greek equivalent or equivalents are to be seen in Ælian's 'De Natura Animalium,' ii. 19 and vi. 3. In the former passage, after saying that the bear gives birth to a formless lump of flesh, he proceeds: *ἡ δὲ ἤδη φιλεῖ καὶ γνωρίζει τέκνον, καὶ ὑπὸ τοῖς μηροῖς θάλπει, καὶ λεαίνει τῇ γλώττῃ, καὶ ἐκτυποῖ εἰς ἄρθρα, καὶ μέντοι καὶ κατὰ μικρὰ ἐκμορφοῖ.* At the second reference his expression is *τῇ γλώττῃ διαρθροῖ αὐτὴν* (sc. *σάρκα ἄσημον*), *καὶ οἰονεὶ διαπλάττει.*

Aristotle, 'De Animalibus Hist.,' vi. 29 (34), says that fox-cubs are even more shapeless at their birth than young bears, and that their mother warms them thoroughly by licking them with her tongue and matures them (*τῇ γλώττῃ λείχουσα ἐκθερμαίνει καὶ συμπέττει*).

Pliny, 'Nat. Hist.,' viii. 36 (54), 126, uses the words "lambendo paulatim figurant" when he describes the process of licking bear-cubs into shape.

EDWARD BENSLY.

University College, Aberystwyth.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF EPITAPHS (12 S. v. 68).—The undernoted publications can be added to the list of works which deal with this subject:—

Historical Description of Westminster Abbey, its Monuments and Curiosities. London: Printed for A. K. Newman & Co. 1834. Price Two Shillings.

A History of the Church and Parish of St. Martin (Carfax), Oxford. By the Rev. Carteret J. H. Fletcher, M.A., late Rector.—This work was published in 1896, soon after the demolition of the church. The tower is still standing.

The Churches of Whitehaven Rural Deanery. By the Rev. Cæsar Caine, Vicar of Cleator.—A most useful and interesting publication. Would that other rural deaneries would issue somewhat similar volumes.

Adel and its Norman Church. By the Rev. W. H. Draper, Vicar of the parish. Leeds: Richard Jackson, Commercial Street. 1909.

Fulham, Old and New. 3 vols. By Charles James Fèret. 1900.

A New Select Collection of Epitaphs. London: Printed for S. Bladon, No. 16, Pater-Noster Row. MDCCLXXV.

A History of the Parish of Westbury, Bucks. By the Rev. Richard Ussher, Vicar of the parish.—The date of publication is not given, but it was *circa* 1900. The printers were Walford & Son, Market Hill, Buckingham.

Historical Buckingham. By J. T. Harrison, "The Poplars," Buckingham. 1909.—Also printed by Walford & Son.

I hope to send a further list.

L. H. CHAMBERS.

Bedford.

See the *Journal* of the Society for Preserving the Memorials of the Dead in Ireland. WILLIAM MACARTHUR.

Dublin.

To the list may be added the following:—

Epitaphiana; or, The Curiosities of Churchyard Literature. By W. Fairley, F.S.S. London: Samuel Tinsley. 1873.

C. C. B.

MR. FAWCETT will find two items on this subject in Mr. Courtney's 'Bibliography of Bibliographies,' vol. i. p. 176, and vol. iii. p. 92. EDWARD SMITH.

42 Roschill Road, S.W.18.

This subject has been dealt with at considerable length in the Tenth Series, vols. i. to iii. ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

THE SWIN (12 S. v. 95).—In topography *swin* frequently occurs in connexion with water; but I never feel sure whether it stands for the element itself, or for some peculiarity in the particular instance of it, to which the syllable has been attached. Mr. Streatfeild, author of 'Lincolnshire and the Danes,' believed that *swin* was "at least cognate with Dutch *swin*, a creek or bay" (p. 194); and he mentioned Swineshead, which was formerly close to, if not washed over by, the sea, as a place "which formed perhaps the limit in one direction of the navigable channel." I sometimes fancy that my rainy patron owes something to *swin*. ST. SWITHIN.

CRAGGS AND NICHOLSON FAMILIES (12 S. iv. 220, 310; v. 21).—I find from the Kendal parish registers that Edward Nicholson and Margaret Cragg (*not* Craggs), both of Kendal, were married at Underbarrow on Nov. 18, 1739. If the person who made the entry wrote the bride's name correctly, then she was *not* a member of the Craggs family. The Cragg family was distinct from the Craggs family. The former is a yeoman family indigenous to Cumberland and Westmorland; the latter is not. The arms of the Cragg family were: a fesse between three mullets in chief, and as many cross-crosslets in base, argent. I am not certain what the arms of the Craggs family were. If Margaret's name was correctly Cragg, there is some misunderstanding about the relationship with the Postmaster-General Craggs. J. W. FAWCETT.

Consett, co. Durham.

H. C. PIDGEON (12 S. iii. 211, 307).—I think there must be an error in the statement in the above query that H. C. Pidgeon of Liverpool was the author of the fairly well-known "Memorials of Shrewsbury, by Henry Pidgeon," 1837; second edition, 1851.

The title-page (1851) describes the author as Treasurer of the Corporation of Shrewsbury; and the preface to the first edition speaks of his "ardent attachment to his native place," the preface to each edition having "High Street" appended, apparently in Shrewsbury. It hardly seems possible that H. C. Pidgeon of Liverpool and afterwards of London, and the local official, were the same person.

W. B. H.

RICHARD BAXTER OF 'THE SAINTS' REST' (12 S. v. 66).—I think that J. P. B. might find particulars about the Baxter family in Canon Newling's MS. Shropshire Pedigrees, now in the William Salt Library at Stafford: in the Blakeway MSS., vols. v. and vi., preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford; and in the George Morris, William Morris, and Wm. Hardwicke MSS. which are in private hands. The Hardwicke MSS. have pedigrees of Baxter in vols. i. 199, and ii. 87. The Eaton Constantine and Leighton Registers, published by the Shropshire Parish Register Society, should also be searched. There are over thirty entries of Baxter in these two registers. The Registers of High Ercall (in which parish Rowton is situated) have been copied, but not yet printed.

W. G. D. FLETCHER, F.S.A.

BROOKE ROBINSON OF DUDLEY (12 S. v. 97).—The book MRS. S. BENNITT inquires about is 'Genealogical Memoirs of the Family of Brooke Robinson of Dudley, together with the Kindred Families of Persehouse, &c.,' privately printed in 1896. There is a copy in the William Salt Library at Stafford, and also one at the British Museum. The reference to the latter is 9906. d. 17. There ought also to be a copy in the Birmingham Public Libraries. A copy was lately offered for sale in a Birmingham bookseller's catalogue for £1.

W. G. D. FLETCHER, F.S.A.

French National Emblem, the Cock (12 S. v. 94).—The following extracts may help Mr. Landfear Lucas.

The 'Nouveau Larousse Illustré,' under heading "Coq. *Hist.*," says:—

"Coq gaulois ou simplem. *Coq.* Un des emblèmes nationaux de la France: le Coq Gaulois a décoré des drapeaux français pendant la première Révolution. En 1830, le Coq Gaulois remplaça la fleur de lis comme emblème national, et fut supprimé de nouveau par Napoléon III."

Brady in 'Clavis Calendaria' (1812) says:—

"*Cock Throwing.* The meaning of the custom has been thus explained:— In our wars with France in former ages, our ingenious forefathers invented this emblematical way of expressing their derision of, and resentment towards, that nation....A cock has the misfortune to be called in Latin by the same word which signifies a Frenchman....It was introduced in the reign of our third Edward; the cock is always called the Gallic bird, and considered to be one of the emblems of France."

Littré in the 'Dictionnaire de la Langue Française' gives:—

"Coq. Le choix de cet oiseau comme symbole de la nation française est de date récente (la première révolution, et surtout celle de 1830): il ne paraît guère fondé que sur l'homonymie latine de *gallus*, qui signifie à la fois coq et Gaulois."

Archibald Sparke.

M. E. Saillens in his 'Facts about France' says:—

"The Revolution, always bent on classical reminiscences, revived the old Roman pun: *gallus* was the Latin for 'Gaul' and for 'cock.' So the cock was chosen as the national emblem ....Napoleon disdained the cock, 'who lives on dunghills,' he said, and adopted the *eagle*; an emblem of classical origin also, but savouring of Roman military power, not of French farm-life, courage and vigilance. ('The eagle lives on carrion,' retorted the opponents of Napoleon.).... Louis-Philippe revived the democratic cock.... The Third Republic has a cock on its gold coins."

A. R. Bayley.

Does the origin of the French national emblem, the cock, not appear to be evident from the double sense and meaning of the Latin name, viz., Gallus, denoting both the cock and the Gaul, *i.e.*, the ancient Celtic inhabitant of Gallia, or France?

H. K.

Submarines (12 S. iii. 356, 397; iv. 112).—Wang Kia, a Taoist priest of China (4th century A.D.), in his 'Shi-i-ki,' lib. iv., when referring to the reign of Shi-Hwang-ti of the Ts'in dynasty (221-210 B.C.), says:—

"The people of Yuen-kü arrived in China after making the voyage in the *lo-chau* [lit., "spiral-shell boat"], which was shaped like a spiral shell, and capable of being conducted quite near the bottom of the deep without incurring the intrusion of any water. Its other name was *lun-po-chau* [lit., "under-wave boat"]. The men of that country had the stature of ten feet, and clad themselves with the knitted hairs of birds and beasts. Questioned by the emperor as to the beginnings of the heaven and earth, they answered as if they had ocularly witnessed it."

Obviously, this idea of the spiral-shell boat was the outcome of the observation of the submarine movement of such a shell-fish as the nautilus or argonaut.

Kumagusu Minakata.

Tanabe, Kii, Japan.

Cornish and Devonian Priests executed in 1548–9 (12 S. v. 96).—According to Frances Rose-Troup's 'The Western Rebellion of 1549' (Smith & Elder, 1911), the name of the priest executed alone on July 7, 1548, was Martin Geffrey, late of St. Keverne (pp. 90–92). According to the same work, p. 497, William Alsa was Vicar of Gulval als Lanistey in 1536 (Oliver's 'Eccles. Antiquities,' ii. 188), and James Nourton Vicar of St. Uny, next Lelant (p. 499). The benefices of the other six are not given in the above work.

W. A. B. C.

J. Turner, Painter c. 1820 (12 S. v. 69).—I regret that I am unable to solve this query, but I feel sure that Mr. Tomson would be interested in a somewhat protracted controversy which appeared in *The Connoisseur*, vol. xv. 111, and xvi. 47 and 251 (June, September, and December, 1906). The question was whether an artist who published a series of views of Edinburgh in 1824, and signed his name on each of them as "W. Turner de Lond. del. et sculp.," was identical with the famous J. M. W. Turner or not. It was conclusively proved that they were certainly not one and the same man, nor was there any evidence that they were in any way related. It may be the same with J. Turner.

Alan Stewart.

"Trouncer" (12 S. iv. 101, 198, 229).—The death of the Right Hon. G. W. Erskine Russell (see *ante*, p. 84) will lend additional interest to the following extract from a letter which he wrote me in August last anent this much-discussed word:—

"I take it that the verb 'to trounce' has long since lost its original significance—if indeed I was correctly informed about it. When the punishment of flogging at the cart's tail was abolished, no doubt the verb in that technical sense went out of use. But it has survived as meaning any severe punishment, *e.g.*, a lady who had been uncivilly treated by the man who was showing

strangers round a show-place complained to the owner, and, reporting the incident to us, said the man was 'trounced,' meaning, I imagine, rebuked for his rudeness."

Perhaps some readers may add further information about the term.

CECIL CLARKE.

Junior Athenæum Club.

BIRD-SCARING SONGS (12 S. v. 98).—Is it permissible to quote the following reference to a bird-scaring song, though neither words nor tune can be supplied ?

There was a young man of Boulong
Who went through the woods with a song.
It wasn't the words
That so startled the birds,
But the horrible *double entong*.

EDWARD BENSLY.

Although I spent my early years among Derbyshire farmers, I never heard any bird-scaring songs. Two or three devices were in use. One was a clapper in the hands of a lad who, after a vigorous clapping, shouted or chanted in a sing-song way :—

Away, bods, away !
Tak' a bit, an' leave a bit,
An' cum no moor to-day.

The tune was on the tuning-fork C, and a note above and below, ending with more of the clapper. Another clapping machine was on the windmill fashion, placed on a pole, and wind-driven by sails. It made an awful row in a strong wind, its main effect being to send the "bods" to the other side of the field. A gun had no other effect in the hands of a lad, but it made the lad happy. THOS. RATCLIFFE.

Southfield, Worksop.

MISSEL THRUSH AND MISTLETOE SEEDS (12 S. v. 98).—In vol. iv. p. 440 of Lean's 'Collectanea of Proverbs,' &c., is placed

The thrush when he pollutes the bough
Sows for himself the seeds of woe ;

and the reader is directed to Swan's 'Speculum Mundi,' p. 246 (1665), for "Turdus ipse sibi cacat malum." I do not find that my copy of the 'Speculum,' dated 1635, has any reference to the matter. ST. SWITHIN.

MORLAND GALLERY, FLEET STREET (12 S. v. 69).—The exhibition of work by George Morland, mentioned in 1806 by Sir Richard Phillips in his 'Picture of London,' was opened at Macklin's Rooms in Fleet Street in 1805. It was known as the "Morland Gallery," and contained ninety-five pictures, many of which were of marine subjects. The others included 'Inside a Stable' (engraved by *J. R. Smith*), 'Travellers Benighted' (a candle-light scene),' The Highmettled Racer,' 'Portrait of the Superintendent of a Brick Kiln,' and a painting of a sheep as large as life. A contemporary critic of the exhibition complains that Morland's "little simple subjects are overwhelmed with superb frames, of a prodigious, and in some cases we think of a preposterous depth."

WILLIAM T. WHITLEY.

Redgrave's 'Dictionary of Artists of the English School,' 1878 edition, p. 405, says that the Morland Gallery was one of John Raphael Smith's best speculations; and a statement to the same effect is in Roget's 'History of the "Old" Water-Colour Society,' 1891, vol. ii. p. 115. W. B. H.

WILL. FISHER SHRAPNEL, F.S.A. (12 S. v. 67).—In a list of officers of the Royal South Gloucestershire Militia his name appears as surgeon, Jan. 2, 1893—evidently a misprint : either 1793 or 1803 would be the probable date. In the same list there is as ensign Henry Jones Shrapnell, May 15, 1806.

Wiltshire N. & Q., no. 2, June, 1893, p. 67, states that the family of Shrapnel

"seem to have lived at Midway House, Lower Westwood, near Bradford, the name of Mr. Zechariah Shrapnell appearing on Andrews & Dury's map of 1773 in connection with Midway House."

General Shrapnel died March 13, 1842, and was buried in the family vault in the chancel of Bradford Church (see inscription at 12 S. iv. 129).

In *The Genealogist*, vol. xxxiii. p. 126, Henry Shrapnell of Bradford, cooper, is bondsman in a marriage allegation, Dec. 15, 1668. R. J. FYNMORE.

"PRO PELLE CUTEM" (12 S. v. 93).—The original source of the proverb is Job ii. 4: "Pellem pro pelle, et cuncta quæ habet homo, dabit pro anima sua" (Vulg.). Is it necessary to go beyond that passage for an explanation ? J. T. F.

Winterton, Lincs.

MARKSHALL AND THE FULLER FAMILY (12 S. v. 8, 78).—I much regret that I am not able to solve the problem set by OLD EAST ANGLIAN *re* connexion between Vesey, 1575, and the Fullers of Markshall. All I know is stated fully, pp. 30 to 35 and 66 to 70, in *Mis. Gen. et Her.*, Fourth Series, vol. iv. Perhaps by consulting these references OLD EAST ANGLIAN may see light where I do not.

J. F. FULLER, F.S.A.

Eglinton Road, Dublin.

Heraldic: Captor and his Captive's Arms (12 S. iv. 188, 251, 334; v. 26).—The cases of Bullock and Asheton are both post-mediæval. If such a usage as is in question ever existed, it must be traceable in the Middle Ages. But no mediæval case has ever been found, while there is a considerable number of cases of transfer of armorial bearings by sale, gift, or legacy. The Asheton case is the earliest, referring to the battle of Flodden, 1513. Tong's account is therefore of a date twenty years later, and even then he seems to be in doubt, as was Master Asheton, as to how the captured arms should be borne. Master Bullock in 1568 at least has no doubt that he "wonne" the arms of his Cockburn opponent twenty-eight years before, in 1540. The development of the idea is clear. There is no doubt that the Elizabethan heralds believed in the existence of this right of arms by capture, but for a great many of their opinions no foundation of earlier facts has been produced, so we shall do well to remain reluctant to transfer Elizabethan ideas to mediæval times.

E. O. W.'s two cases (iv. 334) do not bear upon the question. They refer to arms borne not by right of capture, but by grant of the sovereign, and give the reasons assigned by tradition for the specific arms granted. For the complete text of the Bullock deed see *Journal* of the British Archæological Association, 1891, part iv.

D. L. G.

In 'John Cary, the Plymouth Pilgrim,' by Seth C. Cary, appear two other versions of the story of the Cary coat of arms. The first, from Burke's 'Heraldry,' supplies some details not given in Izacke's 'Memorials of Exeter' (*ante*, p. 26). After relating Sir Robert Cary's acceptance of the Aragon knight's challenge, it continues:—

"At length this noble Champion vanquished the presumptuous Aragonois, for which King Henry V. restored unto him a good part of his father's lands, which for his loyalty to Richard II. he had been deprived of by Henry IV., and authorized him to bear the Arms of a Knight of Aragon, which the noble posterity continue to wear unto this day; for according to the laws of Heraldry, whoever fairly in the field conquers his adversary may justify the wearing of his Arms.'

The second is from the Herald's Visitation, 1620:—

"In the time of Henry V. cam out of Aragon a lusty gentleman into England, and challenged to do feites of armes, with any English gentleman without exception. This Sir Robert Cary hearing thereof, made suite forthwith to the Prince, that he might answer the challange, which was granted, and Smithfield was the place appointed for the same, who, at the day and time prefixed, both parties mett and did performe sundrie feates of armes, but in the end this Robert gave the foils and overthrow to the Aragon Knight, disarmed and spoiled him, which his doings so well pleased the Prince, that he receyved him into great favor, caused him to be restored to the most part of his father's landes, and willed him also, for a perpetuall memorie of his victorie, that he should henceforth give the same armes as the Aragon Knight, which is Argent, on bend sable three roses argent, for before they did beare gules, chevron entre three swans argent."

H. Tapley-Soper.

City Library, Exeter.

"Oh, dear! What can the matter be?" (12 S. iv. 245.)—I have never come across the Latin rendering of this nursery song, the first part of which Mr. Foster Palmer sends; therefore I cannot help him to the last part which he seeks. But, lest his search prove ineffectual, I venture to place at his service a suggestion for a conclusion. The last lines will then run thus:—

Tardus ad emporium.
Fasciculumque ligare promisit,
Nitida mi coma crocea ni sit
Solutilis nimium.

H. D. Ellis.

Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.1.

I would reply to my own query by suggesting that the last line should read "Ianthinum auricomam." It would then run:—

Tardus ad emporium.
Fasciculumque ligare promisit
Ianthinum auricomam.

J. Foster Palmer.

3 Oakley Street, S.W.3.

Henchman, Hinchman, or Hitchman (3 S. iii. 150; 12 S. ii. 270, 338; iii. 111; iv. 24, 304, 340).—The main point brought forward by Mr. Augustine Simcoe at iv. 304 appears to be that the Hensman family are now located, and were located as far back as 1573, in Northamptonshire, from which part the Henchman family are known to have come, and that therefore the two families may have a common origin. This may be, but I fear that at this late date it will be nearly impossible to establish it definitely. Unfortunately, I know nothing of Northants, but our family history says:—

"The various parishes in which the Henchman family is known to have resided—Barton Segrave, Broughton, Harrowden, Burton Latimer, Rushton, Cottesbrook, Gt. Dodington, and Irchester—are all clustered round the two towns of Kettering and Wellingborough."

Bozeat—though doubtless there also—is not mentioned.

It is impossible for me to say whether any branch of the family in Northants changed the spelling of their name, though we know that the spelling Henchman was definitely fixed before the time of Thos. Henchman of London, who recorded his pedigree in 1633. We have Capt. Henry Henchman in 1587, and Thos. Henchman, M.P. for Whitchurch, Hants, in 1601, &c.; and this spelling has been preserved to the present day. Two children of Thos. Henchman of London, skinner (a brother and a sister of the Bishop of London), remained in Northants. Richard Henchman of Rushton, apparently also Rector of Cotesbrook, 1614, Northants, married Lettice, daughter of Robt. Stevens of Armesty, by whom he had children Charles and Jane. Jane Henchman was married to Arthur Hodilow of Grafton Underwood. There was also an Owen Henchman in the same county in 1648; and a Wm. Henchman was Rector of Barton Segrave from 1653 to 1686. Of this branch of the family we have no complete record, but they appear to have continued down to 1722.

In *The Gentleman's Magazine* for 1800, no. 70, part ii. p. 664, a contributor who signs "E. T." writes as follows:—

"The chief point of inquiry is whether the Bishop [Humphry Henchman of London] had any relations or immediate descendants residing at Broughton, in Northamptonshire. A family who resided there for near a hundred years, and spelled their names the same, had a picture of the Bishop in their possession which they styled a 'Family Piece.' This family was extinct by the death of Mrs. Elizabeth Henchman, in 1722, and no particulars can therefore be learned by traditional anecdotes."

"E. T." was the authoress Mrs. West, who claimed Henchman descent.

It was after this correspondence in the magazine, in which the Rev. Francis Henchman, my great-great-grandfather (d. 1824), took part, that "all male lines to (him) are declared to be extinct." When the history of 'The Henchman Family' was printed for private circulation in 1868, careful search was made throughout the United Kingdom, but failed to bring forth any others bearing the name except those known to the family.

The name Humphrey, borne by so many in the family, is traced to the Bishop, who was baptized at Barton Segrave, and named after his godfather Wm. Humfrey, whose family were lords of that manor for many generations.

HUMPHREY LLEWELLYN HENCHMAN.
The Vicarage, Sterkstroom, Cape, South Africa.

HEART BURIAL (11 S. viii., ix., x., *passim*; 12 S. i. 73, 132, 194; ii. 33; iii. 370; iv. 313).—The Rev. Alfred Forder, in his interesting work 'In and about Palestine with Notebook and Camera,' just published by the Religious Tract Society, records an instance of heart burial which may be added to those which have already appeared in 'N. & Q.' In describing the Church of the Paternoster, on the Mount of Olives, he writes (p. 15):—

"The Princess Latour d'Auvergne, a relative of Napoleon III., had this church built in 1868, and the inscribed tablets [with the Lord's Prayer in thirty-three different languages] put in the walls. On the south side is a life-size effigy of the princess, and in a niche in the wall her heart is deposited in a red granite urn."

J. R. THORNE.

PATEN OR SALVER? (12 S. v. 13, 50.)—In the church of Farley Chamberlayne, near Winchester, is a plain silver paten with a very wide rim, on which are two coats of arms within feather and leafage wreaths. One of these coats (said to be of older engraving than the other) is quarterly: 1, St. John; 2, Beauchamp; 3, Ewardby; 4, Carew, with Rivett in pretence. The second coat is London (Argent, three cross-crosslets between two bendlets gules) impaling St. John, with the inscription "Ex dono Robert London Armigeri." It was given in 1691 by Robert London in memory of his wife, buried in Farley Church under a grey slate slab with a white marble coat of arms (London impaling St. John) and a Latin inscription which states that

"Here lies buried Elizabeth, eldest of the three daughters of Oliver St. John, Esq; died Feb. 2, 1691, aged 27, in the third year of her marriage with Robert London of Middleton and Fordley in Suffolk."

Oliver St. John was third in descent from William St. John, who was buried under an altar-tomb in the same church in 1609, with his effigy in full armour, and the arms, quarterly, 1, St. John, differenced by a crescent on a crescent; 2, Beauchamp of Bletsho; 3, Ewardby; 4, Carew of Beddington, impaling Gore of Alderton, Wilts. Oliver St. John married Margery, daughter of Francis Rivett, who bore for his arms Argent, three bars sable; in chief as many trivets of the last. These arms, on a shield of pretence, are on the St. John coat on the paten, and it is often suggested that it was engraved in Oliver St. John's time on his private piece of plate, and that on his death in August, 1689, it passed to his daughter Elizabeth, whose husband, adding his arms on an additional shield, presented it to the church in 1691. In the 'Church

Plate of Hampshire,' by P. N. P. Braithwaite (1909), it is described as

"Diameter 10 inches. Marks: none of assay. T.C. in a heart-shaped shield, and with V with an uncertain object placed alternately for the maker."

Perhaps some reader learned in such matters can clear up the mystery as to the tradition that the paten in Farley Church was once a dinner-plate of the lords of its manor.

One may perhaps be permitted to add here a translation of a recently discovered inscription on a stone beneath the drip from the roof on the south side of the church of King Somborne:—

"Here lies Francis Rivet of King Somborne, in the county of Southampton, Esq.; also Elizabeth his wife. He died the 13th day of December, 1668, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. The lady died on the 16th of April, 1669, in the sixty-fourth year of her age. They left two daughters, co-heiresses: Elizabeth, by birth the elder, wedded far away* to William Strode of Burington in the county of Somerset, Esq.; and Margaret, married to Oliver St. John of Farley, by whose sense of duty, and indeed of love, for parents deserving in the highest degree, this monument—for what it is worth—stands forth."

F. H. S.

Vauvenargues: "La clarté est la bonne foi des philosophes" (12 S. v. 39, 105).—The reference to Vauvenargues, 'Œuvres Choisies,' Pensées Diverses 372, kindly supplied by Mr. George Marshall, has enabled me to locate this maxim in the complete edition of the 'Œuvres' by Gilbert (1857). Though not mentioned in the index, it is printed on p. 475 of vol. i., as no. 729 in the Supplement to the 'Reflections et Maximes,' which begins with no. 761. These "Supplementary" R. et M. were among the others in the first edition (1746), but were arbitrarily omitted in the posthumous editions from 1747 onwards.

W. M. T.

Oxford.

Inscriptions in St. John the Evangelist's, Waterloo Road (12 S. v. 63).—The Latin epitaph (no. 16 in Col. Parry's list) on the famous actor Elliston enjoys the honour of being mentioned by Charles Lamb:—

"*Great* wert thou in thy life, Robert William Elliston! and *not lessened* in thy death, if report speak truly, which says that thou didst direct that thy mortal remains should repose under no inscription but one of pure *Latinity*."—'The Last Essays of Elia.' 'Ellistoniana.'

Lamb, however, was in error when he wrote "....thou wert a scholar, and an early ripe one, under the roofs builded by the munificent and pious Colet." Mr. E. V. Lucas points out that the St. Paul's School to which R. W. Elliston was sent by his uncle, the Master of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, was not that founded by Colet, but St. Paul's School, Covent Garden. Joseph Knight in his 'D.N.B.' life of Elliston says that the author of the epitaph was the actor's son-in-law Nicholas Torre.

Edward Bensly.

Lines under a Crucifix (12 S. iv. 297; v. 19).—I have run across another English reference to, or rather translation of, the old rood-beam inscriptions cited by Prof. Bensly. This is to be found in a manuscript written by Sir Thomas Percy, seventh Earl of Northumberland, declared Blessed by Pope Leo XIII. in 1895. His Book of Prayers* was owned by Mr. George Browne of Troutbeck, Kendal, who most generously lent it to the Bishop of Hexham and Newcastle for Ushaw College, Durham; and the late Rev. George E. Phillips, always keenly interested in antiquities, described it at some length in *The Ushaw Magazine* of March, 1898, pp. 35-48.† The verses to be quoted (they bear no title) come from p. 48 of his paper. It is obvious that they are based on the "Effigiem Christi dum transis honora." Whether the rendering is the Earl's own work is unknown; probably it is not his:—

Christs picture humblye worshipe
  thow, which by the same doste passe,
yet picture worshippe not, but him
  for whome it pictured was.
nor god nor man this Image is, whiche
  thow doste present see,
yet whome this blessed Image shewes
  bothe god and man is hee:
ffor god is that which Image shewes,
  but yet no god it is:
behold this forme; but worshippe y^t
  thy mynd beholds in this.

There is another stanza of the same length, beginning "O passinge worke of pietie!" and a closing couplet.

The original manuscript of Northumberland's Book of Prayers is still preserved at Troutbeck by the ladies of Mr. Browne's

* The word enyptam (translated above "wedded far away") is unusual, and means a woman married out *of her tribe*.

* The authorship is certain. It is established by Sander, 'Martyrium': "Thomae Percii," in Bridgewater's 'Concertatio,' 1589, f. 46.

† And again in 'Lives of the English Martyrs,' ed. Camm, 1905, vol. ii. pp. 183-5, signed G. E. P.

family. It seems to have been written not consecutively, but at two periods, separated by a long interval. The former section is dated, in one place, 1555; the latter section, in which the verses occur, is a product of the Earl's imprisonment in Lochleven Castle, forerunning his martyrdom at York. The imprisonment lasted from Christmas Eve, 1569, till Aug. 22, 1572. This dates the Bl. Thomas Percy's lines as at least twenty-eight years earlier than those I quoted from John Hamilton, *ante*, p. 20. Known English versions of PROF. BENSLY'S rood-beam inscriptions reach, therefore, to within forty years of the beginnings of the Reformation in this country. L. I. GUINEY.

"DRINK BY WORD OF MOUTH" (12 S. v. 98).—This saying was in common use here some sixty years ago. Often a bottle of beer came into a hayfield unexpectedly. A search would be made under every coat and shawl lying on the ground for a glass or mug to drink from. Should this search prove unsuccessful, and no small receptacle be found to pour the beverage into, then it was said, "We must *drink by word of mouth*." This meant to drink from the bottle by turns, which naturally gave a great advantage to the old toper accustomed to absorb his liquor from the bottle.

The origin of the saying was probably the Fleet prison, about 9 miles west of our town; thus this notorious locality would make it of Cockney derivation.

It has some authority as used by Thos. Shadwell (who succeeded Dryden as Poet Laureate) in his comedy 'The Squire of Alsatia.' His characters in Act V. sc. i. speak thus:—

Hackum. But I'll go fetch some Cherry Brandy, and that will comfort us.
Here's the bottle, let's drink by Word of Mouth.
Cheatly. Your Cherry Brandy is most sovereign and edifying.
Shamwell. Most exceeding comfortable after our Temple pickling.

My copy of the play was printed for James Knapton, at the Crown in St. Paul's Church-yard, 1699. Shadwell died in 1692.

W. W. GLENNY.

Barking.

DICKENS'S TOPOGRAPHICAL SLIPS (12 S. v. 37).—To the interesting instance contributed by MR. F. A. RUSSELL there can be added "Tellson's Bank," so vividly described in 'The Tale of Two Cities.' The novelist, when planning or writing this work, saw the old bank building of Child & Co. next to Temple Bar, and, impressed by its appearance of great antiquity and the careful preservation of its antiquated methods, at once accepted it as a survival of the period of the story (1780); but unfortunately the building was of a later date, having been erected in 1787 (see Hilton Price's 'The Marygold by Temple Bar,' 1902, p. 110), when 2 Fleet Street and a row of houses called Child's Place were erected on the site of the old Devil Tavern.

The building described by the novelist survived until April, 1878, and very many illustrations of it exist (notably in *The Illustrated London News*, Jan. 19, 1878). That he was not familiar with the history of the bank and its building is obvious. Apart from the inaccurate attribution of date, his reference to the use of cheques is at least haphazard; and surely the romantic elopement of the bank's heiress Sarah Child, almost at the period of the novel, would not have been omitted. Even sixty years later, when Dickens wrote his vivid pen-picture, the story must have survived as a well-preserved tradition of the bank.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

"CAMOUFLAGE" (12 S. v. 42, 79, 108).—The Apaches of Paris no doubt did use this word before the war, but it is doubtful if they coined it. Sir Israel Gollancz in an article on 'War Words' in *The Star* connects *camouflage* with *camouflet*, a well-known word going back to the fifteenth century, and originally meaning "a puff of smoke blown into a man's eyes through a horn of paper," and hence "a stifler" or mine of asphyxiating gas or smoke. The 'Grand Dictionnaire Larousse,' Littré, and Hatzfeld-Darmesteter all give the origin of *camouflet* as uncertain, although the last-named suggests it may be formed of *col*, *moufle* for *mufle*, and the suffix *et*. But the 'Nouveau Larousse Illustré' mentions a verb *camoufler*, meaning to disguise, derived from the Italian *camuffare*, to paint the face. And the 'Larousse Mensuel' for July, 1917, derives *camouflage* from this verb. DE V. PAYEN-PAYNE.

CHESS: THE KNIGHT'S TOUR (12 S. v. 92).—B. B. is mistaken in surmising that there is a "doubt whether it has hitherto been shown that the tour may start from any square—that all the squares of the board will serve the Knight's purpose equally well." A certain Dr. Roget so long ago as 1840 demonstrated that it can be done in a twofold manner. One exhibits what may be described as the re-entering route, where the initial and final squares are only one leap apart, no matter what initial square

may be selected. The other starts from any prescribed square, and ends on any prescribed square. Roget's may be described as "the diamond square" method. A full account of it is to be found in 'Amusements in Chess,' by Charles Tomlinson, 1845.

The phrase "any prescribed square," as applied to a terminal, must be limited to those of an opposite colour to that of the starting-point, when the problem is performed on an ordinary bicoloured chessboard. This follows from the nature of the Knight's leap itself. John W. Brown.

[Mr. W. Fisher sends two other diagrams by which the Knight's tour may be begun on any square. We have forwarded these to B. B.]

Grim or Grime: Etymology of the Name (12 S. v. 95).—We have Great and Little Grimsby in Lincolnshire. The name is said to be derived from a common Danish name, Grim or Grimr. The legend of Grim the fisherman, who became lord of the port, is told in the Old English poem of 'Havelok the Dane.' J. T. F.

Winterton, Lincs.

In Harrison's 'Surnames of the United Kingdom' (1912) we get the origin of the name as:—

"Grim, Grime (A.-Scand.). 1. Grim, Fierce (Old English grimm—O. Norse grimm-r).

"2. Mask, Helmet, Spectre (O.E. grima—O.N. grim-r).

"3. Perhaps Grime has occasionally been confused with *Grime* (Dan. grim), soot. Hence Dark, Dirty."

Lower's 'Patronymica Britannica' says that Grimm, Grym, is the old Norse *Grimr*—grim, fierce, an ancient personal name, and apparently Scandinavian.

Bardsley's 'Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames' says that Grim was a common name in England in the thirteenth century, and accounts for the great number of place-names beginning with Grim.

Archibald Sparke.

The name Grim, which signifies fierce, terrible, was one of the attributes of Odin, and Norsemen sometimes attached it to their children, either simply or in some compound appellation. It is hardly necessary to remark that it is not infrequent in local names, Grimsby with its legend of its founder being the best-known example. According to the 'Concise Oxford Dictionary,' our adjective *grim* should be considered in connexion with the German *grimm* and the obsolete *grame*, angry.

St. Swithin.

Grim or Grime is a not uncommon Saxon name of Norse descent. The eponymous hero Gryme, from whom Grimsby takes its name, was a Northerner. It is also a noun meaning an evil spirit, goblin, or spectre, and wherever the site is connected with prehistoric earthworks, it may well be used in this sense, or perhaps merely to show their supernatural origin. In Warwickshire, about a mile north of Coleshill, is Grimstock Hill, "The Goblin's Post." There is a Grimsbury in Berkshire, Grime's Hill and Grime's Pits in Worcestershire, and so forth. It will also be remembered that the cross-bearer of St. Thomas of Canterbury was a Grim.

J Harvey Bloom.

Gilt Wand (12 S. v. 97).—This is evidently one of the staves borne by an Earl Marshal's Gold Staff officer at some coronation or other public function. The arms of the Earl Marshal are at one end, and the arms of the temporary "officer" should be painted at the other end of the staff. A member of my own family has one of these staves that was used by her father at the coronation of Queen Victoria and at the Duke of Wellington's funeral.

W. G. D. Fletcher, F.S.A.

Oxon Vicarage, Shrewsbury.

[St. Swithin also thanked for reply.]

Odessa in Roman Times (12 S. v. 98) was apparently outside the boundary of the Empire. But the kings of the Tauric Chersonese (Crimea) were faithful vassals of Rome until dispossessed by the Goths in the middle of the third century A.D.

A. R. Bayley.

The 'New English Dictionary': Changes in Accentuation (12 S. v. 32, 105).—Does Milton ever intend the accent to fall on the first syllable of *ambitious*? The only line in which at first sight he appears to do so is 'P. L.,' vi. 160:—

Before thy fellows, ambitious to win;

but by pronouncing *ambitious* as a word of four syllables we avoid the necessity without, as it seems to me, making the line un-Miltonic. *Infinite*, I believe, he always intends us to accent on the first syllable. I have not looked up every passage in which the word occurs, but usually it certainly has the customary accentuation, and 'P. L.,' iv. 74, seems to show that it should have it where the other might be regarded as giving the proper scansion:—

Infinite wrath, and infinite despair.

Surely the word has the same accent in both cases.

Manure seems to have had the accent on the first syllable pretty commonly at one time. In some of our dialects it is still pronounced so—as if spelt *manner*.

C. C. B.

"The Derby Blues" (12 S. v. 97).—The following extract relating to the "forty-five" is from a local work of 1906:—

"The crisis arrived on Tuesday, December 3rd ....About 4 o'clock the volunteers (known as 'The Derby Blues') mustered in the Market Place, with the intention of marching against the foe; but some hesitation manifested itself, and after several hours' deliberation, the regiment about 10 o'clock turned its back upon Ashbourne [where the rebels were reported to have come in], and marched out of the town by torchlight to Nottingham, leaving the inhabitants to treat with the enemy as best they might."

In 'N. & Q.,' 1 S. xii. 252, the editor mentioned 'The Chronicle of the Derby Blues' as a published work, apparently of *circa* 1800.

W. B. H.

Boumphrey Family of Liverpool and Manchester (12 S. v. 67).—Count Boumphrey's family in all probability is related to a Welsh or Lancashire Boumphrey stock, in view of the fact that this surname is Welsh in origin—from ap+Humphrey, "the son of Humphrey," as in many other instances, viz., Bowen (ap Owen), Price (ap Rhys), Pugh (ap Hugh), Pritchard (ap Richard), Upjohn (ap John, literally Johnson), &c. Boumphrey alternates with Pumphrey.

N. W. Hill.

Inscriptions at Gipping (12 S. iv. 132).—Mr. Aneurin Williams inquires as to the meaning of two inscriptions in Gipping Church.

1. *Amla* might be an anagram for *Alma* or *Alma Mater*, alluding to the Blessed Virgin as "Ave Maris Stella, Dei *mater alma*," or to "*Alma* Salvatoris *mater*."

2. Dineley in his 'Progress of Henry, Duke of Beaufort, President of Wales,' in 1684, has a statement that a Kemeys of the family of Cefn Mabley, Glamorganshire, was Abbot of Bury St. Edmunds in the time of Henry VII., and, if I remember rightly, gives his epitaph, which is the one that in 'A Tour through Suffolk, 1818' (a revised edition of Kirby's 'Suffolk Traveller'), is assigned to John Reeve of Melford, Suffolk. If there was really a Welsh Abbot of Bury St. Edmunds at or about the time when Gipping Church was built, this might account for the Welsh inscription, badly spelt by a rustic mason.

H. R.

Mr. Medop: Dr. R. Cosin (12 S. iv. 132, 202).—See 7 S. ix. 448. Miss Medhop, a King's County heiress, married in 1639 Trevor Lloyd of Gloster, King's Co., a captain in the army.

I have a reference in 1649 to Capt. Francis, supposed to be the grandson of Roger Medhop of Medhop Hall, Oxford.

Mr. Medop, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, is mentioned under 1581 in 'Cal. S.P. Dom., 1581-90.'

R. J. Fynmore.

A Thomas Medopp, M.A., was Rector of Hanwell, Middlesex, from Aug. 29, 1575, to his death in Sept., 1591. Margaret, his relict, renounced execution of his will on Oct. 9, 1591, but it was proved on Oct. 17 of the same year.

J. W. Fawcett.

Consett, co. Durham.

Cutting off the Hair as a Preservative against Headache (12 S. iii. 270, 307, 484; iv. 32).—Under this heading it may not be entirely amiss to produce the following passage from the nineteenth book of 'Han-fei-tsze,' a collection of political disquisitions of the celebrated Chinese philosopher Han Fei (killed B.C. 233):—

"Those who are ignorant of the art of government are wont to say, 'We have to gain over the people's mind.' Now to gain over the people's mind, thus to govern them, they need to follow only the rabble's advice, totally discarding the sage counsel of I Ying or Kwan Chung. But the wisdom of the rabble is as worthless as the simple children's mind. *Should a child be left with the head unshaved, it would be attacked with stomach-ache;* should a child be left with a pustule unopened, the pain would much increase. Whence the necessity for the mother to perform the operation with her hands, making an assistant firmly hold the child, and unretarded by its unceasing cries: the child would unceasingly cry in such a plight, quite unaware of the certainty of the comparatively small suffering effecting a large relief."

According to Aoki's 'Kon-yô Manroku,' 1763, the Japanese of his age stuck to the same opinion as the ancient Chinese—that to leave the head of children unshaved is to make them suffer from stomach-ache.

Kumagusu Minakata.

Tanabe, Kii, Japan.

Rose of Denmark Inn (12 S. iv. 326).—This sign is not mentioned in Larwood and Hotten's 'History of Signboards' (Chatto & Windus, 1898). Can the inn at Bristol referred to by your correspondent have been called the Rose of Denmark from ship trading at that port?

Wm. Self.

Westwood, Clitheroe.

THOR'S NAME WANTED: 'RAMBLES ND NOTTINGHAM,' c. 1855 (11 S. 320).—In 'Biographical Sketches of arkable People,' by Spencer T. Hall), is a short notice of Capt. Matthew y Barker, who, under the name of Old Sailor," wrote works illustrated eorge Cruikshank between 1824 and Hall says that Barker was

or of 'Walks round Nottingham'....for years editor of *The Nottingham Mercury*.... ter years were spent in London in editing the illustrated papers....I saw him there 3."

'D.N.B.' notice of Barker (1790-1846) that he edited a Nottingham news-, 1827-38, and does not include ks' in its list of his works, which ently does not assume to be exhaustive. rker wrote the book mentioned in the , its date would be earlier than there sted, unless a reissue. W. B. H.

IRELAGH: OR, THE LAST OF THE S" (12 S. v. 69, 105).—The REV. J. B. VERN will find some information about E. Colthurst, the author of "Irrelagh,' oets of Ireland,' published by Houlston nerman, London, 1849.

WILLIAM MACARTHUR.

lin.

GELL FAMILY (12 S. v. 42).—This me seems to be an earlier form of which Lower in his 'Patronymica nica' derives from the Anglo-Norman l, a little meadow, from French *pré*, a w, whence *prairie*, grassland.

N. W. HILL.

HOR OF QUOTATION WANTED (12 S. v. 98).—

dull wits this stripling you suspect,
e him a Herald or an architect,

nslation of the last two lines of an epigram tial:—

uri puer ingeni videtur,
onem facias vel architectum.
V. 56, 10, 11.

et is advising a friend on the profession for he should train his son. He urges him to othing to do with literature, and to dis-him if he writes verses. If the lad wants to a pursuit that has money in it, then he be trained as a musician. If he seems a ad, then his father should make an eer or builder of him.

choice of the less appropriate "Herald" as ivalent of *praeco*, and the use of a capital, that the English lines were quoted with a l application. The most famous instance an obnoxious to such an attack is that of n Vanbrugh, dramatist, architect, and eux king-at-arms. In his two latter es he provoked much hostile criticism.

EDWARD BENSLY.

Notes on Books.

Visitation of England and Wales. Vol. XIX. Edited by Frederick A. Crisp. (Privately printed.)

Visitation of Ireland. Vol. VI. Edited by Frederick A. Crisp. (Privately printed.)

IT is with pleasure that we welcome two more volumes of this valuable modern Visitation. As in previous issues, the pedigrees are restricted to the last four generations of the families concerned. Exhaustive particulars of the family history of each member are given, which will be invaluable to future generations. There are forty-two pedigrees in the 'Visitation of England and Wales,' viz.: Barnard, Bolton, Burdett, Burrough, Cazalet, Corder, Cross, Denne, Douglas, Farnham, Ficklin, Forth, Fripp, Good, Goodman, Gower, Haversham, Holmes, Jackson, Jex-Blake, Landon, Lombe, Madan, Nelson, Parmoor, Penny, Pytches, Rushbrooke, Scott, Staples, Suckling, Surtees (2), Tarleton, Tennyson-D'Eyncourt, Turney, Walker, Woollcombe-Adams (2), Wolseley, Worthington, and Zetland. Some of the pedigrees are illustrated with portraits. There are also armorial book-plates of William M. Cazalet and Philip B. Ficklin, the former being one of the productions of Sherborn.

The 'Visitation of Ireland' contains thirty pedigrees, viz.: Ashbourne, Barry, Bellew, Boyle, Chambers, Coplen-Lanford, Edgeworth, Farran, Fox, Gardner-Brown, Higginson, Hurly, Inchiquin, Lecky, Leslie, Lisle, M'Cance (2), Macaulay, MacDermot, Magee, Meadows, Morgan, Ogilby, Plummer, Scott, Shawe-Taylor, Westropp, Wilson, and Wolseley. Several are illustrated with armorial book-plates.

The appendix to each volume, consisting of additions and corrections to previous volumes, is long and has a sad tale to tell of casualties due to the war. Each volume is also provided with an excellent index.

In addition to the present interest of these volumes, they will, no doubt, be of still wider interest to many other families through intermarriages in the future.

Journal of the Folk-Song Society, no. 21 (Vol. VI. Part I.). (The Society, 19 Berners Street, W.)

THIS number is of special interest, for the editor, Mr. Frederick Keel, has just resumed his duties after three and a half years' internment at Ruhleben. We congratulate both him and the Society upon the happy termination of his sufferings.

He has signalized the occasion by contributing to the present issue a number of songs collected by Lieut. Iolo Williams and himself in 1913 from the neighbourhood of Haslemere. One of these is noteworthy as supplying the name of the composer:—

These words were composed by Spencer the Rover,
Who travelled most parts of Great Britain and Wales.

This was sung by a garden labourer aged 64. He, however, is a comparative stripling beside Mr. James Stacey, who sang "The Ten Commandments" or "The Twelve Apostles," for he is 83 years of age. The annotations on this old

rhyme are of exceptional interest, and include a long account of the use of the rhyme in Shetland as a charm-formula against witchcraft. It is also recorded that Mr. Cecil Sharp has printed three interesting American variants of "The Ten Commandments" in his 'English Folk-Songs from the Southern Appalachians,' published in 1917.

Miss M. Arkwright contributes a collection of songs from Kent, and Lady Ashton of Hyde a collection from Sussex. The Appendix consists of a note by Miss Lucy Broadwood on "Bango," the miller's dog, which she connects with the "bandog" of Shakespeare, Sir Thomas More, and Spenser. It will be seen that a feast of good things has been provided.

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.

Messrs. Maggs's catalogues are always interesting, but no. 377, 'The Drama and Music from the Time of Shakespeare to the Nineteenth Century,' is of special importance. The frontispiece is a facsimile of 'The True Chronicle History of King Leir,' "Printed by Simon Stafford for Iohn Wright," 1605. This is described as "the only absolutely perfect copy known," and the price is correspondingly high—2,850*l.* The title-pages of the first four Shakespeare folios are reproduced, the first edition being priced 850*l.*; three copies of the second, 450*l.*, 400*l.*, and 225*l.*; and the fourth, 125*l.* Several Shakespeare plays of later date may, however, be had for 7*s.* 6*d.* or 10*s.* 6*d.*; and a copy of 'Double Falsehood,' which Mr. Oliphant has been analysing in recent numbers of 'N. & Q.,' is offered for 1*l.* 5*s.* The first edition of Cowley's 'Loves Riddle,' written while he was at Westminster School, is said to be "the finest copy in existence" (240*l.*) A great rarity is the first edition of 'The Death of Robert, Earle of Huntington, otherwise called Robin Hood,' by Munday and Chettle (300*l.*): and almost equally rare is the first edition of Preston's 'Cambises King of Percia,' alluded to by Falstaff in the First Part of 'Henry IV.' (425*l.*). The numerous apt quotations scattered through the catalogue will be a pleasure to many who cannot hope to possess the volumes described.

Mr. James Miles of Leeds has many noteworthy items in his Catalogue 211, for May and June, such as the 10 vols. of the 'History of Northumberland' issued by the County History Committee, 1893-1914, 8*l.* 15*s.*; a complete set of *The Yorkshire Archæological and Topographical Journal*, 24 vols., half morocco, 1870-1919, 11*l.* 11*s.*; a complete set of the publications of the Yorkshire Parish Register Society, 56 vols., in wrappers, 1899-1916, 8*l.* 8*s.*; Foster's 'Pedigrees of the County Families of Yorkshire,' 3 vols. folio, half crimson morocco, largest paper, 1874, 10*l.* 10*s.*; and 22 vols. of the two series of *Transactions* of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian Society, 16*l.* 16*s.* Among general works may be mentioned the "National Edition" of Dickens including his letters and speeches, and Forster's 'Life,' with 850 plates, 40 vols., green sateen, *1906, 30l.; and Tassin's* 'Plans et Profils de toutes *les principales Villes de France,'* 233 illustrations, *half calf, 1634, 6l. 6s.* The section on Yorkshire Topography and History includes a number of illustrations of monastic ruins ranging from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 10*s.* 6*d.*

Messrs. Sotheran have just produced another of their piquantly annotated catalogues—no. 772, 'Bibliotheca Viatica' (5*s.* per annum). Many of the works included are supplemented by comments affording much solid information, such as condensed biographies of the authors; but the annotator's pungent criticisms attract the reader irresistibly. Thus Harper's 'Half-Hours with the Highwaymen' leads him to remark: "There were few more attractive roads to the gallows than taking to the road, or few more excusable, in the good old days when you were hung just the same for stealing a few shillings in silver or a piece of cloth from a bleaching ground. Indeed, compared with the stuffy knights of the shire who drenched the Statute Book with blood to protect their bribe-gained guineas, the knights of the road were not only picturesque but pleasing." Of McAdam's 'Remarks on the Present System of Road Making' he says: "His memory has been badly used, for the present way of tipping large-sized lumps of granite over the highway anyhow, and flattening it out by a steam-roller, is only a caricature of his method....A really good macadamised road was nearly as dull to the eye and as wearying to the walker's feet as the foot-pathless tarred road of motoring banality to-day." The catalogue contains over 900 entries relating to all kinds of methods of locomotion—stage coaches in their prime, the earliest railways, the first book on cycling, a splendid series of coloured aquatint engravings of early steamships from drawings by William John Huggins (marine painter to George IV. and William IV.), Lunardi's account of the first aerial voyage in England 1784), motor-cars, and airplanes.

[Notices of other Catalogues held over.]

Notices to Correspondents.

We cannot undertake to answer queries privately, but we will forward advance proofs of answers received if a shilling is sent with the query; nor can we advise correspondents as to the value of old books and other objects or as to the means of disposing of them.

Correspondents who send letters to be forwarded to other contributors should put on the top left-hand corner of their envelopes the number of the page of 'N. & Q.' to which their letters refer, so that the contributor may be readily identified.

St. Swithin thanks S. F. for his letter.

J. R. H. ("French leave").—The phrase was discussed at 7 S. iii. 5, 109, 518.

Rev. E. Cocker (Touching Wood).—The origin of this superstition was discussed at some length at 10 S. vi. 130, 174, 230, 476.

H. S. Brandreth (Pentagram in 'Faust').—The pentagram was a five-pointed figure so drawn as to represent a star. It was used as a mystic symbol and credited with magical virtues.

Corrigendum.—*Ante*, p. 107, col. 2, l. 16, for "light" read eight.

LONDON, JUNE, 1919

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ers' Catalogues. Notices to Correspondents.

Notes.

RLANDS AND NEWCOMES AT NEY AND BETHNAL GREEN:

BENJAMIN MORLAND, MASTER OF ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL.

ions have during many years been d to 'N. & Q.' respecting the families rland and Newcome and the schools they maintained with conspicuous s in these North London suburbs the second half of the eighteenth ry. The evidence which I have accu-ed enables me, I think, to set forth ne detail the history of these families their connexion with the schools in ion.

Among the papers of Hackney Parish Church (Y. 163) in the Free Library of that borough is a licence to Martin Morland to be a teacher in his house at Hackney, Middlesex, dated May 16, 1672. This Martin Morland was the son of Thomas Morland, Rector of Sulhampstead Bannister, Berks. His brother was Sir Samuel Morland, who was educated at Winchester and Magdalene College, Cambridge. I have not traced the places of education of Martin Morland.

The three sons of Martin Morland all became fellows of the Royal Society. I cannot find any trace of the schools at which they were educated or of their having proceeded to either of the Universities.

Benjamin, who was the eldest son, carried on his father's school in Hackney until his election to the High Mastership of St. Paul's in 1721.

Joseph, the second son, became a doctor of physic at Epsom; and Samuel, the youngest son, became a schoolmaster at Bethnal Green.

We can dispose of the last first. Samuel Morland, who was a strict Dissenter, and is described in 'The Annual Register' as one of the best scholars of his time ('N. & Q.,' 8 S. vi. 368), was the schoolmaster under whom Philip Yorke, afterwards Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, was educated, his school being "at the Blind Beggars House at Bethnal Green" (Harris, 'Life of Lord Hardwicke,' pp. 14-22 and 49, where are two Latin lettters from Morland to Hardwicke).

Samuel Morland had two sons—Martin, of whom I know nothing, and Samuel, a physician at St. Albans.

Dr. Joseph Morland, the second son of Martin Morland the schoolmaster, left, I believe, no issue.

Benjamin Morland is stated in Lysons's 'Environs' to have been buried in Hackney Churchyard, but a search failed to discover his tomb. There is, however, in the Hackney Public Library a manuscript book of monumental inscriptions in St. Augustine's, Hackney, from which I take the following:—

Here lyeth the Body of | Elizabeth Morland | late wife of | Benjamin Morland | she died on the | 7th day of November | Anno Domini MDCCXIX | ætatis suæ LVIII | [*Latin inscription not leyible*].

H. S. E.
Benjamious Moreland R.S.S.
Filius Natu Maximus Martini Moreland A.M.
A Quo Latinis Græcisq: lit'ris eruditus
Optime Patri optimo respondit
Cum bonis artibus animum sedula excoluisset
Dehinc ad graviora studia progressus
Decendi Munus Suscipete statuit

Et Quinquaginta quinque Annos amplius
Primum Huccinice* in agro Hertfordiensi Oppido
De inde in hâc Parœciâ
Postremum scholæ Paulinæ Præceptor
Per duodecim annos primarius
Bono reipublicæ commodo nec fama sua minori
Accurate diligenter et Studiose
Literis ac Moribus ingenuis pueros instituebat
Quorum animos caritate ita sibi conciliavit
Ut auctoritatem facilitas non diminuerit
Pietate morum integritate
Et propensa animi benignitate
Notis omnibus carus vixit
Magnumq: sui desiderium reliquit
Obiit in ædibus Paulinis VII. Id. Oct.
A.D. MDCCXXXIII.
Ætatis suæ LXXVI.

In the Hackney Free Library is the Tyssen Collection, which was formed for the purpose of accumulating material for the history of Hackney written by William Robinson (who was himself educated at St. Paul's), and published in 1842. In this collection is a book of newspaper extracts, amongst which is the following, dated February, 1730:—

"The gentlemen educated by Mr. Benjamin Morland, late of Hackney (now High Master of St. Paul's School), are desired to dine with him on Wednesday, the 24th instant, at Pontack's in Abchurch Lane, where tickets are ready to be delivered at half a guinea each."

Similar notices appear under the dates Feb. 19, 1731, Feb. 17, 1732, and Feb. 27, 1733, less than nine months before the schoolmaster's death.

There is also in the collection a press cutting dated March 24, 1770, relating to a dinner at the "Thatched House, St. James's, to the gentlemen educated at Dr. Newcome's in Hackney." Dr. Newcome, as we shall see, was Mr. Morland's immediate successor in the Head Mastership, and was in his turn followed in succession by two of his sons and one of his grandsons.

Comparatively little is known of Benjamin Morland's tenure of the High Mastership of St. Paul's. The Surmaster of the school during the whole time was James Greenwood, the author of an English Grammar which went through many editions.

Samuel Knight in the 'Life of Colet' states that under Morland the school was "in a very flourishing state"; but as no school exhibitions were awarded from St. Paul's to the Universities for some years after 1720, the chief source of information as to its pupils for the period earlier than 1748—that of its earliest extant registers—is missing for the whole term of Morland's High Mastership. The names, in fact, of only forty of his pupils have been preserved. They include Thomas Salmon, Bishop of Ferns; Charles Pinfold, a Governor of Barbados; George North, the well-known antiquary and numismatist; Thomas Broughton, one of the compilers of the 'Biographia Britannica'; and William Boyce, "the Arne of English church music."

A portrait in oils in St. Paul's School (reproduced in my 'History of St. Paul's School') is traditionally supposed to represent Benjamin Morland. I have recently found in Allen's 'London,' 1828, vol. iii. p. 397, a statement that on each side of a portrait of one Edward Forster in Mercers' Hall are those of Morland and Richard Roberts (a later High Master of St. Paul's) as well as one of Colet on panel. Owing to the dismantling of Mercers' Hall as a result of the War, I have been unable to examine the portraits which are now preserved in it.

The will and codicil of Benjamin Morland, which I have seen at Somerset House, refer to four daughters and three grandchildren.

I have drawn up genealogical tables showing the various members of the Morland and the Newcome families as far as I have been able to identify them.

Robinson in his 'History of Hackney,' 1842, vol. ii. p. 140, states that Newcome's School was on the site of the London Orphan Asylum at Clapton, and that "Henry Newcome, the father" (this should read "the son") of the Rev. Peter Newcome, who was Vicar of Hackney in 1703, having married the daughter of Mr. Benjamin Morland in 1714, succeeded his father-in-law in the care of this school, which till the year 1803 was superintended by his grandson Mr. Richard Newcome. The Rev. J. C. Heathcote kept the school after 1803 until its end, I believe, in 1819 (12 S. i. 313).

Robinson states that Dr. Benjamin Hoadly and his brother Dr. John Hoadly (who became Archbishop of Armagh) were educated at this school, and further states that in 1751 the Earl of Euston acted in a play of Terence, and that in 1764 Lord Harrington and Lord Richard Cavendish performed in plays at the school. The Earl of Euston was the grandson of the Duke of Grafton.

The advertisement of the sale of school furniture at Clapton, near Hackney, 1819 (12 S. i. 313), speaks of the former pupils of the school including "the Dukes of Devonshire and Grafton, Lords Robert Cavendish, George Cavendish, Southampton, Stamford, Dover, and Hardwicke, Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Mr. Pelham, &c." The Duke of Grafton

* Hitchin?

referred to was Augustus Henry, who states in his autobiography that he was under Newcome at Hackney. The Duke of Devonshire was the fifth Duke. Henry Cavendish, the natural philosopher, was also at this school. The Lord Hardwicke who has been mentioned was the second of that name, the great Chancellor having been, as we have seen, at Samuel Morland's school at Bethnal Green.

The four sons of the Lord Chancellor, the first Lord Hardwicke, were pupils at the school at Hackney, viz. Philip, who was born in 1720, and succeeded to the title; Joseph, who was born in 1724, and became known as Col. Yorke; John, who was born in 1728; and James (afterwards Bishop of Ely), who was born in 1730. Joseph was greatly praised as an ambassador by Wraxall ('Life of Lord Hardwicke,' ii. p. 575), and was created Lord Dover for his diplomatic services. It seems probable that the Lord Chancellor sent his eldest son to the school before Benjamin, the brother of his own old schoolmaster Samuel, left it for St. Paul's in 1733.

Reference has already been made to two members of the Heathcote family. It is of interest to note that in 1726 Richard Newcome, afterwards the bishop, the brother of the first Henry Newcome who succeeded Morland in the school, received what I believe was his first preferment, the Vicarage of Hursley, near Winchester, at the hands of Sir William Heathcote, Bart. (11 S. vi. 149).

The newspaper cuttings in the Hackney Library—for access to which I have to thank Mr. Clarke, one of the assistant librarians, in the absence, owing to ill-health, of Mr. Aldred, the Chief Librarian—contain lists of distinguished "old boys" who acted as stewards at the dinners to which reference has already been made. Amongst these, in addition to some who have already been named, I find the Hon. J. Grey, the Earl of Sussex, the Hon. John Leveson Gower, Sir Mann Wyvell, Bart., John Hatsell, Esq., Sir G. Boynton, Bart., Sir J. W. Lake, Bart., Sir William Young, Henry Partridge, Lord Ravensworth, Sir Forster Cunliffe, the Hon. George Honywood, Richard French Chiswell, and Lord H. Fitzroy.

In conclusion, I may place on record the fact that the Hackney registers refer to one Elizabeth Morland who was buried in 1692. This was not the wife of Benjamin, for she died, as we have seen from her epitaph, in 1719. It is possible that she was the sister of Martin.

Another name is that of Esther Morland, who died in 1799. This, I believe, was Hester, the daughter of Benjamin Morland. I cannot identify Mrs. Rhoda Morland, who died on Aug. 9, 1779, aged 94; and I have been unable to discover anything further about John Newcome, who was married in 1719; Margaret Newcome, who died in 1704; or the Rev. A. H. Newcome, who died in 1787.

MICHAEL F. J. MCDONNELL.
Bathurst, Gambia, British West Africa.

[The pedigrees of the Morlands and the Newcomes mentioned above are too elaborate for reproduction in 'N. & Q.,' but we shall be pleased to forward them for inspection to any one interested in the subject.]

THE BYRON APOCRYPHA.

(See *ante*, p. 113.)

*20. "The Duke of Mantua. A Tragedy. By ——. London: Printed by Thomas Davison, Whitefriars. 1823." (This title and imprint given by W. Nixon in 'N. & Q.,' Sixth Series, xii. 249.)—In the library of Mr. H. E. Huntington of New York there is a copy of the second edition: London: G. & W. B. Whittaker, 1833, which I was allowed to examine; but when I returned some time afterwards I found, to my regret, that the portion of Mr. Huntington's library containing this drama had been sent to California, where it is at present inaccessible to me. I am therefore unable to give any description of the play. On the centre of the title-page there is a vignette of Byron holding a mask with his right hand before his face, which it half covers, and from behind which he is peeping with his left eye. The book is apparently very rare; it is not in the British Museum; Miss Greene, Mr. Morgan's librarian, tells me that she was once offered a copy; I have never seen one listed in a bookseller's catalogue.

*21. 'Hannibal.'—There is a reference to a poem of this title in the 'Life, Writings,' &c., iii. 89. The writer describes it as being written in a light and sarcastic mood and as making Hannibal "the slave of sensuality." He adds that it is still (1825) in La Guiccioli's hands.

22. 'Don Leon.'—This infamous piece may date from about 1824-30. In 'N. & Q.,' First Series, vii. 66 (1853), there is a description of it. The writer, I. W., makes this singularly accurate prophecy: "Is the writer known? I am somewhat surprised that not one of Byron's friends has, so far as I know, hinted a denial of the authorship; for, scarce as the work may be, I suppose some of them must have seen it; and it is possible that a copy might get into the hands of a desperate creature who would hope to make a profit, by republishing it with Byron's and Moore's names in the title-page." I. W. states that the copy he has seen "was printed abroad many years since." In 1866 this prophecy was fulfilled: "Don Leon: A poem by the late Lord Byron; Author of Childe Harold, Don Juan, &c., &c.; and forming part of the private journal of his

Lordship, supposed to have been entirely destroyed by Thos. Moore. [motto] To which is added Leon to Annabella; An Epistle from Lord Byron to Lady Byron. London: Printed for the booksellers, MDCCCLXVI." A copy of this little book is in the possession of Miss E. C. Mayne; another in the English Seminar at Erlangen; a third (which I have seen) in Mr. Morgan's library. It seems not to be in the British Museum. See 'N. & Q.,' Third Series, xi. 477, for an inquiry as to its authorship at the time that it was announced for publication; *ibid.*, xii. 137, for statement that, "owing to some interference, the poem of 'Don Leon' has been burked." Miss Mayne does not seem to know that this 1866 edition is a reprint (see her 'Byron,' ii. 319). It is said that John Camden Hotten was the publisher and that it was he who had practically the entire edition destroyed. No detailed description of this piece is possible; in dealing with such offscourings of literature the warning of Virgil to Dante is applicable:—

Saper d'alcuno è buono:
Degli altri fia laudabile tacerci.

Those who remember the circumstances of this warning may get therefrom a hint as to the subject-matter of 'Don Leon.'

*23. 'Lord Byron to his Lady.'—Begins: "How strangely." In Galignani 1826 and 1828; not in 1831 or 1835. Where was this first published?

24. 'Lines found in the Traveller's Book at Chamouni.'—The theme is the contrast in character, talents, race, and motives of the visitors to this place. What passion moves the author of these lines? Who loves him? What friend is faithful to him? At least he has sufficient wisdom to conceal his name. This piece is in Galignani 1826, 1828, 1831, and even 1835.

25. "All hail, Mont Blanc! Mont-au-Vert hail!"—This is apparently sometimes called 'Lines found in the Album of the Hotel....at Chamouni'; but it is not to be confused with 24 above. The first appearance of it that I have noted is in 'Life, Writings,' &c., ii. 384. Of the Galignani editions it occurs only in 1826. The theme is: In solitude the poet communes with Divinity, far from the pride and scorn of men; but there is no rest for him until he passes from time to eternity. Yet he has joys unknown to the common herd, and will face his destiny till he dies and is forgotten.

26. 'Stanzas to her who can best understand them.'—In Galignani 1831 and 1835; also in the one-volume edition of the Works published at Hartford by Andrus in 1847 and in the reprint thereof in 1851. The piece is in 18 stanzas, of which the last will give an indication of the style:—

But—'tis useless to upbraid thee
With thy past or present state;
What thou wast, my fancy made thee,
What thou art, I know too late.

27. 'To Lady Caroline Lamb.'—Begins: "And sayst thou that I have not felt." Not to be confused with the genuine "Remember thee." The spurious piece is not satiric, but loving. Their love is a crime; he must try to break the chain; she must aid him by dismissing him by her disdain; she must flee from the shame that would otherwise be her portion; such thoughts as theirs *are criminal*; and such a crime leads to death. It is in six stanzas of eight lines each. It is found in Galignani 1826 and 1828: Andrus 1847 and 1851.

*28. 'To my dear Mary Anne.'—This piece is called spurious in Coleridge's index ('Poetry,' vii. 440), where reference is made to *ibid.* iii. 39, where, however, no mention is made of this piece. It is said to be in Galignani 1831 and 1835. Is there a spurious 'To Miss Chaworth' besides the genuine "Remind me not"? (See Coleridge's index ('Poetry,' vii. 439).

*29. 'Faith, Love, Wisdom, Power.'—Said to be in Galignani 1831.

30. 'The Triumph of the Whale.'—In Galignani 1826, 1828, 1831, and (under the title 'To the Prince of Whales') 1835. This satire is by Charles Lamb.

31. 'The Four Barbers of Bagdat [*sic*]. An Oriental Allegory.'—This prose satire on the Congress of Vienna is quoted as by Byron in 'Life, Writings,' &c., ii. 161 f. It is a sort of parallel to Moore's 'Fables for the Holy Alliance.' Each of four barbers shaved his customers in a particular fashion, so that each class of client jeered at the other three classes. Quarrels ensued, and each class claimed for their mode divine origin. One man kept aside from the dispute, bantered them all, and was deemed an idiot. At last there was so much bloodshed that all consented to abide by the fool's decision. This was: Let each person follow his own taste and compel the barbers to perform their functions for the public good. This was done, and peace and prosperity followed.

*32. "Arnaldo; Gaddo; and other unacknowledged poems by Byron and some of his contemporaries, collected by O. Volpi, &c." Two parts. Dublin: 1836.—This volume, no copy of which I have discovered in America, is in the British Museum.

33. Most of the foregoing pieces have at least the externals of Byronism that enabled them to pass current among his minor pieces in piratical editions of his works. More curious, and in fact quite inexplicable, is a series of utterly un-Byronic poems in the volume 'Lord Byron's Tales,' &c., Halifax: William Milner, 1845. (For full title see Coleridge's bibliography, 'Poetry,' vii. 156.) This volume was reissued in enlarged form in 1864 under the title 'The Choice Works of Lord Byron' (not mentioned by Coleridge) with the imprint of Milner & Sowerby. According to Coleridge, the 1845 edition contains twelve spurious pieces. This volume I have not seen. The 1864 edition contains ten; as follows:—

(i.) 'The Illuminated City.'—Three eight-line stanzas contrasting the brilliance of a city with the gloom of a battle-field.

(ii.) 'The Wreath.'—Two twelve-line stanzas each ending:—

I'll twine for thee a wreath of flowers,
And thou shalt be my love.

(iii.) No title; four four-line stanzas, beginning "And shall we bend and bear forever," against tyranny.

(iv.) 'A Child at Prayer.'—Forty lines, of which the first two are:—

Kneel, my child, for God is here!
Bend in love, and not in fear.

(v.) "Too late I stayed."—Three four-line stanzas about a lover who lingered over time.

(vi.) 'Love out of place.'—Begins "I'm a boy of all work, a complete little servant." Six four-line stanzas in a cheap, sprightly vein.

(vii.) 'Good-bye.'—Twelve four-line stanzas of execrably bad allegory.

(viii.) 'The Fair Thief.'—Five six-line stanzas on a girl who "stole the whiteness of the snow" and various other things.

(ix.) 'Love's Learning.'—Thirteen four-line stanzas on a lover who does not know much (the matters on which he is ignorant being specified), but who knows how to appreciate Cloe.

(x.) 'Irish Melody.' "She is far from the land where her young hero sleeps."—This is by Thomas Moore.

*34. Among the advertisements in *La Vie parisienne*, before the rule went into effect against copies destined for foreign countries carrying advertising matter, was a list of English books (mostly salacious) published by "The Paris Book-Club." One of the items on this list is: "Lord Byron's 'Unknown Poems' (Very rare). 'If not Byron, the Devil.' (Cloth.).... 20 fr." This I have not seen. What does it contain?

Besides the above thirty-four items, one may note two others that really do not belong in "the Byron Apocrypha." James Hogg's imitation (*not* parody, as is so often stated) of 'Childe Harold' published in 'The Poetic Mirror,' 1816, under the title 'The Gorilla,' seems occasionally to have been accepted as Byron's genuine production. Mrs. Hemans's 'Modern Greece,' a poem somewhat in the manner of 'Childe Harold,' was published by Murray anonymously in 1817. It seems occasionally to have been attributed to Byron. The copy in Mr. H. E. Huntington's library is stamped on the binding "By Lord Byron," and has a similar attribution written in pencil on the title-page.

Note finally that the list here submitted does not include any spurious Continuations of 'Don Juan,' with which I am to deal elsewhere. SAMUEL C. CHEW.

Bryn Mawr College, Pennsylvania.

STATUES AND MEMORIALS IN THE BRITISH ISLES.

(See 10 S. xi., xii.; 11 S. i.-xii. *passim*; 12 S. i. 65, 243, 406; ii. 45, 168, 263, 345; iii. 125, 380, 468; iv. 69, 207, 294, 319; v. 89.)

LOCAL WORTHIES (*continued*).

WILLIAM LAING.

Newcastle-on-Tyne.—At the junction of the Great North Road and the Jesmond Dene Road is a combined horse-trough and drinking-fountain. It is constructed of red granite and stone, and consists of a square base containing the water supply, with the inscription on the west side. It is surmounted by a short column, and that in turn by a ball. It was

Erected
by the widow of the late
William Laing
of Newcastle-on-Tyne and Gosforth
in affectionate remembrance of
his lifelong interest in and
kindness to all dumb animals
1895.

COL. COULSON.

Newcastle-on-Tyne.—On May 27, 1914, a drinking-fountain for animals, erected as a memorial to Col. Coulson, was inaugurated. It is placed in the Haymarket, nearly opposite the Palace Theatre. It consists of two troughs of unpolished Balmoral granite, surmounted in the centre by a pedestal of Heworth stone supporting a bronze draped bust of the Colonel. The sculptor was M. Arnold Rechberg of Paris. On the pedestal is inscribed:—

William Lisle Blenkinsopp
Coulson
1841-1911.

Erected by public subscription in memory of his efforts to assist the weak and defenceless among mankind and in the animal world.

The cost of the memorial was about 600*l*.

COL. AND THE HON. MRS. WILLIAMSON.

Comrie, Perth.—In a prominent position on a knoll of Tomperran Hill, near Comrie railway station, a granite cairn was erected in 1913 by the inhabitants of the district to commemorate the celebration of the diamond wedding of Col. and the Hon. Mrs. Williamson of Lawers. It is 22 ft. high on a base 10 ft. square. Lady Dundas performed the unveiling ceremony. On a slab of Peterhead granite is the following inscription:—

"Erected by the inhabitants of Comrie and Monzievaird, and numerous other friends, to commemorate the diamond wedding of Colonel Williamson and the Hon. Mrs. Williamson of Lawers, celebrated on the 6th January, 1913. A lasting token of brotherhood, and a mark of gratitude and affection for their self-denying labours in the public interest and their many acts of private kindness during sixty years of married life."

CLAUDE MITCHELL.

Rugby.—In 1916 a massive drinking-trough of polished granite was placed in the Cattle Market by Mrs. Mitchell of Thurlaston Grange in memory of her husband. It is inscribed in gold letters on the front:—

"In Memory of Claude Mitchell, 1916."

Alderman Morrison.

Donnybrook, co. Dublin.—In the centre of the Cross Roads is a granite obelisk inscribed as follows:—

N. MDCCCXXXVIII | Erected | to the | Memory | of | the late | Alderman | Arthur | Morrison.
E. As | Lord Mayor | of the city of | Dublin | he was | respected | and | esteemed.
S. He was | a | sincere | friend | charitable | kind | and | generous.
W. As a | Christian | and | Citizen | there were | few to | equal | none to | surpass him.

Miss Cassell.

Kew, Surrey.—In February, 1904, a stone seat was placed among the beech trees on the south side of Kew Gardens. It was presented by friends in memory of Miss Cassell, who for twenty years was superintendent of the College for Working Women. It contains the following inscriptions:—

Life—the gift.
Let us take our hands and help, this day we are alive together.
Look up on high, and thank the God of all.

Wire, Smyth, and Vint.

Colchester.—Among the marble busts at the Town Hall are the following:—

Alderman David Wire, Lord Mayor of London 1859. Born at Colchester 1800. Died 1860. (Presented by Mr. A. O. Stopes.)

Sir George Henry Smyth, Bart., M.P. for Colchester 1825-50. Died 1852. (Presented by Mr. Wm. Peck.)

Henry Vint, Mayor of Colchester 1843-4. (Presented by Mr. H. Goodyear.)

Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Collins.

Wisbech.—This memorial fountain is erected in the Old Market from designs by Mr. H. H. Armstead, R.A. It was unveiled by the donors, Mrs. S. J. Pocock and Mrs. Prankard (daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Collins). The main structure is of red Mansfield stone, the water vases and panels being of Sicilian marble. Above the horse-trough is inscribed: "The righteous man regardeth the life of his beast" (Proverbs xii. 10). In front are two panels, one of which depicts gurnards playing in the water and bears the following line from 'Timon of Athens':—

Honest water which ne'er left man i' the mire.

The other is thus inscribed:—

"Erected in memory of George Duppa Collins and Mary Anne Collins, for many years resident in this town, by their loving daughters."

Mr. Collins was for a long time clerk to the *Wisbech Board of Guardians*.

Richard Young.

Wisbech.—In the park near the Lynn Road is a memorial to Alderman Young consisting of a column and a drinking-fountain. It was inaugurated Oct. 31, 1872, in the presence of the Lord Mayor of London (Sir Sills Gibbons) and the Sheriffs. It cost about 300*l*., being constructed from designs by Mr. J. Wallis Chapman of London. It was blown down during a gale on Dec. 11, 1883, and eventually re-erected with slight alterations to ensure its stability. The base is thus inscribed:—

Memorial to
Ald. Richard Young, J.P., D.L.,
Born 1809. Died 1871.
M.P. for Cambridgeshire 1865-1868.
Mayor of Wisbech 1858-1863.
Sheriff of London and Middlesex 1871.
Erected by Subscription 1872.
Fredc. Ford, Mayor.
Restored 1885.
Fredc. Peatling, Mayor.
"Indignante invidia florebit justus."

Jackson Fountain.

Wisbech.—This fountain, erected in the Market Place, was provided by a legacy from the Rev. Henry Jackson, Vicar of Wisbech St. Mary, to perpetuate the memory of his parents, the Rev. Jeremiah Jackson and Mrs. Jackson. It was opened by the Mayor, Alderman J. W. Stanley, on Oct. 27, 1879. Over the horse-trough is sculptured a representation of Arabs watering their horses. Over the drinking-fountain is inscribed:—

"The Gift of Henry Jackson, M.A., 1878."

John Batchelor.

Cardiff.—In front of the Free Library is a bronze statue of John Batchelor. He is represented bareheaded, in the act of speaking, with right hand outstretched. The pedestal is thus inscribed:—

John Batchelor
B. 1820 D. 1883
The Friend of Freedom.

Alexander Brown.

Daventry.—On Oct. 25, 1916, Councillor T. Brown of Birmingham inaugurated a gift to the borough of Daventry of new entrance gates and boundary wall to the Recreation Ground. It was provided by means of a clause in the will of his brother, Mr. Alex. A. Brown of Birmingham, a native of Daventry. The work was designed by Mr. A. Harrison (brother-in-law), and carried out by Messrs.

Bosworth & Wakeford. The wall is constructed of Hornton stone, and is surmounted by ornamental iron railings. The motive of the design is the spire of the parish church, each pier in the fence being crowned with a pinnacle and ball. The central porch is arched, and roofed with a copper dome. On the face of the arch are carved scenes depicting the sport of coursing, a recreation to which the donor was ardently devoted. On a panel over the centre is simply inscribed :—

A. A. B.
1916

ALDERMAN BANNISTER.

Hull.—On Oct. 15, 1879, a marble statue of Alderman Bannister, the chief promoter of the Hull and Withernsea Railway and the Hull tramways, was unveiled by Alderman Waller, Mayor of Hull. It was sculptured by Mr. Keyworth, jun., a native of the town, and represents the late Alderman clad in his robes of office. The pedestal is thus inscribed :—

"Anthony Bannister, Justice of the Peace, Alderman, twice Mayor, twice Sheriff, and thirty-three years an active member of the Corporation of Hull. Born April 4, 1817 ; died July 18, 1878. Erected by subscription in recognition of his public spirit, kindness of heart, generous character and unremitting zeal for his native town."

DR. HITCHMAN.

Leamington.—Near the North Lodge in the Jephson Gardens, and flanking the main road, is a large ornamental fountain. It was erected by public subscription in 1863 to the memory of Dr. John Hitchman, a well-known local surgeon and a large benefactor to the town. He was one of the principal promoters of the rebuilding of the parish church, 1843-9. The inscriptions on the central granite column and on the rim of the lower basin are now practically obliterated. All that is left is the bare statement that it was erected "in memory of John Hitchman, 1863."

JOSEPH LOCKE.

Barnsley.—Joseph Locke was born at Attercliffe Aug. 9, 1805. When he was five years old his parents removed to Barnsley, and he received his education at Barnsley Grammar School. He was trained under George Stephenson, and ultimately became a famous railway engineer. He was M.P. for Honiton in 1847, and died Sept. 18, 1860, being buried in Kensal Green Cemetery (square 99). His statue by Baron Marochetti was designed for St. Margaret's Gardens, Westminster, but was eventually placed in Locke Park, Barnsley. It was surrounded by a heavy stone balustrade in 1877. Mr. Locke is represented bareheaded, and clad in ordinary civilian attire, wearing a frock coat. The pedestal merely contains his name :—

JOSEPH LOCKE.

The park, formerly known as High Stile Field, was presented to Barnsley by his widow. A tower was eventually erected in the park, and on it is a tablet bearing the Locke arms, flanked by interlaced monograms, and the following inscription :—

In memory of
the Donor of the Locke Park
Phœbe, widow of Joseph Locke, M.P.
this Tower was erected
and 20 acres added to the Park
by her sister
Sarah McCreery A.D. 1877.

Near the statue is a circular fountain. Entrance is gained by a small doorway, and on the exterior are three tablets inscribed :—

1. Erected by the
working men of
Barnsley 1877.

2. A tribute of
gratitude to
Miss McCreery

3. S.M.C., L.P.B. and a shield bearing the Locke arms.

A window was erected to Locke's memory in the north aisle of Westminster Abbey.

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

[MR. W. MACARTHUR of Dublin informs us that he was one of MR. PAGE's collaborators, and that he has various memoranda on the subject which he hopes to contribute to 'N. & Q.']

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF HISTORIES OF IRISH COUNTIES AND TOWNS.

(See 11 S. xi. 103, 183, 315 ; xii. 24, 276, 375 ; 12 S. i. 422 ; ii. 22, 141, 246, 286, 406, 445, 522 ; iii. 336.)

SINCE my article appeared at the last reference I have noted the following additions to the subject :—

Aran Islands.—Lawless (Emily). Grania. 1894.
Ardagh (Longford).—Monahan (John). Ardagh. 1901.
Athlone.—Joly (J. S.). The Old Bridge of Athlone. 1881.
Belfast.—Ramsey (S.). Two Papers on the Early History of Belfast. 1889.
Young (R. M.). Belfast and the Province of Ulster in the Twentieth Century. 1909.
Clontarf (Dublin).—Drummond (William). Clontarf : a Poem. 1822.
Hime (Mrs. M. C. R.). Brian Boru and the Battle of Clontarf. 1889.

Cork. — Caulfield (Richard). Rotulus Pipæ Clonensis. 1859.
Dalkey.—Dalkey Sixty Years Ago (*Illustrated Dublin Journal*, 1861-2, pp. 475-7).
Dublin.—Atkinson (Sarah). Essays. 1896.
Ball (F. E.). The Vicinity of the Irish International Exhibition. 1907.
Chart (D. A.). The Story of Dublin ("Mediæval Towns"). 1907.
Fitzpatrick (S. O.). Dublin ("Ancient Cities"). 1907.
Dundrum (*Down*).—Phillips (J. J.). Annals and Archæology of Dundrum Fortress. 1883.
Inishowen (*Donegal*).—"Maghtochair." Inishowen. 1867.
Kilkenny.—Robertson (J. G.). Antiquities and Scenery of the County of Kilkenny. 1851.
Kilmallock.—Croker (T. C.). Historical Illsutrations of Kilmallock. 1840.
Lisburn.—Bayly (Henry). A Topographical and Historical Account of Lisburn. 1834.
Lucan.—Joyce (W. St. John). Lucan and its Neighbourhood. 1901.
Monaghan.—Rushe (D. C.). Historical Sketches of Monaghan.
St. Mullins.—O'Leary (Patrick). St. Mullins. 1913.
Strabane.—Campbell (A. A.). Notes on the Literary History of Strabane. 1902.
Waterford. — Fitzpatrick (Thomas). Waterford during the Civil War. 1912.

The Cochrane collection in the Rathmines Public Library, Dublin, is very rich in books dealing with Ireland. J. Ardagh.
35 Church Avenue, Drumcondra, Dublin.

Philadelphia Link with London.—In the manuscripts preserved at the Guildhall Library I came across this entry of a mural inscription at St. Botolph's Church, Aldersgate :—

"In the vault of this church are deposited the Remains of Miss Catharine Mary Meade, daughter of George Meade, Esq. of Philadelphia, North America, who departed this life the 18th day of January, 1790, in the 21st year of her age.

* * * *

Transferred from Pennsylvania's friendly coast
A father's blessing and a mother's boast
On Albion's sea-girt shore an early fate
Postponed each transport to a future state.
Death raised a barrier to each tender scene
More fatal than the waves that roll between.

This church has a special interest, for within its parish, and indeed almost within sight of it, was produced the 1623 edition of Shakespeare. Wm. Jaggard, Capt.

Indentures.—I do not regard Old Testament Scripture from the same point of view as Sir James Frazer, but his work on its folk-lore, and a great deal besides, meets a desire for knowledge and introduces new points for thought. 'N. & Q.' is not the proper medium for the discussion of those that are of the most importance, but a trifle has struck me which may be fitly mentioned in its pages. When considering the covenant with Abraham, and the ceremony of the divided sacrifice by which it was confirmed (a procedure still apparent in the procedure of many peoples), Sir James remarks that this was the regular form observed on such occasions in early times

"is strongly suggested by the Hebrew phrase for making a covenant, which is literally to 'cut a covenant,' and the inference is confirmed by analogies in the Greek language and ritual, for the Greeks used similar phrases and practised similar rites. Thus they spoke of *cutting* oaths in the sense of swearing them, and of *cutting* a treaty instead of making one. Such expressions, like the corresponding phrases in Hebrew and Latin, are undoubtedly derived from a custom of sacrificing victims and cutting them in pieces as a mode of adding solemnity to an oath or a treaty."—Vol. i. pp. 302, 303.

This leads me to wonder whether our current indentures, parchments with an indented or wavy margin, are survivals of the practice of parting a sacrificed animal's carcase between those concerned in a contract—the *parties* as we still call them. Originally the notched edges of one copy of an indenture fitted into those of its correspondent.

I am a little surprised that, as far as I remember, Sir James Frazer does not claim as a variant of the ceremonial of the Abrahamic covenant the passing through blood at the time of the Paschal celebration. "They shall take of the blood and strike it on the two side posts and on the upper door post of the house." To go through that doorway may have been intended as a symbol of passing through a slaughtered animal, the Passover Lamb to wit. St. Swithin.

Bedford House, Bloomsbury: Sale, 1800.—The sale of the contents of this house was commenced by James Christie on Monday, May 5, and continued over the five following days. The catalogue is rare, but the auctioneer's copy, printed on a heavier paper and interleaved, is preserved in the National Art Library. The sale appears to have proceeded much as other sales. The auctioneer had commissions for various buyers, and bought in many lots for the Duke of Bedford, but the catalogue disproves completely the ridiculous story quoted by Peter Cunningham ('Handbook for London,' 1849, i. 71): "A casual dropper-in buying the whole of the furniture and pictures. . . . for the sum of £6,000."

When Cunningham's text came to be revised by the late Mr. Wheatley ('London Past and Present'), he wisely discredited the story, but omitted to correct the other data

of the sale. The title of the sale catalogue only claims this to be "of *part* of the Elegant Household Furniture," &c.; and the only building material offered, and which as a matter of fact was bought in, consisted of the fireplaces, "Chimney Pieces and Slabs; Plate-Glass Sashes; Seasoned right Dutch Oak Floors; Portland Stairs and Paving."

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

DOOR-KNOCKER: "BAT."—I have seen on several doors here in Yorkshire a knocker fashioned to represent a bat, sometimes with outstretched wings.

The whole point of the design is that a bat is a dialectal word used here in the North with the sense of a knock. "Shoo gav him a bat on his lug-hoil," *i.e.*, she boxed his ear. J. H. R.

Bradford.

MILLS AT BRANSFORD, WORCESTERSHIRE.—It may be noted that the mills on the River Teme at Bransford, erected about the year 1850, which mark the site of the ancient mills, have been recently pulled down; and the water rights have been acquired by the Worcester Corporation, so that these may become subservient to the flow of water required lower down at Powick for the Corporation electrical works. The mills have been derelict about twenty years.

In Domesday it is mentioned that there are two mills in Lege (Leigh), of which parish Bransford is part, one evidently being that succeeded by the mill near the church, and also that "Urso the sheriff has at Bradnesford, in Leigh, a mill worth twenty shillings: it is worth four pounds." The last-mentioned mill was the predecessor of the mills now in course of disappearance.

OBSERVER.

THE LAND OF PUNT.—In Uganda the natives appear to call the coast "Pwani" ('Mackay of Uganda,' 1890, p. 208). Has this word Pwani any connexion with the Egyptian name of Punt, supposed to be the Phut of the Book of Genesis and the home of the Phœnicians? The addition of the Egyptian terminal *t* at once makes it Pwanit, which is identical with Puanit, as Prof. Maspero read the Egyptian name ('The Dawn of Civilization,' p. 396). The late A. H. Keane ('Man,' 1899, p. 494, note) explains Punt as "Red Land." Whether it means "red land" or "coast," it would appear rather to be a topographical expression than the distinctive name of a particular country. Some light might be thrown on this subject by knowing how the words "coast" and "red land" would be written in the ancient Sabæan and Ethiopic languages. It is by piecing together such fragments that we are able to build up the history of the far-distant past. The Waganda probably derived the word "Pwani" from the Arabs and their followers; and the Arabs are the descendants of the Sabæans of old, the dwellers in South Arabia, the Arabia Felix of later Roman times, who were not distant kinsmen of the Phœnicians. FREDERICK A. EDWARDS.

34 Old Park Avenue, Nightingale Lane, S.W.

"FLUMMERY."—I came across this word in North Wales, but could not get much information about it at the time, except that it was "something to eat." The 'N.E.D.' says it is "a kind of food made by coagulation of wheat flour or oatmeal." After considerable search I have gleaned the following information, which is worth recording. The Welsh call it *llymru*, the English *flummery*. It is a vegetable mucilage, and is made by adding as much water to finely ground oatmeal as it can well absorb, to which some sour butter-milk is added; in three or four days' time more warm water is put in to make it thin enough to be strained through a hair sieve; it is then boiled, after which it is ready for use. The slight fermentation which it undergoes gives it a pleasant acidity, which contrasts well with the sweetness of the milk with which it is generally eaten. ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

JENNER FAMILY.—At 11 S. vi. 469 I drew attention to the obituary notice of "the widow of the celebrated Dr. Jenner" in *Gent. Mag.*, vol. ciii. p. 284, which stated that she died at the residence of "her son-in-law, Mr. Eccles, Plymouth."

Mr. W. Soltau Eccles wrote to me on Jan. 31, 1914, that his

"paternal grandmother was a Miss Harriett Jenner, and she married Mr. John Eccles, and they at one time lived in Princes Square, Plymouth. Miss Harriett Jenner was a cousin of Dr. Edward Jenner of Gloucestershire."

Mr. George H. Eccles, of Sherwell House, Plymouth, also wrote about the same time; he expressed the opinion that the obituary notice must be an error:—

"The Mr. Eccles of Plymouth was probably my grandfather, who married a Miss Jenner, who survived him some years. I never heard through any of my relatives of a widow of Dr. Jenner dying at Plymouth, and have always understood my grandmother (*née* Jenner) was only distantly related to Dr. Jenner. I think I should have been told if a widow of his, who must have been a second wife, had died under my grandfather's roof. I do not, however, know much about the

Jenner family. I came across a paper purporting to record the names, &c., of the children of 'Josiah Jenner and Hester his wife,' the eldest being baptized in July, 1678, and the youngest in April, 1698, there being nine children in all. I daresay you know this already, but what connexion there may be with my late grandmother I do not know. It would interest me to hear if you have any data as to these or any other of the Jenner family."

On April 21, 1914, Mr. Eccles very kindly sent me a copy of the list of baptisms of the children of Josiah and Hester Jenner, as follows:—

Josiah, son, bapt. July, 1678.
Stephen, son, bapt. Dec. 30, 1680.
Hester, daughter, bapt. Jan. 18, 1682.
Ansell, son, bapt. March 22, 1684. [Anselme, buried July 25, 1685.]
Mary, daughter, bapt. July 16, 1686. [Buried July 18, 1686.]
*Thomas, son, bapt. Dec. 26, 1687.
Robert, son, bapt. Oct. 12, 1690.
Elizabeth, daughter, bapt. Aug. 6, 1693.
Gyles, son, bapt. April 9, 1698. [Buried Dec. 24, 1699.]

*Did this Thomas become President of Magdalen in 1747? R. J. Fynmore.
Sandgate, Kent.

Queries.

We must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

Carlyle on the Constellations.—The Introduction to Allen's 'Star-Names and their Meanings' has this:—

"'For almost all can repeat Thomas Carlyle's lament: 'Why did not somebody teach me the constellations, and make me at home in the starry heavens, which are always overhead, and which I don't half know to this day!'"

Several other works on astronomy have copied the lament, but much study of Froude and other biographers fails to throw light upon this story. Under what circumstances did the Sage of Chelsea utter these words? Thomas Flint.
Concord, New Hampshire.

"Romer" Months.—Clarendon in his 'History of the Rebellion' (vol. iii. part ii. p. 718) twice refers to the above: "A subsidy of four romer months"; and later, "by the romer months." The new Oxford Dictionary does not help, neither does Sir Harris Nicolas in his 'Chronology'; and up to now 'N. & Q.' is silent as to the definition of "romer." Will some reader kindly supply it? R. B.
Upton.

J. Perey, Artist.—Could any of your readers give me information in respect to an artist known as J. Perey? I have a wax figure about 7 in. high, framed, and set up with realistic perspective surroundings, as a picture. The date appears to me to be about 1780. George Hubbard, F.R.I.B.A.
112 Fenchurch Street, E.C.3.

Forgotten Writers.—In 'Selections from the British Poets,' printed and published in two volumes in 1859 by direction of the Commissioners of National Education, Ireland, I find excerpts from poets whose names I have never heard.

Perhaps some one may give me the dates of the birth and death of the following: Frances Browne. Mary Anne Browne. James Callanan. Edward Carrington. Margaret M. Davidson. Elizabeth Dickenson. George Washington Doane. Mrs. Duncan, author of 'School-Room Lyrics' (London, 1846). James Hall. Mrs. Elizabeth Hawkshaw, author of 'Poems for my Children.' John Houseman. Edward Johnson. Jacob Jones, author of 'The Anglo-Polish Harp' (London, 1836). John Mudie. Cornelius Neale. Caroline F. Orne. Mary Patterson. T. Pelwhele. William Henry Whitworth.

Also of the following Americans: Jane Gilman. William B. O. Peabody. Cornelius Webbe.

Also of the Swede James Ingelgren; and of the Germans Newffer, William Newbeck, and Schmolek.

Please reply direct.
John B. Wainewright.
Union Club, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.

Daudet's 'Jack': Illustrations by Myrbach.—I have been re-reading this old favourite in the paper-covered edition published by Ernest Flammarion (Paris, n.d.), "illustrations de Myrbach." When did these illustrations first appear? I find that they were used in an English translation by L. Ensor (Routledge, 1890). No doubt they are excellent, but are they correct in their portraiture of the hero in his childhood? The author lays stress on Jack's "grandes boucles blondes" (p. 18; cf. pp. 25, 37, 48). As the story opens in 1858, I took "boucles" to mean long ringlets; but the artist draws the boy with a thick mass of hair, somewhat after the fashion of Little Lord Fauntleroy (pp. 2, 5, 30, 81, and cover). Did any little boys in France wear their hair in this fashion in 1858? As I was not born until a later date, I write subject to correction; but I believe that in England all boys with long

hair wore it in ringlets. Certainly I never saw the Fauntleroy style until after the publication of Mrs. Hodgson Burnett's famous book (1886).

This leads to another question: when were Jack's curls cut off? It is curious that a man possessing such knowledge of, and sympathy with, boys as Daudet, should not mention what his hero would have thought one of the greatest events in his life. The artist evidently supposed that Jack was cropped shortly after going to the Gymnase Moronval (cp. illustration on p. 85). But on p. 119 Jack is described as "ce bambin bouclé." In the English version referred to above this is rendered by "this curly-headed boy"; but to make Jack's hair curly contradicts both the author—for on p. 80 Jack tells Mâdou that "on me frisait tous les jours"—and the artist, who always draws the boy's hair as straight after it has been cut short. The only later allusion, I think, is in the description of the hero on his arrival at Indret: "Les treize ans de Jack gardaient en effet une tournure un peu féminine. Ses cheveux blonds, quoique coupés, avaient de jolis plis, ce tour caressant donné par les doigts de la mère" (p. 302). Do the vague words "quoique coupés" imply that his curls had just been cut off for the journey, or merely that they had been cropped at some indefinite time in the past? Is there any record of what Daudet intended?

To pass from Jack's hair to his dress, the drawing on p. 241 contradicts the text on the same page, where we read that Charlotte was "suivie de Jack, auquel elle avait remis le costume favori de Lord Peambock, rallongé pour la circonstance, mais encore trop court." This "costume anglais" (p. 243) is clearly the kilt of chapter i.; but the artist portrays Jack in trousers.

I believe that many of Daudet's characters were drawn from life. Had little Jack a prototype? G. H. White.

23 Weighton Road, Anerley, S.E.

Pitt and Dundas at New Cross.—In his little book 'The Dover Road,' 1907, Mr. C. G. Harper says:—

"It was at the Golden Cross, New Cross, that Pitt and Dundas, overtaken on the road from Dover to London by bad weather, put up for the night, and drank seven bottles of port apiece before they went to bed."

What is the authority (if any) for this remarkable statement?

Philip Norman.

'Trilby': 'Life of Henry Maitland': Keys Wanted.—In the past 'N. & Q.' has printed keys to many well-known works. Is it too soon to ask for the real names of the characters in Du Maurier's novel? "Little Billee," I have read or heard, was founded on Frederick Walker. Did not Whistler insist on one of the illustrations being altered, as he was represented in too lifelike a guise?

Another work to which one would like to have a key is Mr. Morley Roberts's 'Life of Henry Maitland,' which is reputed to represent the life of the late George Gissing.

de V. Payen-Payne.

Dr. George Robertson Baillie.—I seek genealogical details of the ancestry and descendants of George Robertson Baillie, a son of John Baillie, a merchant in Edinburgh. Dr. Baillie was born about 1765, in or near Edinburgh. He practised as a doctor in St. Vincent, and subsequently (after 1793) at Coventry. He had an uncle Thomas Baillie who became a colonel, and died in India Any information will be appreciated.

James Seton-Anderson.

18 Culverden Down, Tunbridge Wells.

"Get the needle."—In the course of a theatrical lawsuit in the King's Bench Division in February last, before Mr. Justice McCardie, one of the defendants, a "coloured" music-hall comedian, in giving evidence, said: "I *got the needle* and came out." It would be interesting to know if this slang term for taking offence has been traced to its origin. J. R. H.

John Shakespear of Ratcliff Highway.—I am anxious to find the ancestors of John Shakespear of Ratcliff Highway, ropemaker, born about 1612–19. Mr. G. R. French in 'Shakspeareana Genealogica,' p. 554, suggests that John Shakespear of Ratcliff Highway may have been the John, son of Thomas Shakespeare, gent., whose baptism is recorded in the registers of St. Gregory by St. Paul's, July 18, 1619. Mr. French says this Thomas is apparently the same as Thomas Shakspere of Staple Inn, 1604–7, who is entered as "de Lutterworth in Com. Leic., gent.," and who, Mr. French considers, was the Thomas Shakspeare of Lutterworth who in 1597 acted as agent for William Glover (see 'N. & Q.,' 1 S. vii., April 5, 1853) and who, Mr. French thinks, may have been a son of Thomas Shakespeare of Snitterfield.

Mrs. Charlotte Stopes in 'Shakespeare's Family,' p. 158, suggests a possible descent for John the ropemaker from Henry Shake-

speare of Snitterfield. On p. 144 of the same book it is mentioned that the baptism of Thomas, son of Mathew Shakespere, is recorded in the registers of Christ Church, Newgate Street, on April 7, 1583. This Thomas may be the Thomas, gent., whose son John was baptized in St. Gregory by St. Paul's. I have been unable to find any other likely father for John the ropemaker. Any information or any hints as to lines of inquiry likely to produce satisfactory results will be welcome.

JOHN SHAKESPEAR.

c/o Grindlay & Co.,
54 Parliament Street, S.W.1.

SUBMARINE BOAT AT PARIS.—I shall be glad to know the name and date of the French illustrated newspaper—about 1848–1850—in which was an engraving of a submarine boat destroyed when on trial on the Seine at Paris. Some very interesting information is given. The copy which I had of this paper—bought in 1915—was destroyed in error before I had translated the information. HERBERT SOUTHAM.

STANHOPE.—I should be glad of any information concerning the following Stanhopes who were educated at Westminster School:—

1. Charles, admitted in 1736, aged 10.
2. Edwin, admitted in 1742, aged 13.
3. Henry (described as son of Henry Stanhope of Derby), who graduated B.A. at Cambridge from Trin. Coll. in 1710.
4. Langdale (described as son of George Stanhope of Pontefract), who matriculated at Oxford from Ch. Ch. in 1719, and became D.C.L. in 1728. G. F. R. B.

STOYTE FAMILY.—Mrs. Ann Stoyte died in 1766. She had a nephew, Capt. Robert Finlay of Dublin, who died in 1766. I should appreciate further particulars about them, and also about the relationship with John Stoyte, of Stoyte House, Kildare, in 1780.

E. C. FINLAY.

1634 Hyde Street, San Francisco, California.

EXETER CATHEDRAL EPITAPH.—In the north-east angle of the north transept of this cathedral is the chantry of William Sylke, LL.D., precentor of the cathedral and Prebendary of Crediton, with the hexameter:—

Sum quod eris, et eram quod sis, pro me, precor, ora.

This is a common pre-Reformation epitaph. What is the earliest extant? Sylke is said to have died in 1485.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

BANNISTER OF ANTIGUA.—The will of John Bannister, sometime of Antigua, was dated July 6, 1773, and proved March 18, 1774. He married Elizabeth, dau. of (? Farley), who died at Harley Street, May 5, 1789, and was buried at Campton, co. Bed. She left three co-heirs: (a) Elizabeth, who m. April 7, 1771, Sir George Osborn, 4th Bart.; (b) Henrietta Maria, who m. Jan. 17, 1771, Hon. and Rev. Brownlow North, afterwards Bishop of Winchester; (c) Anne, m. Rev. Edmund Poulter (of Portman Square in 1787, afterwards Rector of Calborne and Crawley, Hants).

In her will, dated Aug. 12, 1788, proved May 27, 1789, Elizabeth Bannister left her dau. Anne a seal bearing her own and her husband's arms. Information required as to these arms, and also the parentage of John and Elizabeth. (Above details taken from Oliver's 'History of Antigua.')

B. R. MITFORD, Major-General.

17 Cadogan Square, S.W.1.

ALDERSON, GLASS MAKERS.—Wanted details of Aldersons, glass makers of Warrington, co. Lancs, about 1840. This firm made by accident a lovely shade of blue-green glass, and presented all relatives with specimens. One was a beautiful pair of scent-bottles with cut stars, another was a set of finger-bowls. Each gift appears to have been different.

(MRS.) E. E. COPE.

CAREW TOURNAMENT.—The tournament organized by Sir Rhys ab Thomas at Carew, Pembrokeshire, excited general interest. Among the paladins there were Richard Griffiths and John Morgan, reported to be distinguished soldiers. Can any additional light be thrown on the latter names?

ANEURIN WILLIAMS.

Menai View, North Road, Carnarvon.

RICHARD HOOKER'S BUST.—According to Bloxam's 'Companion to Principles of Gothic Ecclesiastical Architecture' (1882, p. 276), there is a bust of Richard Hooker in Sittingbourne Church. Is this correct, or should it be "Bishopsbourne"?

J. ARDAGH.

ST. AKELDA.—What is known of this saint? All I can get to know so far is that she was the supposed daughter of a Saxon owner of Wensleydale in Yorkshire; that she became a Christian; and that she was strangled by the Danes on account of her religion. Catholic martyrologies are silent regarding her. J. W. F.

Sir Charles William Taylor, Bt.—According to Burke's 'Peerage and Baronetage,' 1829, he was M.P., and was created a baronet Jan. 21, 1828. Can any one tell me what was his constituency, and on what occasion or for what services he received his baronetcy? C. A. C.

Riddle by George Selwyn.—That prolific letter-writer Horace Walpole, in an epistle to the Rev. Wm. Mason, dated July 29, 1773, says:—

"I will enliven the conclusion of a heavy letter with a riddle by George Selwyn, the only verses I believe he ever made, and marked with all his wit:—

The first thing is that thing without which we hold
No very good bargain can ever be sold.
The next is a soft white prim delicate thing
Which a parson has got 'twixt his knees and his chin.
Then what at the playhouse we all strive to get,
Or else are content to go in the pit.
Then all this together will make an odd mess
Of something in something—and that you must guess.

So you will; therefore I need not tell you the subject, nay, nor who writes this letter."

Presumably Mr. Mason sent a solution of some sort to this conundrum, for on the 17th of the following September, Walpole writes to him:—

"I have so totally forgotten what the riddle was I sent you that I do not know whether your solution with all its humour is right; you may judge with what rubbish my mind is filled. I have learned so many new things of late that I have lost my memory."

Does any one know what is the correct solution of this riddle, or whether Mr. Mason discovered it?

Willoughby Maycock.

Shakespeare and the Garden.—I should like to know if there has been compiled and published a Shakespeare anthology of the garden. Jas. A. Paton.

Dalrymple, Ayrshire.

Old Clockmakers.—Any information about the following, who are not in the late Mr. F. J. Britten's list, would be welcome:—

Danl. Keele, Sarum.
Thackwell, Bristol.
Wm. Ide, Tunbridge Wells.

Is anything known of Michell of Launceston, a clockmaker of the eighteenth century, and of John Murch of Honiton, who in 1817 made the clock which is now inside Sidbury Church?

H. C.'s query as to John Farnham (12 S. i. 172) is not in the index to that volume.

John B. Wainewright.

Jack Straw and Wat Tyler.—In 'Links with the Past,' by Mrs. Charles Bagot, 1901, p. 219, is the following:—

"Sept. 4, 1823. North Court [in the Isle of Wight]. I copied the following inscription from a curious old painting over the chimney-piece in the dining-room at North Court: 'This . is. the Pictor . of . Sqr: Willyam . Walworth . Knight . that . Kyled . Jake . Stran . in . Kynge . Richard's . sight.'"

This is an extract from forty volumes of unpublished journals written by Miss Mary Bagot. Some histories have it that Jack Straw and others were hanged in chains in 1381, the time Wat Tyler was killed in Smithfield by the Lord Mayor of London; but I have never before read that he (and not Tyler) was Sir William Walworth's victim. Is there any known tradition to the latter effect? W. B. H.

Barr Family: their Arms.—Wanted instances of the use of the following arms by any Barr family, especially in Ireland, at or before 1800: Azure, an eagle displayed gules. Crest, a lion's head erased gules, collared or. Motto, "Fortitudine."

H. R. P. Baker.

77 Accrington Road, Blackburn.

Master Gunner.—In the Rev. A. G. Kealy's interesting quotation about burial at sea (*ante*, p. 106) it is stated that a salute was fired for a captain, master gunner, or other proper officer. What was the exact status of a master gunner? Some years ago I tried to trace a man calling himself "Master Gunner at Gillingham Fort" in 1804, but could not discover whether he belonged to the army or navy. He was married at Lubeck in 1762. L. E. Moriarty.

35 Manor Park, Lee, S.E.

[The quotations in the 'New English Dictionary' under "Gunner" show that "Master Gunner" (1, c), marked as obsolete, was used both in the army and the navy. The quotations range from 1548 to 1688.]

Somerset Incumbents.—Thanks to some kindly reader of 'N. & Q.' (see 12 S. iv. 273), the Clerical Index Society has come into possession of a copy of the rare issue of the Rev. F. W. Weaver's 'Somerset Incumbents,' 1889. Unfortunately, this work only brings the succession of the clergy down to about 1730. I have ascertained that more than one copy has been brought down to date in MS. entries. Has any reader of 'N. & Q.' such a copy? or does any reader know where there is a copy? We want lists of the later clergy, 1730–1900, or so, for index purposes, and should be grateful for

any assistance. To the lists of counties indexed must be added Middlesex, Warwickshire, and Worcestershire; and we are now getting on with Somersetshire. Can any reader inform us where we may find lists for other counties, so that our index work may continue? J. W. Fawcett.

Consett, co. Durham.

New Chesterfield Letters.—Could some one tell me in what paper these letters appeared and the date of publication? They do not appear to have been published in book-form.

H. A. St. J. Mildmay, Col.

31 Gloucester Street, Warwick Square, S.W.1.

Kellond Surname.—I shall be glad if some one can tell me the origin and meaning of the surname Kellond. I understand it springs from somewhere in Devonshire.

Walter M. Kellond.

1a Ashlar Road, Waterloo, near Liverpool.

Labour and Capital.—"Labour is the father, and Land is the mother, of Capital." Can any of your readers oblige with a reference to the source of this definition?

J. D. W.

Wayte Family.—A monument in Renhold Church commemorates Edmund Wayte, who died in 1518. I shall be glad of any information relating to this family.

W. Glassby.

Renhold, near Bedford.

Heraldic: Sable, a Lion Rampant.—Can any reader say what family blazoned their arms, Sable, a lion rampant betwixt six fusils in pale? An answer direct would be appreciated. A. E. Oughtred.

Lawns Cottage, Hartlepool.

Mercury drawn by Cocks.—I have before me two prints, evidently a pair. One is named 'Venere,' and the other 'Mercurio.' In the latter the god is represented seated in a car drawn by two cocks. The car is passing over a cloud, and in it are three beings, one of them in an attitude indicating fear. My conjecture is that they are souls being conveyed to the underworld. Under the print to the left is inscribed "Raffaelo Sanzio Urbino"; in the middle, "Stefano Tofanelli delin"; and on the right, "Pietro Bonato Veneto incise."

Would any reader of 'N. & Q.' kindly tell me why two cocks should be drawing Mercury's chariot? Doves drew Venus, and tigers Bacchus, but both these cases can be explained easily. Is the print copied from *some work of Raphael*? I have looked through a long list of his genuine works and of the works falsely assigned to him, and I cannot find anything that throws any light on the subject. I suppose that the print might represent a figure taken from a larger work. Any information as to the probable date of the print would be of interest. T. Percy Armstrong.

James Cockle, of Cockle's Pills.—Has any account of the still well-known surgeon-apothecary of this name been published? When were his antibilious pills first patented? Was he the father of Sir James Cockle, F.R.S., sometime Chief Justice of Queensland, who died in 1895? Both the 'D.N.B.' and the 'Encyclopædia Britannica' say that Sir James was the second son of an Essex surgeon named James Cockle, but neither authority mentions the pills, nor 4 Great Ormond Street, W.C., where the firm James Cockle & Co., patent-medicine vendors, still carry on business. Harmatopegos.

Tilly Kettle.—Who was Tilly Kettle, and where was he born? There is a portrait by this artist of Rear-Admiral Richard Kempenfelt (1720–1782) in the Painted Hall at Greenwich Hospital. Are any of his other works in public galleries?

J. Landfear Lucas.

Glendora, Hindhead, Surrey.

"Argyles" or Gravy-Pots.—What was the origin of the word "Argyle" as applied to gravy-pots, and what is the date of the earliest known specimen? They had an outer jacket which held hot water so that the gravy was kept hot while on the table, a very necessary luxury in the days of large dinners, when all the carving was done at the table. Any information will be gratefully received.

Leonard C. Price.

Essex Lodge, Ewell.

[The only quotation in the 'New English Dictionary' is dated 1822, from Kitchiner's 'Cook's Oracle': "We have in the English kitchen our 'argyll' for gravy."]

The Houghton Meeting.—As all turfites are aware, this is the style and title of the last of the three Newmarket autumn meetings. I am anxious to ascertain why it was so named, but so far my researches have been in vain. It was established and so styled in 1770. It is possible that it may have some connexion with the third Lord Orford, a wild gambler of that period who resided at Houghton Hall, Norfolk, but this is only conjecture. If any reader of 'N. & Q.' can furnish some precise in-

formation on the subject I shall be very grateful. Horace Walpole, who succeeded his eccentric nephew as the fourth Earl, has several allusions in his letters to the racing at Newmarket, but does not apparently touch on this specific point.

WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

Replies.

QUEEN ANNE: THE SOVEREIGN'S VETO: THE ROYAL ASSENT.

(12 S. v. 95.)

THERE are many references in 'N. & Q.' to what is popularly termed the "royal veto." Probably the following list is not exhaustive:—

1 S. vi. 556; vii. 50.
3 S. ix. 374, 519; x. 55, 97, 137, 156, 191, 256.
5 S. ii. 426, 476; iii. 117.
8 S. iii. 369, 394, 456; iv. 418, 494.
11 S. xi. 451.

The reply at the second reference (Jan. 8, 1853) says that the last exercise of the prerogative of rejecting a Bill, after passing both Houses of Parliament, was in 1692, when William III. refused his assent to the Bill for Triennial Parliaments. Perhaps this was taken from a foot-note in 'Bishop Burnet's History of his own Time,' new edition, 1847, p. 587, which asserts that this rejection "is the last time the prerogative of the crown has been so employed." Concerning this refusal of assent Burnet (*ut supra*) says:—

"He [the King] refused to pass it [the Bill for Triennial Parliaments]; so this session ended in ill humour. The rejecting of a bill, though an unquestionable right of the crown, has been so seldom practised, that the two houses are apt to think it a hardship when there is a bill denied."

The fact that this was not the last royal rejection of a Bill is given by Sir Thomas Erskine May in his 'Parliamentary Practice,' *e.g.* 12th edit., 1917, p. 395, where he says that the last instance was when Queen Anne refused her assent to the Militia of Scotland Bill in 1707. Other writers (*e.g.* the Editor of 'N. & Q.,' 3 S. ix. 374; and a correspondent, 3 S. x. 256) give a more particular date, viz. March 11, 1707.

These statements are not as precise as they ought to be. I have referred to the 'Journals of the House of Lords,' vol. xviii., where I find, p. 506, that the actual date, though given as March 11, 1707, was in fact March 11, 1707/8. Therefore, according to the historical reckoning, the date was March 11, 1708.

Similarly the historical date of the rejection of the Triennial Bill was March 14, 1693—otherwise 1692/3 (the Journals give, of course, only the legal years). Regarding this rejection it should be noted that the Triennial Bill was not the only one rejected on that day. The entry in the 'Journals of the House of Lords,' vol. xv. p. 289, is as follows (the King being on his throne in the House of Lords):—

"'An Act for the frequent Calling and Meeting of Parliaments' [*i.e.* the Triennial Bill].

"'An Act for removing Doubts and preventing Disputes Touching Royal Mines; and that Their Majesties may have the Pre-emption.'"

To these Bills the answer was,

"'Le Roy et la Reyne se aviseront.'"

Concerning Queen Anne's refusal of assent, March 11, 1707/8, the entry, vol. xviii. p. 506, is (the Queen being on her throne):—

"'An Act for settling the Militia of that Part of Great Britain called Scotland.'

"La Raine se avisera."

On Dec. 22, 1694, the Bill for Triennial Parliaments received the Royal Assent (the King being on his throne). The entry is:—

"'An Act for the frequent Meeting and Calling of Parliaments.'

"Le Roy et la Reyne l'veulent."

On the same day a Bill of Supply (providing money) received the Royal Assent as follows:—

"Le Roy et la Reyne, remerciant les bon Subjects, acceptant leur Benevolence, et ainsi l'veulent."—'Journals,' xv. 451.

The same form appears *ibid.*, pp. 203, 288.

But in Queen Anne's time this assent was:—

"La Raine remercie ses bon Subjects, accepte leur Benevolence, et ainsi le veult."—'Journals,' xviii. 506.

Sometimes in her reign (*e.g.* 'Journals,' xviii. 162) "bons Subjects" appears instead of "bon Subjects."

The Royal Assent to a private Bill was:—

"Soit fait come il est desiré."

See 'Journals,' *e.g.* xv. 290; xviii. 506.

It may, I think, be assumed that the spellings were correct, according to their periods, seeing that in vol. xv. pp. 203, 289, there is a foot-note as to "la" in "la Reyne," which reads "Origin. le." This, no doubt, means that originally the

Clerk of the Parliaments, or some one for him, had written "le Reyne," and that the error had been corrected on examination before printing.

The forms of Royal Assent to-day are the same as those of the time of Queen Anne, allowing for differences in spelling and probably in pronunciation, and "Roy" for "Reyne." The Assent most frequently heard is that given to public Bills, "Le Roy le veult." ROBERT PIERPOINT.

'The Laws of England' has the following note (vol. xxi. p. 275, *s.v.* Parliament) on this point:—

"The royal assent has not been withheld since 1707, when Queen Anne refused her assent to a Bill for settling the militia in that part of Great Britain called Scotland; see Journals of the House of Lords, 1707-8, vol. xviii. p. 506."

LEONARD J. HODSON.

Robertsbridge, Sussex.

The Bill to which Queen Anne refused her assent was, according to May ('The Law and Usage of Parliament'), one for settling the militia in Scotland, 1707. He further says:—

"The necessity of refusing the royal assent is removed by the strict observance of the constitutional principle, that the Crown has no will but that of its ministers, who only continue to serve in that capacity so long as they retain the confidence of Parliament."

JOHN PATCHING.

Lewes.

[W. A. B. C. and MR. ARCHIBALD SPARKE also thanked for replies.]

LILLIPUT AND GULLIVER.

(12 S. iv. 73, 140, 199.)

WHEN I propounded my query as to the origin of the former name as that of a portion of Parkstone in Dorsetshire, I had not noticed that I had been forestalled in every particular by your correspondent A. R. at 11 S. xii. 120. This is the less excusable on my part as another query from myself appears on the same page as his respecting Lilliput. Since I wrote I have made some inquiries on the subject, and I am not now prepared to maintain the opinion that Swift owed the name Lilliput to the place in Parkstone. I have an open mind on the question.

The following are results of my inquiries. I have traced the name here back to 1805, which seems to be the oldest date on which it appears in any document. In that year, as I am informed by Mr. Herbert Kendall, *M.S.A., architect and* surveyor of Poole, "a Perambulation was made from Canford to Sandbanks, and one piece of land is mentioned as being 'near Lilliput.'" An old resident of Lilliput village told me that when he was a boy, "about 55 years ago," there were in existence, on the site now occupied by the garden of a modern house called Minterne Grange at Lilliput, the ruins of a building called "Lilliput Castle," and that he used to play in its cellars. He further told me that five or six years ago it was proposed to change the name of the post office from Lilliput to Salterns, which is the name of another portion of the parish; but there was opposition and a controversy over it, and the proposal was abandoned. The late vicar, Canon Dugmore, did not fancy the name Lilliput (so it was said), and therefore the chapel-of-ease which was built here in 1874 is known ecclesiastically as the "Chapel of the Holy Angels, Salterns," Salterns, half a mile or more distant, being the place of residence of the donor of the site, whereas the chapel itself is in the middle of the village of Lilliput. However this may be, I think the village and post office are to be congratulated on retaining the name Lilliput.

The same old resident told me that he had some recollection that Lilliput House or Castle had at one time belonged to a family named De Lisle, of which nothing is now known locally.

I referred in my query to a smuggler named Gulliver. Here are some particulars about him. He was

"the most famous of all the chiefs of smugglers upon the East Dorset and West Hampshire coasts. .....His smuggling operations were carried out on such an extensive scale that he not only had a small fleet of vessels, but also teams of pack-horses and a number of men in his employment, who were stated at that time to be scarcely less than fifty in number. His favourite spots for landing cargoes were in the inlets of Poole Harbour and at the mouths of the chines—in particular, Branksome Chine, on the borders of Hants and Dorset. But this famous Gulliver, who lived to a great age, leaving a large fortune, was not only a smuggler, but appears at times to have acted in the capacity of a secret-service agent for the Government. A writer of the period states that no movements of the French took place during the great war with France but that Gulliver was cognisant of them, and his knowledge was found to be so valuable that the Government often overlooked his smuggling operations for the sake of the information that he was able to afford regarding the plans of the French."—'Wessex, painted by Walter Tyndale, described by Clive Holland,' p. 60.

I suggest another possible explanation of the occurrence of the name of Lilliput in Gulliver's neighbourhood. This Gulliver

was a man of substance and consideration; very likely he built himself a house in keeping with these attributes, and, remembering a book that he had read when a boy, and also his own name and present importance—that he loomed large in the public eye — called it "Lilliput Castle."

This name Lilliput, I may mention, does not occur in the two old local histories: 'The History and Antiquities of the County of Dorset,' by the Rev. John Hutchins, 3rd edit., 1861, and 'The History of the Town and County of Poole,' by John Sydenham, 1839. There is a station called "Lilliput Road" on the Swansea and Mumbles Railway, and a hamlet called "Lillyhoo," four miles S.W. of Maidstone in Kent.

Penry Lewis.

Westminster Hall Roof (12 S. v. 121).—A tract published in 1625 can scarcely be regarded as the "printed source" of the tradition that there are no spiders in the roof of Westminster Hall because the timber is Irish. In Southey's 'Common-Place Book,' first series, p. 138, there is the following extract from an earlier and more famous work than that of Benjamin Spenser:—

"Thus it hath been the complaint of all ages, *leges esse telas aranearum, vel quia juridici sunt araneae, vel quia muscas capiunt, et vespas dimittunt.* But I am not of their mind; for I think that God in his providence hath so fitly ordained it, as prophecying or prescribing a lesson, that the timber in Westminster Hall should neither admit cobweb nor spider; and God make us thankful for the free course of our justice."—Godfrey Goodman, 'The Fall of Man, or the Corruption of Nature proved by the Light of his Naturall Reason.'

Bishop Goodman's book was published in 1616, and the superstition referred to was, it may be presumed, already familiar. The comparison of laws to cobwebs is ascribed by Valerius Maximus and Plutarch to Anacharsis, and by Stobaeus to Zaleucus. The form of the saying as given by Goodman is most like that in Stobaeus.

A similar legend has attached itself to that "glorious Work of fine intelligence," King's College Chapel, Cambridge.

In Wilkin's edition of Sir Thomas Browne's Works there is a note of Wren's in bk. vi. chap. vii of the 'Pseudodoxia Epidemica,' in which we are told that venomous things die

"on Irish earthe, brought thence by ship into our gardens in England: nor is this proper to Irish earthe, but to the timber brought thence, as appeares in that vast roof of King's College Chappel in Cambridge, where noe man ever saw a spider, or their webs, bycause itt is all of Irish timber."

Wilkin wrote to a friend in Cambridge and gave an extract from his reply, which referred to "the traditional account of the roof, and more particularly the organ loft of King's College Chapel, being formed of Irish oak, and that no spiders or their webs are to be found upon it." After personal inquiry and investigation Wilkin's friend said that he could discover no cobwebs or spiders, but was informed that spiders' webs were very abundant in some parts of the stone roof underneath the wooden roof. Wilkin also refers to a paper in the *Philosophical Transactions*, lix. 30, by the Hon. D. Barrington, who examined several ancient timber roofs without detecting any spiders' webs, and explained this as due to the absence of flies in such situations. But, as Wilkin observes, this seems inconsistent with the number of cobwebs found in the stone roof of King's. Daines Barrington was one of Charles Lamb's "old Benchers," and we may guess that the roof under which 'Twelfth Night' was first acted was among those examined.

Some of these references were given by me at 12 S. iii. 396 in an answer on the Folk-Lore of the Spider.

Edward Bensly.

Aldelima, 1280: its Locality (12 S. v. 96).—It appears from Domesday Book that Aldelime was in the hundred of Warmendestrou in Cheshire. Cheshire formed part of the diocese of Lichfield until the formation of the diocese of Chester *temp.* Henry VIII. Aldelime would therefore be described in 1280 as in the diocese of Lichfield (see Hemingway's 'Hist. of the City of Chester,' i. 296). The hundred of Warmendestrou became, about the time of Edward III., the hundred of Nantwich ('Hist. of Cheshire,' published by Poole of Chester, 1778, p. 865). In the work last cited there is given on pp. 74-5 a list of benefices in Cheshire extracted from a MS. at Cambridge. These benefices include Aldalem, the annual value of which was 5*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* On p. 47 of the same work there is a list of all villages and townships in the hundred of Nantwich. One of these is Audlem. Lysons says: "The township of *Audlem*, or, as it was anciently written, *Aldelym*, lies nearly seven miles south by east from Nantwich" ('Magna Britannia,' vol. ii. part 2, p. 494). Audlem in the hundred of Nantwich still exists.

George Newall.

Bluecoat Schools (12 S. v. 126).—The Bluecoat School, Birmingham, was founded in 1722, by public subscriptions and donations, and was stimulated by the erection of St. Philip's Church, now the Pro-Cathedral. The burial-ground attached to this church is of considerable extent, and a strip of land from it was granted at a nominal rent by the church authorities, on the ground that "profaneness and debauchery were greatly owing to gross ignorance of the Christian religion, especially among the poorer sort." Liberal contributions were received from many of the old Birmingham families, and a brick building was opened in 1724 accommodating 22 boys and 10 girls. As early as 1690 a Birmingham mercer of the name of Bentham had provided for the education of about 20 boys, and his trust was amalgamated with the Bluecoat School, the boys being, however, clad in green for distinction. Another benefaction provided for the education of a number of Welsh children, there being many Welsh families in the neighbourhood, mostly poor, and the poorer because they had no assistance from the rates.

The school has been greatly enlarged on two occasions, and is now a large stone-fronted edifice, with no pretension to architectural ornament, but so simple and so good in its proportions as to be by no means unpleasing, especially as it faces the large and well-planted churchyard. The only decoration consists of two figures of a Bluecoat boy and girl by Edward Grubb. Of these William Hutton says: "They are executed with a degree of excellence that a Roman statuary would not have blushed to own." Of Hutton's knowledge of Roman statuary art we may entertain grave doubts, but the figures are certainly simple and pleasing. Of these the legend has long been told to Birmingham children that when they hear the church bells strike midnight they come down and disport themselves in the churchyard. The legend is of course perfectly truthful, provided that the proper emphasis be placed on the "when."

The Birmingham Bluecoat School has an uneventful but most honourable history. It has always been liberally supported and excellently managed, and has done incalculable good in its existence of nearly two centuries. Many who have found there their only chance of education have attained wealth and honour. One grateful pupil gave a donation of 1,000*l.* when he became a successful man. The school has also constantly grown, and now educates about 200 boys and 100 girls. The costume of the time of George I. is still continued, and the boys, as they are led by their masters through the streets, form a quaint and pleasant spectacle.

The present school, large as it is, is overcrowded, and its removal to Harborne would already have been effected, but for the hindrance caused by the war. In suburban quarters the children will have purer air and adequate playgrounds, though they can scarcely be healthier than they are in their present close quarters.

Howard S. Pearson.

The Bluecoat School in Wolverhampton was founded in 1696, and, so far as I am aware, is still in existence. When I resided in Wolverhampton the number of scholars was about 80, of whom 22 were boarders.

In addition to these the boys in the Wolverhampton Orphanage, some 150 in number, wore the Bluecoat dress. The Orphanage was founded in 1850.

In the town of Leicester there used to be, and doubtless still is, the Greencoat School (Alderman Newton's).

Jas. M. J. Fletcher.

The Vicarage, Wimborne Minster.

The following appears to give the required information. There is no date on my copy:—

The Parent's | School And College Guide, | or, | Liber Scholasticus: | Being an Account of | All The Fellowships, Scholarships, And | Exhibitions, | At The | Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Durham and Dublin: | By Whom Founded, | And Whether Open Or Restricted To Particular | Places And Persons: | Also, Of Such | Colleges, Public Schools, Endowed Grammar Schools, | Chartered Companies Of The City Of London, | Corporate Bodies, Trustees &c. | As Have University Advantages Attached To Them, | Or In Their Patronage; | With The | Ecclesiastical Patronage Of The Universities, Colleges, | Companies, Corporate Bodies, &c. | With Appropriate Indexes And References | Second Edition, Much Enlarged. | London: | Whittaker And Co. Ave Maria Lane.

W. Curzon Yeo.

10 Beaumont Avenue, Richmond, Surrey.

There is a Bluecoat School in York. It was founded in 1705, and is still carried on in vigorous condition. A Grey Coat School for girls was established almost contemporaneously, and that also continues its good work. But a day ago these institutions celebrated their annual festival, and, according to a time-honoured custom, assembled at the Mansion House, where the Lady Mayoress made each child glad by the gift of sixpence and an orange.

St. Swithin.

Your correspondent will perhaps find all he needs in that encyclopædic work, Carlisle's 'History of Endowed Schools in England and Wales'—2 vols., stout royal 8vo, issued early in the nineteenth century. I am miles from nearest library, so cannot give precise date, but copies are believed available at British Museum, Guildhall, and Bishopsgate Institute. At the last-named is an excellent London collection (including nearly all the known literature on London schools), for which feature scholars are not a little indebted to Mr. Goss the Librarian.

Wm. Jaggard, Capt.

In the 'History of Reading,' p. 391, by Rev. Charles Coates, 1802, is the following:—

"In St. Giles's parish [Reading], near the corner of Silver Street, on the south side of the London Road, is the building called the Blue-School. This school was originally founded, in the year 1646, for twenty blue-coat boys, and a master, by a gentleman of great worth and character, Richard Aldworth esq: to which six more were added by Sir Thomas Rich, baronet, three of which are to be chosen from the Parish of Sunning."

R. J. Fynmore.

Warrington, founded 1711 (see history in *Trans. Hist. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.* xxii. 89). Liverpool, founded 1709 (see *Trans.* of same Society, xi. and xiii.), now moved to Wavertree.

R. S. B.

War Slang (12 S. iv. 271, 306, 333; v. 18, 79).—J. R. H. is perhaps correct in his impression that "fed up" was brought home by soldiers from the Boer War, as the words are used in the City article of *The Times* of Oct. 1, 1904, and also in *The Daily Telegraph* of Oct. 20, 1900, and in both cases in the same sense as they are used to-day.

Archibald Sparke.

"Yellow peril" is the name given to a well-known brand of cigarettes packed in yellow paper. They are also called "gaspers."

A. S. E. Ackermann.

"Macaroni": Origin of the Word (12 S. iv. 326).—The story told by the Italian to a querist as to the origin of this word is of no etymological value, and was evidently concocted by some wag for the diversion of his audience. The Italian form *maccheroni* is a plural, signifying a mixture of flour, cheese, and butter. It is derived by Diez with great plausibility from It. *maccare* or *ammacare*, to bruise, pound. *Maccherone*, a Jack-pudding; *macaroon*, a cake originally of much the same composition; and *macaronic* (medley) come from the same root.

N. W. Hill.

Deacon in Love (12 S. v. 42, 104).—We ought to have the words of Cantilupe's Register. Has there been a misunderstanding of the common phrase "intuitu caritatis," used in records of bestowals of preferment? If a deacon was admitted to serve a chantry, it must have been on the understanding that he would at once proceed to priest's orders.

J. T. F.

Winterton, Lincs.

Hon. Lieut. George Stewart (12 S. v. 12, 75).—The inscription at the first reference seems to me to be either a hoax or a manufactured epitaph, or, as has been said, a case of "sending a man to his grave with a lie on the lips of the people." He certainly was not what the epitaph makes him out to be. What is the entry in the burial register? This may throw some light on the matter. The only solution at present seems that he was "a bar sinister." Is there such a name in the Army Lists?

J. W. Fawcett.

Consett, co. Durham.

Metal-bridge, Dublin (12 S. ii. 487; iii. 59).—This bridge has now been made free to the public. For nearly 105 years a toll of one halfpenny was levied, the annual rent being 335*l*.

J. Ardagh.

35 Church Avenue, Drumcondra, Dublin.

Wright of Elmsall (12 S. iv. 190, 285).—Concerning the part played by James, Duke of York, in the descent of this family the following supplementary facts may be of interest. The uncle of his victim, viz., Sir Arthur Darcy of New Park, Hornby, brother of the Earl of Holderness, was Comptroller of the King's palace at York in 1665 (12 S. iv. 161). In Pepys's 'Diary' we read:—

"July 27, 1665, to Hampton Court, where I saw the King and Queen set out towards Salisbury, and after these the Duke and Duchesse, whose hands I did kiss."

On pp. 572 and 573 of vol. v. of 'Lives of the Queens of England,' Agnes Strickland wrote concerning the events of July, 1665:—

"The plague speedily extending to Hampton Court, their Majesties and the Court left on the 27th for Salisbury. It was agreed on the spot that the Duke and Duchess, with their retinue, should set off direct for York, much to their satisfaction."

This is corroborated in the State papers.

Amongst the archives of the Hartley family was a sheet of notepaper (now in the present writer's possession) stamped in blue fancy type "Middleton Lodge, Richmond, Yorks," and containing the following jottings.

written between 1793 and 1809 by a female hand:—

"George Wright of South Kirkby married a bastard daughter of James Stuart, Duke of York. He and his wife Anne, who was born May, 1666, were buried at South Kirkby in 1729.—James Wright of South Elmsall and Thurnscoe Grange.—George Wright of Thurnscoe Grange: shield, Or, fesse componed az. and arg. betw. three erased eagles' heads; crest, a unicorn pass. reg.—Sarah Wright, the wife of Sampson George of Middleton Tyas."

On another MS. (undated, but apparently much older) of this family (seen by the writer) "George Wright and his wife Anne, daughter of Othia Hutton," are recorded as parents of a son James and a daughter Othia. VALEAT QUANTUM.

'THREE BLACK CROWS' (12 S. v. 123).—The piece will be found in the 'Miscellaneous Poems' of John Byrom, "a name well known in literary history for his versatile genius, and varied accomplishments," as Bishop Monk wrote of him in his Life of Richard Bentley.

Though Byrom describes his tale as "a London story," it is taken, "with very beseeming alterations," as Swan remarks in a note to his English version, from the 'Gesta Romanorum,' 125 (117). In the mediæval version the number of the crows rises to sixty.

J. G. T. Grösse in his German translation of the 'Gesta,' and Oesterley in his edition of the Latin text, refer to Byrom's verses, and Oesterley gives a long list of literary references in his note on this story.

EDWARD BENSLY.

John Byrom of Manchester, whose Christmas hymn, 'Christians, awake! salute the happy morn,' is so well known, was the author of 'Three Black Crows,' which he wrote to be recited at one of the breakings-up of the Manchester Grammar School. There is an interesting article on this piece in the 'Palatine Note Book' (vol. i. p. 21). The writer observes that

"it immediately hit the public fancy, and became a stock piece wherever there was a demand for sly satire couched in facile verse. It still has admirers, although it must be confessed that younger rivals have arisen and somewhat pushed it backwards into the shade."

The article investigates the literary sources of the story, and refers to Lafontaine's 'Fables' (livre viii. fab. vi.), Lodovico Guicciardini's 'Detti e fatti pacevoli' (which first appeared about 1569), the 'Fables of Abstemius' (of which a French translation appeared in 1572), 'The Book of the Knight of La Tour-Landry' (written about 1371) the 'Promptuarium Exemplorum' (compiled early in the fifteenth century) and the 'Gesta Romanorum.'

WM. SELF WEEKS.

Westwood, Clitheroe.

GRIM OR GRIME: ETYMOLOGY OF THE NAME (12 S. v. 95, 137).—See also P. A. Munch's 'Samlede Afhandlinger,' vol. iv. p. 89 (Christiania, 1876), and O. Rygh's 'Gamle Personnavne' (Christiania, 1901), p. 94.

Grim enters into many Scandinavian names: Arngrim, Asgrim, Steingrim, Thorgrim, &c.; Grimketill, Grimulf, &c. Grimr is one of Odin's titles.

ALEX. G. MOFFAT.

Swansea.

The personal and regional names Grimm, Grimes, Grimsby, Grimston, Grimshaw, Grinketel and Grinkle (see 11 S. iv. 187, 233, 434, *s.v. cytel*) all spring from the Old Norse *grime*; as do the Celtic Græme and Scotch Graham. See H. A. Long's 'Personal and Family Names.'

N. W. HILL.

BIRD-SCARING SONGS (12 S. v. 98, 132).—I append some Worcestershire versions of similar lines.

From Tredington by James Barnet, aged 72, Oct. 17, 1912:—

Sho! all away, you birds that are so black,
Come here to steal my master's crop
While I lies down to have a nap.

From Wenbold-on-Stour, by Tho. Baldwin, aged 70, Oct. 17, 1912:—

Sho! all away! Sho! all away!
You birds that are so black,
Come here to steal my master's crop.
If he was to come with his long gun,
You would fly, and I would run.

From Wimpstone, by George Bailey, aged 74, Oct. 27, 1912:—

Ye pigeons and crows, away! away!
Why do you steal my master's tay?
If he should come with his long gun,
You must fly, and I must run.

This is corroborated as the correct Warwickshire version by the late F. Scarlett Potter, well known as an accurate folk-lorist. This version was current in Ilmington in his boyhood. J. HARVEY BLOOM.

HEDGEHOGS (12 S. iv. 76, 140; v. 105).—Will MR. CLAUDE MORLEY be good enough to quote some more (even second-hand) instances of the alleged sucking of cows' teats by hedgehogs? The information he gives at the last reference is not very satisfactory.

He writes of a letter he received in 1911 from Mr. Cockaday, who apparently claims to have seen the alleged act on "*several* occasions"; but, for all this, only one (in 1906) is mentioned by Mr. Morley. We are told, too, that hedgehogs are "very common in that district." This being so, one would have thought Mr. Morley might have tried to see the event for himself—for "what the soldier said" is not evidence. Then is not "fifteen or twenty yards" rather a long distance from which to see and be sure of what was happening? My faith is greatly stretched when we are told that *at that distance* "the contraction of the cheeks [of a hedgehog!] in the act of suction also was evident" . . . . and "only the extremity of the mouth touched the teat, and the *teeth were not in contact at all*"!

Alfred S. E. Ackermann.

Bishops of the Fifteenth Century (12 S. iv. 330; v. 107).—The Rev. Joseph Hunter in his 'South Yorkshire: The History and Topography of the Deanery of Doncaster in the Diocese and County of York,' ii. (1831), 97, writes:—

"On August 18th, 1491, a commission issued from the Ecclesiastical Court at York, to William, Bishop of Dromore, to consecrate anew the chapel of Wentworth, in the parish of Wath, with its chapelyard."

George Brann is said to have been Bishop of Dromore from 1489 to his translation, April 15, 1499, to the see of Elphin. If the above extract is correct, George cannot have been appointed until after Aug. 18, 1491. That being so, who was Bishop William? Brann's predecessor at Dromore is said to have been Thomas Radcliffe, 1440-89, and his successor William ——, 1500-4. The succession of these Irish bishops is very uncertain.

J. W. F.

Rev. Dr. Clenock (12 S. v. 124).—Maurice Clenock took the degree of B.C.L. at Oxford in 1548, and, according to Mr. Gillow ('Bibl. Dict. Eng. Cath.,' i. 500), subsequently became D.C.L. and D.D. Nicolas Sander says he was a Prebendary of York, and, though this has been doubted, Dom Norbert Birt, O.S.B., has shown that Sander was quite accurate ('Elizabethan Religious Settlement,' p. 152). Clenock was also Chancellor of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, and Rector of Orpington, Kent, and was Bishop-nominate of Bangor at Queen Mary's death. He was one of the witnesses to Cardinal Pole's will. He seems to have gone abroad early in Queen Elizabeth's reign, though he was not succeeded in the Rectory of Orpington till 1566. He went with Thomas Goldwell, Bishop of St. Asaph, to Rome, where we find both in January, 1563/4. In 1567 he became *Camerarius*, and in 1578 *Custos*, of the English Hospice there, and was first Rector of the English College, 1578-9 (cp. Catholic Record Society's Publications, i. 22, 48; ii. 3). In P.R.O., S.P. Dom Eliz., cxlviii. 61, mention is made, among "the doctors that be at Rome," of D. Morris Clenocke, "overseer of the Englishe hospitall." This document is considered as belonging to 1581; but Clenock had certainly ceased to reside at Rome in that year. He was unpopular among the English exiles, as he was considered to favour the Welsh unduly.

John B. Wainewright.

There is quite a lengthy bibliography of this individual in the 'D.N.B.,' the 'Catholic Encyclopædia,' Gillow's 'Bibliographical Dictionary of the English Catholics,' Foley's 'Records,' and in the *Transactions* of the Catholic Record Society, but the birth and death dates are not given. In the *Transactions* above he is usually referred to as either Mr. or Dr. Morrice.

Archibald Sparke.

Boase Brothers (12 S. v. 95).—There is a portrait of Mr. George Boase in *The Illustrated London News*, Oct. 16, 1897, p. 521.

I have a photograph of the late Mr. Frederic Boase, and will be pleased to lend it to Mr. Hambley Rowe if it is of any service for the purpose he has in hand. I am sending on the query to Mrs. Lewis Thomson, who is sister to the three brothers Boase. She might be able to help in the above matter.

A. Kate Raner.

25 Boscobel Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

Bibliography of Epitaphs (12 S. v. 68, 129).—Here are the titles of a few books that I have:—

Sepulchrorum Inscriptiones; or, a Curious Collection of about 900 of the most remarkable Epitaphs, Antient and Modern, Serious and Merry, in the Kingdoms of Great Britain, Ireland, &c., in English Verse. Faithfully collected by James Jones, gent. Vol. I., 1727. [I have only the one vol.]

Churchyard Gleanings and Epigrammatic Scraps: being a Collection of remarkable Epitaphs and Epigrams. By William Pulleyn. [Undated.]

Sepulchralia, or "Sermons in Stones": being Epitaphs from the Churchyards in the neighbourhood of Blackpool. 1873.

Among the Tombs of Colchester. 1880.

Faithful Servants: being Epitaphs and Obituaries recording their Names and Services. Edited and in part collected by Arthur J. Munby, M.A., F.S.A. 1891.

As regards Mr. Fawcett's question as to the possibility of compiling a list of works on epitaphs, see 6 S. x. 34, 35, where Mr. W. G. B. Page writes as "the compiler of the 'Bibliography of Epitaphs,'" and refers to 6 S. ix. 86, 493. Was this Bibliography ever published in its *complete* form? F. J. Hytch.

The following are in order of date:—

Select Epitaphs. By W. Toldervy. 2 vols. 1755.

Select and Remarkable Epitaphs. By J. Hackett. 2 vols. 1757.

A New Select Collection of Epitaphs. By T. Webb. 2 vols. (1775.)

Illustrium Virorum Elogia Sepulchralia. By E. Popham. 1778.

Epitaphs and Monumental Inscriptions, Historical, Biographical, Literary, and Miscellaneous. By Dr. Johnson. 2 vols. 1806.

Church Yard Gleanings and Epigrammatic Scraps. By W. Pulleyn. 181–

Moral and Interesting Epitaphs. By Wm. Henney of Hammersmith. 1819.

A Collection of Epitaphs and Monumental Inscriptions. By Silvester Tissington. 517 pages. 1857.

Epitaphs, Collected from the Cemeteries of Great Britain. By Joseph Barlow Robinson. 1859.

Gleanings in Graveyards. By H. E. Norfolk. 1866.

Bunhill Fields Burial-Ground: Proceedings in reference to its Preservation. 1867. (Gives the inscriptions on the tombs.)

Epitaphs [&c.] in Greyfriars Church-yard, Edinburgh. By James Brown. 1867.

Ancient and Modern Metrical Epitaphs. Edited by the Rev. John Booth. 1868.

Curious Epitaphs, with Biographical, Genealogical and Historical Notes. By W. Andrews. (1883.)

Gleanings from God's Acre, being a Collection of Epitaphs. By John Potter Briscoe. 1883.

W. B. H.

Churches used for the Election of Municipal Officers (11 S. xii. 360, 404, 430, 470, 511; 12 S. i. 38, 437; v. 127).—I am greatly obliged to Mr. Self Weeks for the information given at the last reference, which corroborates my contention (11 S. xii. 470) that the evidence of such use of church buildings, so far as adduced, is confined to the East of England, with the single exception of Lancashire. May I therefore beg to be allowed to take advantage of the present recrudescence of the subject to ask that particular attention may be given to the question whether the assertion made by the late Dr. Cox in his 'English Parish Church' can be supported by any evidence? The statement, namely, that such elections used to take place in the churches respectively of Totnes and Plymouth.

With regard to the case of Totnes, I know that the best local authorities have disputed the meaning of the document, the words of which seem to have given rise to the statement. As to Plymouth, while old inhabitants, like myself, can remember the time when the "Guardians" of the poor were annually elected by "scratching," as it was contemptuously called, in both the "old" churches of the town, yet these were not, and have never been reckoned in any sense as, municipal officers, like the mayor and aldermen of the borough.

W. S. B. H.

John Miers, the Profilist (12 S. iv. 45, 141).—In view of the numerous inquiries and replies which have appeared in 'N. & Q.' from time to time respecting this artist in profile, it would appear desirable to draw attention to the article recently contributed by Mr. G. D. Lumb, F.S.A., with the above heading for title, to the 'Miscellanea,' vol. xxiv., of the Thoresby Society. Mr. Lumb's paper contains without doubt the fullest account of Miers's life and work, his family and connexions. Profiles of the artist and others are attached. A list of profiles identified as the work of Miers or his firm, with the names of the present owners, and in many cases with the purchase price, is not the least interesting feature of this valuable contribution. J. H. Lethbridge Mew.

New Shakspere Society's Publications (12 S. iv. 77, 143, 170, 338).—Many thanks to Capt. Jaggard for reference to his 'Shakespeare Bibliography' for a list of these publications; but even this list is not quite complete, as I have Part 14 of Series I. (*Transactions*, 1887-92, Part 4, 1904), and though this is mentioned in the numbers given in the record on p. 231, it is not given on p. 228. Neither is No. 14 of Series VI. (Robert Laneham's Letter) mentioned in the detailed list or record.

Archibald Sparke.

French Revolution: "Eat Cake" (12 S. iv. 272; v. 53).—I think that the letter from Lady Dillon to the editor of *The Daily Mail*, which appeared in the paper on Nov. 14, 1916, gives a very good explanation of what Marie Antoinette really meant, if she did use the words attributed to her. I have read—I know not where—that the question was asked by the Dauphin.

Lady Dillon states that Marie Antoinette did not know how the poor lived, and that she wanted to know why the peasants did not eat the *caisses* which contained the

French *pâtés*, these *caisses* being generally thrown away. As the *caisse* was made of flour and water, it was eatable. "A bad translation gave the word 'cake' for 'case.'"

HERBERT SOUTHAM.

[Lady Dillon's suggestion is ingenious, but the saying is older than Marie Antoinette, as shown by E. G. C. *ante*, p. 53.]

ALABACULIA, NAME OF A RACEHORSE (12 S. v. 98).—The word was coined from the name of a distinguished Oriental adventurer Ali Bey Kuli, a native of Circassia, who for some time arrested the attention of the politicians of Europe by his revolt against the Porte in 1770 and his attempt to found a new dynasty in Egypt.

WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

BYRON'S BUST AT OXFORD (12 S. v. 122).—Thorwaldsen executed, apparently, more than one portrait of the poet. To begin with, there is the famous seated figure in the library of Trinity College, Cambridge, ordered, according to the 'D.N.B.,' by Hobhouse in 1829, finished in 1834, refused a place in the Abbey by two deans of Westminster, and accepted for Trinity College by Whewell in 1843. Hobhouse was raised to the peerage as Baron Broughton de Gyfford. Is Y. T. right in speaking of his *daughter* Lady Broughton?

I have a clear recollection of being shown, some thirty years ago, a bust of Byron in the Biblioteca Ambrosiana at Milan by the learned librarian Canon Antonio Ceriani, and of his remarking, "This bust was—er—sculpted by Thorwaldsen."

Baedeker, 'Ober-Italien,' 1902, p. 87, mentions it. EDWARD BENSLY.

"PENNILES BENCH" (12 S. v. 126).—Lyon's 'Hist. Dover,' vol. i. p. 19, gives the following:—

"'Severns's Gate.'—This gate fronted Bench Street, and in the apartments over it the customer of the port anciently received the King's dues. Here was a place paved with stone, where the merchants used to meet, about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to transact business, and in a course of time it was called Pennyless Bench."

R. J. FYNMORE.

Sandgate.

MEWS OR MEWYS FAMILY (12 S. ii. 26, 93, 331, 419, 432; iii. 16, 52, 113, 195, 236, 421, 454; iv. 166).—The Rev. John Thomlinson in his 'Diary,' under date Oct. 18, 1717, writes: "King Charles used to say of Peter Mew that he should preach and fight with any man in England" ('North Country Diaries,' Surtees Society Publications, vol. cxviii. p. 85). The editor, J. C. Hodgson, F.S.A., in a foot-note adds: "Peter Mews, D.D., Bishop of Winchester, who lent his horses for the artillery at Sedgemoor." J. W. FAWCETT.

GOOD FRIDAY PLEASURE FAIRS (12 S. v. 124).—The gathering of persons, mostly young, on Holcombe Hill, near Ramsbottom, Lancashire, on Good Friday, can hardly be called a pleasure fair—it is more like a mob of picnickers. There are a few local stalls and swingboats at the foot of the hill, and, perhaps, a couple of common-lodging-house-looking men singing and selling comic songs. The farmhouse on the top of the hill has some swings for children, and a band generally plays up there for dancing. The main thing for the visitors is to climb the moorland hill and the 120 ft. tower on its top. Teas are provided at the farmhouse and at most of the houses round about the hill. Holcombe is visited all through the summer by pleasure parties, but the biggest crowd is there on Good Friday. The erection of the tower on the top to the memory of Sir Robert Peel in 1852 may have been the first cause of crowds assembling there at holiday time. I doubt if the custom dates farther back than the middle of last century.

There are several lesser Good Friday resorts in this neighbourhood: Ashworth Valley, Simpson Clough, Birtle Dene, and Grant's Tower. This last tower was erected by the brothers Grant, who are said to have been the originals of Dickens's "Cheeryble Brothers." It is on Top-o'-th'-Hough to the east of Ramsbottom. Holcombe Hill, much higher, is to the west of the town. Queen's Park, given by Queen Victoria to the borough of Heywood (1879), used to be a Good Friday resort for this district, but its novelty seems to have fallen off. Heaton Park, Manchester's big breathing space, is now much patronized on Good Friday and other holidays, as it is easily reached from all parts of this populous district by electric train and tram. Hollingworth Lake, near Rochdale, is another much frequented Good Friday resort. W. H. PINCHBECK.

Bury, Lancs.

During the first half of the eighteenth century a great "Market or Fair for Cattle" was held at Wimborne on Good Friday, and was continued for seven weeks afterwards. To this the Pleasure Fair was naturally an adjunct. In the year 1765 the date of the commencement of the fair was changed from Good Friday to Friday in the preceding week, and it was succeeded by a market for

cattle which was continued for some weeks afterwards. (Cf. Russell's 'Vindogladia,' p. 4, Herman Moll's 'New Description of England and Wales,' London, 1724, and Hutchins' 'History of Dorset,' iii. p. 180.)

JAS. M. J. FLETCHER.

The Vicarage, Wimborne Minster.

The Eve Fair at Grantham, which breaks out, or used to break, as from the smouldering embers of a famous gala held on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday after the fifth Sunday in Lent, is the nearest thing I know of to a Good Friday Fair. Easter Eve is hardly a day on which one would expect to find the "rabble rout" asserting itself. ST. SWITHIN.

MAY (12 S. v. 123).—Florentius, b. 1732, was probably son of the Rev. Wm. May, B.A., St. John's, Camb., rector of Kingston, Jamaica, by his second wife Bathsua Beckford. He d. at sea June 4, 1747, aged 15, on his passage to Boston for the recovery of his health (Archer, p. 102). The rector left an only surviving son Rose Herring May, who was at Eton in 1752, but sent his sons to Westminster, viz., Wm. Vassall May, d. at Bath, Dec. 6, 1811, Florentius May and Rose May.

V. L. OLIVER.

About 1815 there was living at Maidstone William May, M.D., described as author of medical works of 1790 and 1792, and of various papers in *The London Medical Journal*. W. B. H.

"ROUGH" AS HOUSE-NAME (12 S. v. 97).—The 'E.D.D.' gives as the twelfth signification of "rough": "A small wood; a rough wooded place; a moor overgrown with heather; uncultivated land; an enclosure." It cites as examples the place-name Great Comberton Ruff, and the quotation: "Philipps promised to feed the horse in a *rough* or enclosure."

Under "Rowless" (also roughleaze, rowlass, roughless) is the expression "rowless tenement," which denoted apparently land without a house attached to it, or "waste and unprofitable land" (1646). So, too, a "rowless thing." N. W. HILL.

DICKENS'S TOPOGRAPHICAL SLIPS: A PECULIARITY OF STYLE (12 S. v. 37, 136).—In chap. xxxii. of 'David Copperfield' a record is made of grant of probate to the will of Barkis, a carrier, who died near Yarmouth, but in the county of Suffolk. The will, as is shown by chap. xxxi., was of personalty, amounting to three thousand pounds and existing in one diocese. Dickens states that probate was granted at Doctors' Commons. Surely, it would have been granted at a provincial registry.

In the same work, in chap. xlv., Dickens has two instances of a peculiarity of style, used by him in passages purporting to be solemn or pathetic. It consists of a treble protasis with treble repetition of the initial words, the third protasis being disjunctive and the words of desire being contained in a short apodosis.

Thus, that irritating super, Mrs. Strong, when explaining to her imbecile husband her failure to commit adultery, says:—

"If I have any friend here, who can speak one word for me, or etc.; if I have any friend who can give a voice to any suspicion that, etc.; if I have any friend here, who honours my husband, or etc., I implore that friend to speak."

Curiously enough, this style is feminine. I have observed it in the addresses of married ladies, who catch their breath at each protasis and repeat themselves to prevent the interjection of remark or remonstrance by their spouses, or possibly to gain time, wherein to formulate a false accusation in a plausible shape. But I have never observed the adaptation of this very artificial form to pathos. A woman in real sorrow will often, even in the presence of observers, manifest herself naturally, *malgré* novelists.

MARGARET WHITEBROOK.

"PRO PELLE CUTEM" (12 S. v. 93, 132).—I have little doubt that the Hudson's Bay motto is a perversion of Juvenal, Sat. X. 192. "pro cute pellem." *Cutis* is the skin of the living animal, *pellis* of the dead. They probably knew more about Juvenal than about Job in the Vulgate in those days.

R. H. B. BOTTOM.

Highgate.

ANTHONY TODD, SECRETARY OF THE G.P.O. (12 S. iv. 11, 114; v. 104).—The late Rev. C. B. Norcliffe in his privately printed account of 'Robinson of White House, Appleby,' 1874, states that:—

"Anthony Todd was, I believe, son of Anthony Todd, Esq. who died 15th November, 1767, and who was sprung from the parish of Wolsingham, co. Durham ...He had issue Charlotte, Ann (baptised 7th April, 1765), who both died young, and Eleanor, who married 15th August, 1782, James, Viscount Maitland, eighth Earl of Lauderdale."

After giving particulars of the family of the latter Mr. Norcliffe proceeds:—

"Truth compels us to declare that no credit whatever can be placed on parts of the Sir B. Burke's Peerage of the family of

Eldred Smith. Anthony Todd did not marry Eleanor Smith, nor John Robinson, M.P., Elizabeth Smith, as there stated; and although uncle and nephew do sometimes marry two sisters, they do not die at an interval of sixty years."

Mr. Norcliffe was an eminent genealogist and he informed me that the Rev. H. J. Todd, who edited Dr. Johnson's Dictionary, was a relative of his. Therefore the Rev. H. J. Todd would be a descendant of Anthony Todd. G. D. Lumb.

Leeds.

Anguish Street: "Scores" (12 S. v. 122).—J. R. H. is clearly mistaken. Anguish Street has no such intriguing derivation as he imagines, but the commonplace one of having been named from the Anguish family of Somerleyton, who held the manor of Lowestoft with other manors adjacent in the hundred of Lothing, Suffolk, in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The street is a merely modern compliment to a very prosaic memory.

"Scores" is still a general term in Norfolk and Suffolk for the deep narrow indentations in a hillside.

The gangways to the sea and to the marshes by the sides of the rivers Ore and Deben in Suffolk are often called "scores"—hence the term as applied to the steep lanes running down to the seacoast at Lowestoft. I hazard the suggestion that the word is Norse in origin. H. W. B. Wayman.

I do not suppose that the "wives and mithers 'maist despairin'" of Lowestoft have been accustomed to speak of "anguish," or believe that the street mentioned by your correspondent was called after their emotion. I suspect that the name imports narrow street. Elsewhere than at Lowestoft a "score" denotes, as the 'E.D.D.' assures us, "a vertical indentation in a hill, a gangway down a cliff," and so forth: roughly speaking a score is a mark, a track, a dividing line or lines. St. Swithin.

In St. Andrews, Fife, there is what—though now a street—was within my memory a roughish pathway: but it still goes under the name of "The Scores." This runs parallel to, and within a few yards of, the cliffs which are washed by the North Sea. There appears to be little or no doubt that this name is a corruption of the old Scottish word "scaur" or "scar"—*vide* Jamieson's 'Scottish Dictionary'—"a cliff" or "a bare place on the side of a steep hill, from which the sward has been washed down by rains."

What may further corroborate this explanation is that this road probably coincides with the 50-feet Beach Terrace of geologists, while to the immediate south of the city are still well shown two of the higher sea Beach Terraces.

Alex. Thoms.

7 Playfair Terrace, St. Andrews, Fife.

A favourite promenade in Irvine was styled the "High Score." It extended from the north port or gate to the old harbour and shore. In 1646–7, when, during the plague, Glasgow University classes were temporarily removed to Irvine, the "High Score" was the favourite walk of the red-gowned students. A part of the same walk was called the "Low Score." The name is now known only to the very oldest inhabitants. Prof. Skeat gives the name as of Scandinavian origin, meaning "a gangway down to the sea-shore." Another local name of like origin is "Halfway"—*haaf* meaning the open sea.

R. M. Hogg.

Irvine.

[Col. Fynmore also thanked for reply.]

George Borrow (12 S. iv. 242, 311).—To the authorities already indicated may profitably be added 'In the Footsteps of Borrow and FitzGerald,' by Morley Adams. The book was issued by Jarrold & Sons, but is (vexatiously enough) undated. I think I purchased it (1915) when recently published. The Borrow itinerary begins at p. 174 at Lowestoft with a view of Borrow's Lodge, Oulton, near the site of the now demolished house in which 'The Bible in Spain,' 'Lavengro,' and 'The Romany Rye' were written. Excellent photographs of Borrow's House, Willow Lane, Norwich, and of his birthplace, Dumpling Green, East Dereham, as also of himself in youth and old age, further enhance the value of the volume.

J. B. McGovern.

St. Stephen's Rectory, C.-on-M., Manchester.

Missel Thrush and Mistletoe Seeds (12 S. v. 98, 132).—The earliest extant form of the Latin proverb is that found in Servius's commentary on Vergil, 'Æneid,' vi. 205 (the "Golden Bough" episode). After mentioning Pliny's account ('Nat. Hist.,' xvi. 247) of the sowing of the mistletoe by thrushes, the commentator adds "unde Plautus 'Ipsa sibi avis mortem creat'" (Plautus, 'Fragmenta,' l. 168, in vol. ii. of Lindsay's Oxford text). Isidorus, Bishop of Seville, whose 'Origines' was so popular

Burt, Miniature Painter (12 S. iv. 47, 115, 194).—Birmingham can be added to the list of towns in which Albin R. Burt painted miniatures. I removed the oval glass and card from the red-leather case; on the back of the card is written in ink: "Painted by | A. R. Burt | Birmingham."

Herbert Southam.

Badulla, Ceylon: Tombstone Inscription (12 S. v. 37, 78).—I should have mentioned in my reply that an illustration of Mrs. Wilson's tombstone, reproduced from a photograph, appeared some years ago in *The Strand Magazine*; but I am unable just now to give the date.

Penry Lewis.

Hervey or Hervet (12 S. v. 95).—This surname is probably of continental origin, the Norman Hervé being cognate with German Herwegh—a recent poet's name—from *here-wic*, army dwelling, or encampment. Hence we get Hervey, Harvey, Hervot, Hervet, &c. Hervot, Hervet, Hervit, are doubtless diminutives, as Pierrot is from Pierre.

N. W. Hill.

Notes on Books.

Corn from Olde Fieldes: an Anthology of English Poems from the Fourteenth to the Seventeenth Century. By Eleanor M. Brougham. (Lane, 7*s.* 6*d.* net.)

The making of an Anthology forms a delightful occupation, and it is surely as much to that fact as to any other that we may impute the astonishing number of these collections. Miss Brougham's field of search lies, as a whole, so far behind us, that anything whatsoever culled from it possesses some interest, were it only through that quality of "quaintness" which time has imparted to it. If this volume gives pleasure to the reader—as it certainly does—it must have given tenfold greater pleasure to the compiler. In fact, it may be said that this pleasure has caused, now and again, too facile and indiscriminating an admiration. Most of the really admirable things here are well known and fairly easily accessible. The hitherto almost unknown pieces—the bulk of the book—if they had not the charm of age, would, in many cases, no more than bear comparison with the good magazine verse of to-day, and would, in some cases, not even so far hold their own.

It is, however, quite unfair to approach this pleasant compilation in the spirit which criticism of that sort implies. One should rather dip into it, or go through it, in the mood and with the expectations which one brings to a survey of old family letters and photographs, bits of china, plate or furniture, good and solid and desirable enough to have descended through several generations, but not works of genius or proper for a museum. They have something in them that thrills; but it is not their intrinsic value. It is, actually, the fact of their being not choice, not rare, not linked with startling histories, but, at their own date, ordinary—a part of the neat and comely banality of life, whose function was rather to make going easy than to arrest—it is this itself which thrills. Now, in every generation, a certain amount of verse is part of the same scheme. Each period fashions its own to its liking, just as it varies the patterns on its china, and the outlines of its chairs and tables. So much of it as becomes commonplace gets to itself a peculiar significance, in virtue of that very commonplaceness, a worth and significance different, and differently to be judged, from the worth of classical achievements which live on in their own right. This is the kind of verse which has here been brought together, so far as the chief portion of the book is concerned, and it is by realizing, first of all, its true quality that it can best be enjoyed.

The poems chosen are grouped under the headings "Religion," "Love," "Death," with a "Miscellany" at the end. The topics are much the same from one century to another—the earlier having the advantage in directness, the latter in developed imagination. The compiler supplies short biographical notes, which, when they deal with writers like Herbert, Vaughan, and Crashaw, seem a little too crude and slight even for their necessarily small compass, but are good and sufficient when it comes to dealing with the several "minimus" poets whose effusions are brought before us.

Antiquaries and students of literature will find matter of interest here; but we would recommend the book principally to the average person who cares for poetry—and not for great poetry only, but for the current expression in verse of everybody's ideas. Things made with the straightforward simplicity and artless pleasure in the making which characterize most of these productions hardly seem a matter for learned comment; hardly can become so merely by being old. We hope this collection will have a fate uncommon among books drawn from bygone times—that of being taken as it stands and enjoyed without more than a casual reference to the questions of scholarship with which it is connected.

The Story of Doctor Johnson: being an Introduction to Boswell's Life. By S. C. Roberts. (Cambridge, University Press, 4*s.* 6*d.* net.)

Boswell's 'Life of Johnson' is, as Mr. Roberts remarks in his Preface, "a long and, outwardly, formidable work," neglected by many who might enjoy it. Here is an excellent introduction to it, full of plums, and attractively illustrated with contemporary portraits and views. Mr. Roberts—a member, we believe, of the staff of the University Press before he went to the War—is evidently a lover of Johnson and Boswell, and has used with skill to fill out his picture other memoirs concerning the great literary dictator. His choice of passages from Boswell is admirable, and his sketches of Johnson's chief friends are always judicious. Sometimes we wish to emphasize a point he has hinted, or to give more detail, as in his sketch of Johnson as "The True-Born Englishman." This would, however, be taking the standpoint of a Boswellian rather than of an introducer, who cannot be expected or desired to say everything that matters. 'The Tour to the Hebrides' has, quite rightly, a chapter to itself. We wonder how many people know that Johnson

wrote a memoir concerning this journey as well as Boswell. Mr. Roberts has been hampered by the exigencies of war in preparing his book, but he is well equipped in all essentials.

His 'Bibliographical Note' at the end is really useful. Johnson's Collected Works, as he says, are easily obtainable secondhand, and, we may add, at a very moderate price. Macaulay's and Carlyle's essays must, we suppose, be mentioned, but neither of them is first-rate. Besides Sir Leslie Stephen's volume in the "English Men of Letters," there is an excellent paper in his 'Hours in a Library'; and the University Press itself has published in Jebb's 'Essays and Addresses' a delightful paper on Johnson. We rather wish that, when he was mentioning the house in Gough Square, Mr. Roberts had added that it has been well repaired, and is now a Johnson Museum full of interesting things. Mr. W. P. Courtney's 'Johnson Bibliography,' 1915, is authoritative, and a very thorough piece of work which every student should know.

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.

Mr. F. M. Barnard sends from Tunbridge Wells two catalogues, 117 and 118. The former contains tracts, broadsides, proclamations, &c., and its 290 entries afford many side-lights upon English history, beginning with Anthony Rush's 'A President for a Prison,' 1588 (12s. 6d.), and ending with a form of prayer and thanksgiving for Nelson's victory at Trafalgar (3s. 6d.). The fluctuations of the struggle between Charles I. and the Parliament, the restoration of Charles II., the Popish Plot, and the murder of Sir Edmund Berry Godfrey receive many illustrations, along with topics of such present-day interest as the regulation of the price of coal and the production of butter. Highway robberies are also much in evidence, while on the other side is Henry Fielding's 'Enquiry into the Causes of the late Increase of Robbers, &c., with some proposals for remedying this Growing Evil,' first edition, 1751 (£5. 6d.).

Catalogue 118 is devoted to "Rare and Interesting Books and Autographs." The commonest on the second entry, "Historia Alexandri magni regis macedonum de proliis," printed Nov. 16, 1480 (£6.), probably in Southern France, form a good illustration of Mr. Barnard's knowledge of early typography. The notes on the pattern of the original binding of a copy of "Sibon Basilikon," 1648, recently belonging to H. B. Wheatley (£2. 12s.), also show keen observation. Thomas Hearne's copy of Boece's "Produce and Chronikis of Scotland," folio, 1526 (£26), under Milton is "Parliament Arabica Declaratio ..... Mense Martii 22, Anno, 1653 [1654], with an English translation published the same day (10s.). Mr. Barnard notes the suggestion that the Latin is the original, and is the work of Milton. In the section "Autographs and Documents," are a collection of 100 autograph letters of nineteenth-century actors (£6), and a document signed and sealed by the Bailiffs of Orford, Aug. 27, 1668 (£6.).

Mr. J. S. Bellingham, of Marshfield, Northampton, includes in his Catalogue 94 "Bellingham's Baronial and Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Scotland," 4 vols. 4to, calf gilt, 1882-92, 3l. 3s.; "The Order of Chivalry," the volume printed by Morris at the Kelmscott Press, 1893, 3l. 3s.; and 'The Bookworm,' 7 vols., wrappers, 1887-93, 15s. 6d. Among topographical works are R. W. Proctor's 'Memorials of Bygone Manchester,' 1880, and 'Memorials of Manchester Streets,' 1874, 5s. 6d. each; Cruden's 'History of Gravesend,' 1843, 8s. 6d.; Park's 'Topography of Hampstead,' 4to, 1814, 2l.; and Barnes's 'Records of Hampstead,' 1890, 7s. 6d.

Mr. E. Briggs, of Lawrence Avenue, Manor Park, E.12, sends a four-page Trade List of Books. Among the works he offers are Bewick's 'History of British Birds,' 8vo, 2 vols., 1805, 1l. 10s.; Jakobsen's 'Dialect and Place Names of Shetland,' 1897, 2s. 6d.; and a folio Bible in Dutch, with the Apocrypha, black-letter, Leyden, 1637, 5l.

Mr. D. W. Edwards, of Bishop Lane Staithe, Hull, sends his Rough Catalogue of Second-Hand Books, no. 17. This includes a number of chap-books, local pamphlets, and works relating to Hull and York. The prices are very modest, many of the pieces catalogued being only a shilling or eighteenpence.

Messrs. Glaisher's May Catalogue (435) contains Publishers' Remainders. Thus Marie Corelli's 'Free Opinions Freely Expressed' may now be had for 2s. 3d., and a memoir of Ouida, illustrated with 12 plates, for 3s. 9d. Other biographies are Ryan's 'Queen Jeanne of Navarre' (5s. 6d.); Violette Montagu's 'Eugène de Beauharnais: the Adopted Son of Napoleon' (3s. 9d.), and two works by the Count de Soissons —'The Seven Richest Heiresses of France' (3s.) and 'Six Great Princesses' (4s.). All are liberally illustrated.

Mr. G. A. Poynder of Reading devotes his Spring Catalogue (77) to Miscellaneous Books, including a number of first editions of modern authors. Among the general books may be named the "Keepsake" for 1834 (5s.) and that for 1835 (6s. 6d.); Pearson's 'Banbury Chap-books and Nursery Toybook Literature of the Eighteenth and Early Nineteenth Centuries," with impressions of several hundred woodblocks by Bewick, Blake, and Cruikshank (17s. 6d.); and Strutt's life of Robert Dodsley the publisher (6s.). Grose's "Antiquities of England and Wales," with the supplement for Scotland, together 6 vols. folio, 1773-80, is 32. 10s.; and Lysons's "Magna Britannia," 6 vols. quarto, half russia, 4l. 4s. There are several works under Heraldry.

Queries to Correspondents

On all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot undertake to answer queries privately, but we will forward advance proofs of answers received if a shilling is sent with the query; nor can we advise correspondents as to the value of old books and other objects or as to the means of disposing of them.

Contributors who send letters to be forwarded to other contributors should put on the top left-hand corner of their envelopes the number of the page of "N. & Q." to which their letters refer, so that the contributors may be readily identified.

Bhartpaung.—Forwarded to R. Ramsayo.

W. H. W., Chiswick.—Forwarded to querist.

LONDON, JULY, 1919

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Notes.

ALIENS IN MAIDSTONE IN 1567.

THE following documents should be read in conjunction with Dr. Cunningham's 'Alien Emigrants to England,' pp. 149-50. London and Southwark appear to have been somewhat surfeited with foreigners at this period, and Maidstone here claims her share of the surplus population. As regards the new industries to be introduced, a monopoly of Spanish leather had been granted in 1565, so either there was impending infringement, or the new residents were working under the patent in question. "Frisados," earthen pots, armour, and paper formed the subjects of subsequent patents. "Dottenye" appears as "Dottegnye" in the Huguenot Society's publication viii.

The first is from the State Papers Domestic, Elizabeth, vol. 4², no. 19, June, 1567:—

To the Quenes moste excellent Matie

Pleaseth yor highnes at the humble sute of yor obedient Subiects the Maio^r, Juratts and Cominaltie of yor Matie Towne and p'isshe of All Seynts of Maydeston in yor Countie of Kent to graunte to them yor gracious licens by yor Matie letters pattents to be made in due forme of the lawe for the receipts and placynge wth in the same towne of this nomber of threscore families of the straungers peregrines and artificers of the severall faculties and misteries hereunder mencioned. And yor said humble subiects accordinge to their most bounden dueties shall contynually prey to God for the prosperous Raign of yor highnes longe to endure.

Makers of

Saies	Tykes for fetherbeddes
Mockados	Arras and Tapissary
Grograyne Chamletts	Spanish lether
Russetts	Flaunders potts
Chamletts	Paving tyle and bricke
Wevers of diaper	Brasiers
Damaske and	White and
Lynnen Clothe	browne paper
Sackclothe	Corsetts and
Stametts	hedde peces and
Baies	all kynde of Armor
Frisados	Gonne pouther
Flaunders wollen clothe	

And many other Artes and Sciences wch are not there knowen beinge bothe necessary and proffitable for the common wealthe.

[Endorsed:] The maior & jurats of Maydstone for licence to receave 30 housholders of Straungers crafts men into theyr towne.

The other is an extract from Patent Roll 9 Eliz., part 4, no. 1033:—

Elizabeth, by the grace of God [&c.].

Know ye that for divers especiall considerations as well for the helpe, repair and amendment of our towne of Maidston in our County of Kent, by placing in the same men of knowledge in sondrye handycrafts as also for the relief and convenient placing of certaine Duchemen aliens nowe residing within our Citie of London and ells where, within our realme of England, being very skilfull in divers Arts, occupacions, handycrafts and faculties which may tende to the commoditie of our Realme, We of our especiall grace do grant and licence by these presents, power free libertie and authoritie unto Our wellbeloved the Maior, Jurats and Commonaltye of our towne and parish of All Saints of Maideston aforesaid, and to Michael of Orly, arrace-worker, Philip Velemyncke, weaver, Anthony de Scyeter, Ferdinand Dottenye, and to suche other of the said alyens borne being Duche and not denizens and having knowledge of the several occupacions, artes, handycrafts and faculties hereafter expressed as shall extend in the whole to the

number of thirty householders of the said Duchemen Aliens, and who shall be allowed from time to time to be mete for their profession in Cristen religion, that they shall have and enjoy any benefice, commoditie or things which hereafter in these premises are specified, that is to say, that the said Maior [&c.] may receive and permit to be inhabiting within our towne of Maidston aforesaid the said Michaell Orly [and others above-named] and the residue of the said thirty householders, Duchemen Alyens, with their servants and families being Duche people or English, and that the said Maior [&c.] may demise, grant or let to ferme for a term of 21 years or under, to any of the said Duchmen Aliens, any of the said messuages, dwelling houses, tenements or shops, within the said towne, in as ample manner as they may lawfullie do unto any of our liege subjects. And further the said Michael Orly, Anthony de Scieter, Ferdinand Dotteny and the rest of the said Duchen Aliens, with their servants not exceding the nombre of twelve in eche of theier households and famylies, not exceeding the number of thirtie householdes; for the only exerciseing of the faculty of weaving, making and working of mockadott, Chamletts, Grograine Chamletts, Russells, Diapers, Damaske and lyning clothes, sackclothe, Flanders woollen cloth, arras and tapissarie, featherbedtycks, Spanish lether, Flanders potts, paving tyles and brike, brasiers, white and brown paper, corselets, and all other kinds of armor and gonne powder, or of any other arts, may lawfully and safely inhabit within the said towne of Maideston, and any of the wares by them there to be wrought, to sell in gross only and not by retail.

Dated 4 November, 1567.

E. Wyndham Hulme.

THE DE MINERS FAMILY.

(See *ante*, pp. 16, 72, 101.)

The name of this family of landowners, taken from Les Minières (Dept. Eure), Normandy, occurs as early as before 1104, in the following connexion.

Henry of Elmbridge, with consent of his wife Heloise and their heirs, and of his lord, Gilbert de Miners, sold to Hugh Purchas all the land held from (the manor of) Foxcote next the fields of Coberley (*i.e.*, Little Cubberley, co. Glos.), which Roger Crocton, and his son Robert, with his wife, gave to him. The actual charter gives Roger's name as Corzon=Curzon. With it went the render of a pound of cummin to the lord of Foxcote, annually, on the feast of St. Oswald (cf. 'Hist. et Cart. S. Petri, Glos.,' i. 70).

Another grant, *c.* 1150, by Alexander of Elmbridge, the son, mentions that his father had received this land in marriage with Heselyn, Alexander's mother, so it is clear that her name was Curzon. That was in *Abbot Serlo's* time (1072–1104). This land is identified, 170 years later, in Kirby's 'Quest,' in the following manner:—

"Foxcote is held by William Curzon (Cresson for three portions of a fee from the Templars (i.e. of Quenington), and these, from the heirs of De Miners, and their heirs, themselves, from the Bishop of Worcester; and the Bishop, from the King; by Barony."

The De Miners, therefore, were tenants some time before 1104 (when Abbot Serlo died) of the Bishop of Worcester. The neighbouring Colesbourne was held of the Bishop at the same date by Walter Fitz Roger, ancestor of the De Bohuns. But as in 1086 one Morin held Foxcote, and it consisted of 3 hides, it is clear that the De Miners had succeeded, as lords there, to Morin. The Rev. Charles Taylor ('Domesday Survey of Glouc.,' p. 155) conjectures that Morin was connected with Walter Fitz Roger. To this I venture to add that Gilbert de Miners was presumably a close connexion, and probably a cousin. We find him answering for the Pleas of Milo of Gloucester and Pain Fitz John in 1130 (P.R.); and we have seen him claiming, as late as 1127, in the King's Court, the manor of Coln St. Andrew (Roger), which had belonged to Roger de Gloucester, son of Durand, the Sheriff, who died of a wound in the head received at the siege of Falaise.

In 1166 we find a second Gilbert de Miners holding 1 fee of the Bishop, still according to the old feoffment, but denying ¼th part of it. It is evidently the same that his father, or grandfather, had held in Henry I.'s reign.

We may here note other connexions, particularly with Roger de Gloucester's property.

In 1114 the King confirmed to the monks of Gloucester, for some manor-land at Westbury-on-Severn which the late Roger de Gloucester had given them, certain other land at Hatherley and at Sandhurst. (Cf. *Trans. Bristol and Glos. Arch. Soc.*, vol. xli.) This manor without a name at Westbury had belonged to Durand, Roger's father.

It is noteworthy that we find Henry II. granting a manor at the same Westbury to Roger de Miners for the service of one soar-hawk or xx*s.* rent per an. (Cf. P.Q.W., a. 15 Edw. I., n. 17). Moreover, in 1175/6 (P.R., a. 22) William de Miners is found to be the custodian of the manor of Hatherley with the daughter of Roger de Troilli, of the fee of Richard de Clare.

Before 1158 Gilbert de Miners confirmed the grant by his homager, Roger Parvus (Little), of 8 acres of land at Brookthorpe and Whaddon to St. Peter's, Glos.—being

his overlord. Gilbert's fellow-witness to this deed is William de Hereford (*i.e.*, Milo of Gloucester's youngest son).

This Roger Parvus was son and heir to Hugh* Parvus (who was fellow-witness with the Abbot of Winchcomb to Roger de Gloucester's grant of Coln St. Andrew to the Abbey of St. Peter in 1106), and he had for his wife Margery, daughter of Ralph de Sudeley, with whose dower he held 6 virgates, or yardlands, at Stanley Pont Larche. Further, his mother (also Margery) was daughter to Ernulf de la Feld of the Rudge by Standish (near Brookthorpe)—all places in Gloucestershire.

We now turn to 1166 and the 'Liber Niger' and 'Liber Rubeus.' Here we find a second Hugh Parvus holding 4 knights' fees of Margaret de Bohun, and Gilbert de Miners and Hugh de Cundicote jointly, of her ½ a fee (at Condicote, near Stow-on-the-Wold). These had all been enfeoffed in the days of her father, Milo of Gloucester (Fitz Walter), *i.e.*, before 1143. This fief had also belonged to Durand, father of Roger of Gloucester, in 1085; and in 1275 we find the larger portion of Condicote passing from De Bohun, Earl of Hereford, to John de Stonor. Possibly this estate had descended, not (as hitherto supposed) direct from Durand to Walter his nephew, but to Roger his son (of Gloucester), from him to Walter, and so to Milo. Again, the Bishop of Worcester was the overlord.

In the Rot. Curiæ, 1199/1200, another Gilbert (III.) held a plea (co. Cambridge) as against Mabel FitzPeter, and yet another against Mabel de Barton, concerning half a yardland (*mort d'ancest.*). The first Mabel (if, indeed, these are not one and the same person) was presumably granddaughter to Lucy FitzHerbert, Milo of Gloucester's daughter (3), and she could also claim Herbert, brother of Roger of Gloucester, as an ancestor.

"Sciatis me dedisse...terram quam Rogerus de Glocestra dedit ecclesie S. Petri de Gloc: pro anima fratris sui Herebert [i.e. at Westwood in Archenfield, Herefordshire], scilicet, duos radcnihtes et unam ecclesiam cum 1 hida terre et 1 Molendinum."

Stephen confirmed this in 1138 (cf. 'H.C. St. Petri, Glos.,' i. 222-3).

Though the direct evidence of an "avus" or "pater meus" in a charter is still lacking to complete the evidences here brought together, it is, the writer thinks, sufficiently presumptive that Gilbert de Miners (1) in making his claim to Coln Roger as against the Benedictines of Gloucester (albeit, in vain) had the solid tie of a near blood-relationship with the powerful Roger de Gloucester upon which to found his claim to Coln.

ST. CLAIR BADDELEY.

* I may add that this elder Hugh Parvus was a tenant of Walter the Sheriff before 1112, and was witness also to a charter by which Walter the Sheriff gave North Cerney to St. Peter's, Glouc., in, or before, 1106.

A REVERIE IN OLD RATCLIFFE.

A CORRESPONDENT in South China has manifestly seen the local and other references in British Magazines and Miscellanies to the fact that the memory of gallant Captain John Weddell (the Ratcliffe contemporary of Oliver Cromwell and of Maurice Thomson of Old Stepney Meeting connexions and pious posturings at Poplar as a sometime zealous Puritan politician) has been curiously revived by boding events in the limitless reserve of human "Labour" in the Furthest East. Capt. John Weddell, as many readers in the Port of London area know, was, when at home, a resident in that jumping-off place of ocean heroes and pioneers, Old Ratcliffe. And this seaman-adventurer silenced with comparatively good Stepney cannon the Chinese "batteries" near the great city of Canton in 1634; and by decent gunnery he effected his object of "Frightfulness" without injuring the already venerable Wall of the city. For, be it remembered, in those days gun-making of all sorts was a prospering art and mystery in Eastern London Without the Wall; and gunnery was in almost daily practice in the Port of London, if not for the Navy Board or Lords of Admiralty, then for account of the adventuring companies who were taking the English flag into every sea, east, west, north and south, whether charted or not, in eager and frequently unscrupulous rivalry with the East India Company and many Continental combines. The place of "proof" for all ship-guns, even so late as the last of the Stuart kings, was "Ratcliff Fields." And, after the Civil War and the Restoration, we know that Master Secretary Pepys, supported by his seamen-coadjutors, was always "on the pounce" in East London armouries, from Limehouse Hole to the Old Artillery Ground, for a light, strong, serviceable gun—even when the making was alleged to cost from 12*l.* to 15*l.* a ton—a "serviceable" weapon being one that the navigators were not

compelled to deposit for safety in the hold when the time came for action. Hence we see that the East Londoner, John Browne, King's Gun-founder, gained a reward of 200*l.* for casting lighter pieces than had been previously made. Maurice Thomson, the very adaptable Puritan merchant-trader, by the by, had interests in this important matter of armament, and his deals with the necessary saltpetre (prepared in what is now St. George's East) were very much on twentieth-century lines when operating for a government. Moreover, his enemies and trade rivals used to more than whisper that in years agone he had traded in muskets with the Red Indians for ever threatening the young and struggling English settlements in North America. It was Maurice Thomson who sold (how got is perhaps a story of the Lord Protector) the land upon which the Old Stepney Meeting House was erected; and he dwelt close by in Worcester House on Stepney Green and Stepney High Street; and he figured with signal unction at the opening service in 1654 of the Old Poplar Chapel, which extended the means of grace to Old Stepney seamen who had roved all over the lawless Indian Ocean. And, withal, he usefully officiated on the ancient Stepney Vestry (for Commonwealth or for Royal interests as occasion served, for events in his career showed that in mere politics he was no bigot and worshipped no fetish catechism) as a representative for the principal Maritime Hamlet of Ratcliff. But Capt. John Weddell, who is first seen on records as Master's Mate of the East India Company's Thames-built Dragon, died obscurely on the homeward voyage from India in 1639, after a life of evidently great vicissitudes in various service in the East, in the Persian Gulf, in the Indian Ocean, and in the more distant China Seas; and no peerage came to his family, as in the case of Maurice Thomson's.

On Dec. 4, 1623, John Weddell, then described as "of Ratcliffe, in Middlesex, gent., aged 40 or thereabouts," was examined before the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and gave a detailed account of his voyage when he was Commodore of a Thames fleet that joined in the attack on the Portuguese in the Persian Gulf, and the consequent sack of Ormuz, which appears to have yielded so little plunder to the adventurers and so very much disappointed the Duke of Buckingham, Lord High Admiral, who greedily clamoured for his tenths of the spoil. In 1634 John Weddell *held* the commission of Admiral of the East India Company's Fleet, given to him by the President and Council at Surat, despite the Court of Directors having timidly called him home to London. And the Surat Council testified in April, 1634, that he was

"a gentleman of valour and resolution, and second to no man that the Company ever employed in the care of his charge, especially at sea; and his tractability far exceeds that of many of the churlish Commanders who conceive themselves only created for the sole good of the fleets they command that they desire no better, or other, way to con the fleet."

At Canton (owing to the Portuguese intrigues) he had "a difficulty" with the Chinese as before mentioned, but, after having battered one of the forts, he was compelled to return to Macao, to India, and so to England, in 1640, before petitioning for a new commission. J. K. Laughton, the naval historian, thought that such of Weddell's property as was not lost in his various adventures and mishaps was swallowed up in the insolvency of Sir William Courten, who was conspicuous in the endeavour to establish a trade to the East Indies independent of the East India Company. But Capt. Weddell when he sailed from the Thames under the Courten patronage flew the King's colours on his fleet of six vessels—The Dragon, The Sun, The Katharine, The Planter, The Anne, and The Discovery—which had cost the then great sum of £120,000 to equip; and the charter which had been obtained somehow from the crooked and needy King was valid enough.

However, these things are rather of the very mixed story of the doings of the English in Asia; all that is here sought to emphasize is that it was no unusual thing that a seaman of Capt. John Weddell's quality and capacity for command should have been resident in what is now one of the most unlovely historical spots in all England, with nothing whatever—as yet—to indicate the nature of its unique record. For generations the ancient Hamlet was a common place of residence or lodging of the officers and mariners in the service of the Companies and the Associations laying down, more or less intuitively, the foundations of the wide-flung British Empire; and adventurers, exploiters, Asian wanderers, were always to be found on the local Rialto by Ratcliff Cross, to be used, at any rate, by Daniel Defoe and the pamphleteers and balladists. The first fleets of the East India Company are set down frequently as having "sailed from Woolwich," "from Blackwall,"

"from Gravesend," &c.; but, as has been often reasoned by local antiquaries and topographers—no matter where the barques awaited their complements of agents, factors, officers, and seamen, all voyagers alike assembled at Ratcliff Cross and the adjacent Stairs in the numerous inns and taverns which grew up rapidly; and all were rowed or sailed therefrom to the vessels astream in the Lower Reaches of the Thames, dependent on the varying winds and tides and flows. The first practice of getting aboard at Ratcliff gradually declined, for sailing out of the winding river was often a work of days, and sometimes of weeks, which could be more pleasantly, or more hilariously, occupied ashore. For the same reason, the Shipwrights' and the sawyers' centre of governance was in Butcher Row, within a bosun's call of Ratcliff Cross; and their neighbour the Watermen's Company allotted the privileges and arbitrated the claims, customs, and courses of the river-workers below bridge; and frequently recruited crews not merely for the King's service but for the nominally private adventurers oversea. And here also the Masters and Captains of the Trinity Brotherhood watched, warded, and dwelt when England's great day upon the Inner and the Outer Seas was dawning.

Mc.

BOUTELL'S PUNNING CATALOGUE OF PAINTING AND SCULPTURE.

Readers of 'N. & Q.' may be interested by the following transcript from an autograph by the late Rev. Chas. Boutell, which, as the present owner of the MS. believes, has never yet been in print. Mr. Boutell, author of well-known books on heraldry and archæology, was, at the time he produced this *jeu d'esprit*, Rector of Norwood, Surrey. Some of the jests seem really witty; some may be more intelligible to others than they are to me. I presume all the painters' names to be genuine.

S.

A Catalogue of a small collection of rare and *singularly characteristic* Paintings, with a few works of the same class in Sculpture, all of them by most eminent artists, ancient and modern.

1. The Holy City in Sight .. Old Palma
2. The Siege of Troy .. .. Teniers
3. The Waggon on the Road Van Goën and Van Os.
4. The Flower Protected .. Salvator Rosa
5. The Rencontre .. .. .. Metzu
6. The Cat not let out of the Bag .. Poussin
7. The Monk .. .. .. Cloesterman
8. Glovers superseded .. ..by Mytens
9. The Blush Rose .. .. .. Rubens
10. The Salute .. .. .. Lippo Lippi
11. The Mutual Promise .. .. by Both
12. The Field of Battle .. .. Waterloo
13. Cats Fighting .. .. .. Claude
14. Tolling the Great Bell .. .. Kneller
15. The Fairest of the Flowers .. Lely
16. Interior of a Carpenter's Shop (a Cabinet picture) .. .. Turner
17. The Successful Candidate Gainsborough
18. Caught at Last .. .. by A. Constable
19. The Slender Waist .. .. Girtin
20. Rolling Waves .. .. .. Sandby
21. At the Seaside .. .. .. Beechey
22. The Empty Manger .. .. Haydon
23. The Estate Purchased .. .. Morland
24. Rabbits at Home .. .. Warren
25. The Gathered Flowers .. .. Faed
26. The Day after the Alma .. Redgrave
27. The Pride of the Forest .. Oakley
28. Fair in the Olden Time .. Bartholomew
29. Highland Attendants .. .. Gillies
30. Sunset .. .. Westall
31. The Decision, without "Waiting for a Verdict" .. .. Solomon
32. A Scene in Macbeth .. Duncan and Haag
33. The Stage-coach Catastrophe .. Brokedon
34. Anchovy Nets .. .. .. Burgess
35. River Navigation Impeded by A. Harrison Weir
36. The Boaster Outdone .. by Topham
37. Innocent Flirtation .. by Cousins
38. The Way to the Village .. by Lane
39. Sharp Set .. .. Hone
40. Venice .. .. Waterton
41. The Notice to Quit .. by A. Tennant
42. The Bird's Nest .. .. .. Callow
43. David and Goliath .. .. Hurlstone
44. Sunday in Scotland .. .. Kirke
45. Pugilists .. .. Boxall
46. Dressing the Wound .. .. Linton
47. The Bell-wether .. .. .. Tinkler
48. Across the River .. .. .. Ferrey
49. Vanity Fair .. .. .. P. Cox
50. The Impending Cry .. .. Whymper
51. Arctic Scenery .. .. .. Landseer
52. The Pathway Stopped .. by A. Poole
53. The Home made Happy.. .. by Shee
54. The Sly Glance .. .. .. Smirke
55. "She never told her love" .. Pyne
56. A Hard Row at Sea .. Mrs. Herring
57. The Pudding made Perfect .. by Egg
58. The Trout Taken .. by Hooke and Rodwell
59. The Proposal .. .. .. Asker
60. The Response .. .. .. Clarke
61. Blue Noses.. .. .. Jack Frost
62. Ball-Room Scenes.. Hoppner, Dance, Inskipp and Stephanoff
63. The Knight Armed .. .. by Lance
64. Travel in the Dark .. .. Knight
65. Sketch on the Caspian .. .. Eastlake
66. The Mountain Spring .. .. Gush
67. The Butt .. .. Cooper and Singleton
68. Full Cry .. .. Hunt
69. The Happy Family .. .. Goodall
70. The Two Letters .. .. .. Opie
71. An Exclamation at Whist .. Uwins
72. Preparations for Dinner .. .. by Cooke
73. On the Forth .. .. .. Frith
74. High and Dry .. .. .. Patten

75. The Prompt Blunder .. .. Mulready
76. The Gambler Ruined .. .. by Dyce
77. The Lesson Repeated .. .. by Hart
78. The Youthful Aspirant .. .. Cockerell
79. Caught Out .. by Copley Fielding
80. The Eavesdropper .. .. Martin
81. The Order of Release .. .. Grant
82. Incident in 'My Novel,' the Italian Philosophizing .. .. Stocks

Sculpture.

1. The Distressed Milkmaid .. Can-ova
2. The Irish Weaver.. .. .. Flaxman
3. The Cathedral Choir .. .. Chantrey
4. The Highlander Admonished MacDowell
5. The Model Footman .. John Thomas
6. Baby's Recompense .. .. Papworth
7. The Convalescent .. .. by Physick
8. A House to Let .. .. .. by Weeks

CHARLES BOUTELL.

April 5, 1859.

AUSTRALIAN MEMORIAL INSCRIPTIONS: IV. ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, SYDNEY.

(See 12 S. iii. 269, 330; iv. 184.)

THE following abstracts were made in 1895:—

1. James Green, Commander of the ship Dunbar, died Aug. 20, 1857.

2. Robert Allwood, B.A., Incumbent of St. James's, 1840–84; died Oct. 27, 1891.

3. Wm. John Dumaresq, Capt. Royal Staff Corps. Served in Crimea, Canada, N.S.W. Died Nov. 9, 1868.

4. Alexander Macleay, F.R.S. Died July 19, 1848.

5. Commodore Sir James Brisbane. Died Dec. 19, 1826.

6. Lieut.-General Sir Maurice Charles O'Connell, K.C.B., Lieut.-Governor of N.S.W. 1810 to 1814. Died May 25, 1848.

7. Rt. Hon. Lady Mary Fitzroy, wife of Sir Charles Augustus Fitzroy, Kt. Died Dec. 7, 1847.

8. (A shield-hatchment.) Rt. Hon. Sir Robt. Wm. Duff, G.C.M.G., Governor of N.S.W. 1893-5. Died March 15, 1895.

9. Dulce et decorum est pro scientia mori. | This monument is erected | by the Colonists of New South Wales | in memory of | John Gilbert | Ornithologist | who was speared by the blacks on the 29th of June | 1845, during the first overland expedition to Port Essington by Ludwig Leichhardt and his intrepid companions.

10. In | Memoriam | Ionnis Coleridge Patteson, | primi Melanesiæ Episcopi | et martyris. | Vestigia Domini fideliter secutus | in gaudium Domini intravit XX° die Sept. A.D. | MDCCCLXXI Cum dilexisset suos usque ad finem dilexit eos.

11. Collet Barket, 39th Regt., murdered by the aborigines April 30, 1831.

12. Others to various officers who fell in the New Zealand War of 1845.

13. This tablet—erected by the Executive *Government* pursuant to a vote of the Legislative *Council of New South* Wales, in testimony of the respect and gratitude of the inhabitants of the Colony—commemorates the active service and early death of Assistant-Surveyor Edmund Besley Court Kennedy, who, after having completed the survey of the River Victoria, was chosen by the Government to conduct the first exploration of York Peninsula, where, after the most patient and persevering exertions to overcome the physical difficulties of the country and the destructive effects of consequent disease, by which the expedition, originally consisting of thirteen persons, was reduced to three. He was slain by the aborigines in the vicinity of Escape River on the 13th December, A.D. 1848, falling a sacrifice, in the 31st year of his age, to the cause of science, the advancement of the Colony, and the interests of humanity. | Flebile Principium melior fortuna sequatur.

The persons who perished by disease were—Thomas Wall (naturalist), W. Costigan, C. Niblet, E. Carpenter, J. Mitchell, James Luff, J. Douglas, E. Taylor, Denis Dunn. | requiescant in pace.

The survivors are—William Carron (botanist), William Goddard, and Jackey Jackey, an aboriginal of Merton District, who was Mr. Kennedy's sole companion in his conflict with the savages, and, though himself wounded, tended his leader with a courage and devotion worthy of remembrance, supporting him in his last moments and making his grave on the spot where he fell.

14. To the memory of the Reverend Richard Hill, the first minister of this Church, who expired suddenly, in the performance of his duty within its walls, on XXXth May, MDCCCXXXVI., aged LIV. | Erected by his friends and congregation in affectionate remembrance of his unwearied labours during seventeen years, his serene resignation under no ordinary trials, his blameless and useful life, his prompt attention to every call of distress, his faithful and fearless reproof of the sinner, his disregard of personal ease when any work of charity required his services, and his peculiar ability in engaging the attention and affection of the young, and in imbuing them with a deep reverence for the word of everlasting salvation. Blessed are those servants whom the Lord, when he cometh, shall find watching.

J. W. FAWCETT.

Consett, co. Durham.

THE GREEK FLAG.—According to a generally accepted idea, the Greek flag of blue and white stripes, with a white cross on a blue canton, was first used in a modern sense as the national or commercial ensign of Greek-speaking people, when Bishop Germanos raised the standard of revolt against Turkish rule on the festival of the Annunciation (Mar. 25), 1821, at Patrasso in the Morea. Since then generations of modern Greeks have been taught from infancy to repeat the following lines of a patriotic hymn from the 'Child of Independence,' in John Adams's oration on the United States, beginning:—

O Child of Germanos! O banner beautiful!
Godchild of the Panayia, compassionate and merciful!

Another suggested origin—not improbable—is that it represents the traditional "colours" of the B.V.M. or Panayia; this idea seems consonant with the constantly expressed "Mariolatry" of the Greek Church, and may be paralleled with the figure of the Panayia impressed on Byzantine coins.

It would be a matter of considerable interest to discover what were the standards, flags, or colours of the Byzantine Empire. The flag which Richard I. hung up in the church of Bury St. Edmunds as a trophy from Cyprus was a work of embroidery and probably resembled an ordinary feudal banner.

A legend has it that Miaolis, the popular hero of the Greek Revolution, asked to make a flag, tore up his shirt (white) and breeches (blue) and pieced them together for the purpose.

The national flag of the Greek Republic (1821–33) was probably the blue flag with a white cross, now the naval flag of the modern Greek kingdom.

It is reasonable to suppose, in lieu of direct evidence, that the blue and white striped flory of the present Greek flag originates in the Republican period, imitating the "star-spangled banner" of the greatest republic of modern times, itself adapted from an old English colonial flag (by Act of Congress, 1808).

Any ordinary history of the Byzantine Empire refers to pestilent factions with their party badges of "blue and white" and "red and green" opposed to each other; how far these badges were retained in a subsequent age after the introduction of feudalism and the consequent decay of the democratic spirit in the Eastern Empire is difficult to discover; the famous factions continued to exist at the end of the seventh century, and until the coming of the Arabs and the general spread of Mohammedanism.

Turkish sultans reigning in Byzantium have carried on the institutions and traditions of their Byzantine predecessors; it is not therefore inconceivable that in the modern Greek and Turkish national emblems may linger souvenirs from the early centuries of Levantine history. The "blue and white" and "red and green" which still distinguish severally the Rumelian or Romaic Greeks and the Anatolian Turkomans may be but one of those singular coincidences which admit of very little explanation and may in fact be merely accidental. The ill-defined origin of the Turkoman or Moslem natives of Asia Minor allows of a supposition that they may have been represented by the "reds and greens" in an earlier age. G. J., F.S.A.

Cyprus.

[We have also received a translation of a recently published leaflet on 'The National Badge' (Flag), circulated among Boy Scouts in Greece, which we may subsequently find room for.]

Literature and Iconography of London Peace Celebrations.—It is of some topical interest to note the wealth of pamphlets and prints that the successive Peace celebrations in London have provided. The purpose of the earlier forms was to describe and represent the public displays of fireworks usually provided by the Board of Ordnance. Most familiar in this class is 'A Description of the Machine for the Fireworks, &c., in which they are to be exhibited in St. James's Park, Thursday, April 27, 1749.' This, and the many contemporary engravings it occasioned, celebrated the General Peace signed at Aix-la-Chapelle, Oct. 7, 1749.

These official firework displays were for at least another hundred years the principal feature of the celebrations. There was, for example, a display of fireworks in Hyde, Green and Victoria Parks on May 29, 1856. The programme (4 pp. fcap.) provides, in 24 divisions, detail of an immense number of rockets, &c. The late Mr. Eliot Hodgkin in his collections on fireworks (*vide* 'Rariora') made a special quest of these items and the frequently exchanged duplicates.

Trafalgar, the Peninsula and Waterloo came in the age of panoramas and showmen's exhibitions. The Waterloo Museum at 97 Pall Mall was established in 1815, but soon had rivals at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly; the Oplotheca, 20 Lower Brook Street, Bond Street; the Gothic Hall, Pall Mall, and finally the Royal Armoury, Haymarket. Except the display at 97 Pall Mall they cannot, however, be identified as "celebrating" exhibitions. Most remarkable of its kind, and worthy of special mention now as having hitherto escaped notice, was "Mr. Michel's Exhibition of Crocodiles" at 18 Dover Street, "intended to commemorate the victory of Lord Nelson near the mouth of the Nile, &c." The date of the catalogue before me is 1800, and in some 15 pages "this astounding creature" is described at some length. There were only ten exhibits, which it is necessary to add were mostly models of crocodiles, "the only specimen of this wonderful animal in England, to the knowledge of the artist,

which is nineteen feet in length, and to be seen at the British Museum."

Research into the bibliography and iconography of this subject of Peace celebrations leads into diversified channels; except they were not intended to be so identified, we might have to include Madame Tussaud's, the Benin Bronzes at the Ethnographical Gallery of the British Museum, and the doyen of Drury Lane Theatre, where many years ago Sir Augustus Harris produced a spectacular drama, 'The Armada.'

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

51 Rutland Park Mansions, N.W.2.

TANKS (MILITARY).—The following, which gives the origin of the name "tank," may well find a place in 'N. & Q.':—

"STORY OF THE TANKS.

"General Swinton, the military originator of the Tank scheme and the commander of the first Tank unit, on Saturday presented to Berwick a tank, the gift of the Army Council, in appreciation of the borough's War Savings work. He said that the tanks got their name from the belief when they were being manufactured that they were water-carriers for the troops in Egypt."—*The Times*, June 24, p. 13, col. 4.

This does not, I think, imply that General Swinton was the inventor of the machine itself.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

[See also 12 S. iii. 444; v. 36.]

KNOX'S 'SPIRIT OF DESPOTISM.'—The 'D.N.B.' (vol. xxxi. p. 336) says of the edition of Vicesimus Knox's work published in London in the year 1795: "Only three copies were left in existence....no trace, however, of the three copies is now discoverable." References to this book appear in 'N. & Q.,' 5 S. xi. 43, 174; 6 S. vii. 407. The Library of Harvard University has a copy received in 1900 bearing the imprint "London; printed in the year 1795," which bears every evidence of having for some time been in possession of Boston families. The Harvard Library at one time possessed another copy which was received "by exchange of duplicates" in 1869. This copy unfortunately disappeared previous to 1900.

T. FRANKLIN CURRIER,
Assistant Librarian.

Harvard College Library, Cambridge, Mass.

SIR NICHOLAS BAGNAL AND THE EARLS OF KILMOREY.—In the review of vol. iv. of 'Indexes to Irish Wills' it is stated (*ante*, p. 111) that the Earls of Kilmorey are *descended from* Sir Nicholas Bagnal.

This is, strictly speaking, not correct, as *the Earls of Kilmorey* are descended from Sir Robert Needham, 1st Viscount, elder son of Robert Needham of Cranage, whose younger son Thomas Nedham of Pool Park, co. Denbigh, married the daughter and coheiress of Sir Henry Bagenal of Newry and Plas Newydd, Marshal of Ireland.

The great-grandson of Thomas Nedham, Robert Nedham of St. Thomas-in-the-Vale and St. Catherine, Jamaica, succeeded (as coheir with Sir Edward Bayley, ancestor of the Marquess of Anglesey) to the estates of Nicholas Bagenal, grandson of Sir Henry Bagenal.

The grandson of this Robert Nedham was William Nedham of Newry and Moone Park, who *d.s.p.* 1806, leaving the estates to Robert, 11th Viscount Kilmorey, thus disinheriting his father's brother, viz., Major-General William Nedham of Mount Olive, Jamaica, and Widcombe, near Bath, M.P. for Athenry in the last Irish Parliament. The Major-General's grandson is Capt. Charles Sewell Nedham, R.N. (retired) of Branksome Chine, Bournemouth, who is head of that branch of the Nedham family descended from Thomas Nedham of Pool Park, and, in the female line, from Sir Henry Bagenal.

H. R. POPHAM BAKER,
M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

77 Accrington Road, Blackburn, Lancs.

BOSWELL'S 'JOHNSON': A CORRECTION.—Boswell, in his 'Life of Johnson,' under date 1730 (Hill's ed., vol. i. p. 77), says:—

"We are told by Tursellinus, in his life of St. Ignatius Loyola, that this intrepid founder of the Order of the Jesuits, when he arrived at Goa, persisted in wearing his miserable shattered shoes," &c.

Not one, I think, of the innumerable editors and commentators of Boswell, has ever noticed that this is a mistake. St. Ignatius never visited India, and both the anecdote and the biographer Tursellinus pertain to the other great Jesuit, St. Francis Xavier.

F. R. BRACEY.

St. Dominic's Priory, London.

"NON-NATURALS."—The earliest quotation in the 'N.E.D.' for "non-natural" as a substantive is from my remote relative Dr. Jeremiah Wainewright in 1798; but Burton, in his 'Anatomy of Melancholy,' first printed in 1621, in his 'Synopsis of the First Partition' speaks of "Necessary causes, as those six non-natural things, which are: Diet....Retention and evacuation....Air....Exercise....Sleep and waking....Passions and perturbations of the mind."

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

"Shiffle-shuffle."—This word is classed as rare in the 'N.E.D.,' and no earlier use of it is quoted than 1871. It appears in the speech made in the House of Commons by Mr. George Grenville on the disturbances in America, Jan. 26, 1769: "Do not let us stand shiffle-shuffle between two measures" ('Debates, 1768-1770,' Sir H. Cavendish, p. 203). Here it evidently implies hesitation, so may be only a playful or a cant enlargement of "shuffling"; but possibly it is an expression that was used in some game such as shovel-board. Alfred Welby.

Carlton Club.

Proverb: "Let the weakest go to the wall."—The following may be worth noting from 'Rambles round Edge Hill,' by the Rev. George Miller, 1896:—

"Shotteswell Church, Warwickshire. On the north and west sides of the north aisle the old stone seats against the wall of the church remain. In those days there were no seats in the midst of the church, and the congregation stood or knelt. When the clergyman commenced his sermon he used to say 'Let the weakest go to the wall'; hence the proverb now so strangely perverted from its original meaning."

W. B. H.

Defoe and Alexander Selkirk.—The 'D.N.B.' in the article on Selkirk states that, "despite some apocryphal stories, there is nothing to show that Defoe knew anything of Selkirk beyond what had been published by Rogers, Cooke, and Steele." The following documents in an extra-illustrated copy of Robinson's 'History of Stoke Newington' (1820), belonging to Mr. Aleck Abraham, seem to throw some doubt on the above statement:—

Portland House.
Thursday Evg.

My Dear Mr. Lunell,

My dear Wife has copied the mem. about De Foe for you, & I now send it.

I trust Mrs. Lunell & yourself were not knocked up with our long "palaver" Tuesday!

Ever Sincerely,
Richard Ball.

(Memo. after a conversation with Mr. W. P. Lunell, May, 1834. E. A.)

Joseph Beck (the Father of Joseph, the husband of the well-known Mary Beck) built the house at Frenchay. The wife of the elder Joseph Beck survived him; she had three husbands, Jos. Beck, —— Caysgarne, and lastly Daniells, and survived them all. This Mrs. Daniells lived at a corner house in James's Square, Bristol (the corner diagonally opposite the entrance from the Barton); there she was visited by Alexander Selkirk, then recently returned from his solitary abode in the Island of Juan Fernandez; there also she was accustomed to entertain Daniel De Foe. It was in her house that Selkirk gave De Foe an account of his adventures, &c., from which De Foe drew up a narrative of Selkirk which was published. Many years later, De Foe wrote and published his romance of 'Robinson Crusoe,' the notion of which was suggested by Selkirk's narrative. The romance speedily supplanted the genuine work, and while the existence of the latter is now hardly known, the former is still among the most popular of books.

A gentleman (name forgotten) who was accustomed to meet Selkirk at Mrs. Daniells's sent a paper to *The Gentleman's Magazine* containing a very specific account of what he heard from him.

In addition to Cowper's well-known poem, there is another entitled 'Juan Fernandez,' by Patrick Branwell Brontë, the MS. of which was offered for sale by a London firm in 1914. J. Ardagh.

35 Church Avenue, Drumcondra, Dublin.

Monuments in Sydney.—Monuments to the following are found in Sydney, New South Wales.

1. Life-size statue on square base in Wynyard Park:—

John Dunmore Lang, D.D.
Patriot and Statesman.
Born 1799 at
Greenock, Scotland.
Died 1878 at
Sydney.

2. Life-size statue on base facing Queen Square:—

The Right Honourable
William Bede Dalley, P.C.,
Scholar, Statesman,
Patriot.

3. Life-size statue on base:—

Captain Cook
Born at Marton, Yorkshire, 1728.
Discovered this Territory, 1770.
Killed at Owhyhee, 1779.

J. W. Fawcett.

Consett, co. Durham.

Heredity: Long Hair.—Dean Stanley considered that Richard II.'s eyes had been transmitted to members of Queen Victoria's family; the tresses of the heroine of Coventry would seem to have had a yet longer passage through the centuries. A lady who claims to be a descendant of Leofric of Mercia and the famous Godiva, writes thus in *The Guardian* of May 15, 1919:—

"Unusually long and abundant hair still prevails in our family. In youth, my mother's hair reached her ankles, and she had scarcely a grey hair when she died at the age of eighty-three. The hair of one of my aunts measured 6 ft., and trailed several inches on the ground behind her. Four of my sisters and myself, when young women, had hair which fell well below our knees, shrouding us like thick mantles; and now that I am in my seventieth year my hair is as long and almost as abundant as ever, and absolutely refuses to turn grey. Two or

three of my first cousins had fine heads of hair also. The wealth of hair has descended to some of my nieces, and to at least one of my grand-nieces. So much for heredity for four generations at any rate, if not from our ancestress Lady Godiva."

St. Swithin.

East Anglian Characters and Characteristics.—In an old eighteenth-century commonplace book occur the following manuscript rimes, signed "R. S.," and dated 1785. They appear worth preservation in the archives of 'N. & Q.' if only for their humour and shrewd observation. At so lengthy an interval it is not easy to identify all the persons named.

You I love, my dearest life.
More than gracious George his wife,
(King George III.)
More than Harbord loves grimace,
(Sir H. Harbord)
More than Bacon loves a place,
(Sir Francis Bacon ?)
More than Billy Leigh the Church,
More than Parr to handle birch,
(Dr. Parr, bibliophile, and Rector of Asterby, Lincs, and afterwards Vicar of Hatton, near Stratford-on-Avon)
More than Cutting loves a Welchman,
More than Jaggard loves a Frenchman,
(Rev. John Jaggard, Rector of St. Nicholas', King's Lynn)
More than Wade does love to game, (Capt. Wade)
More than Twist a married dame,
More than Addey loves to smile,
More than Money to beguile, (Major John Money)
More than Parson Brand a trope,
More than Burcham hates the Pope,
More than Chamber loves a rout,
Or the Baron loves to spout,
(Baron Robert Harvey)
More than Hardingham a flower,
More than Gay the midnight hour,
More than Lloyd his handsome self,
(Dean Lloyd of Norwich)
More than Houghton loves his pelf,
More than Adkins loves his wife,
More than Bacon noise and strife, (Sir F. Bacon ?)
More than Payne a drinking bout, (Capt. Payne)
More than Dewing hates the gout,
More than Billy Crown a tussle,
More than Kerrison a bustle,
More than Walker loves his muse,
(Rev. —— Walker)
More than Garland loves his views,
More than Parr a Greek discourse, (Dr. Parr)
More than Beevor loves his house, (James Beevor)
More than Harvey loves his gold,
(Robert Harvey, sen.)
More than Hooke does hate a scold, (Dr. Hooke)
More than Beevor loves his book, (James Beevor)
More than Prince of tarts to cook,
(Benjamin Day)
Thus, my fair, I love you more
Than ever man loved maid before.

Aug., 1785. R. S.

Wm. Jaggard, Captain.
Repatriation Records, Winchester.

"Tamasha."—*The Morning Post* of April 29 contained the following:—

"Cherbourg, April 27.

"The Navy's first joy ride for five years is almost over. To-morrow the Second Battle Squadron..... will leave Cherbourg with regret. As a young officer put it this afternoon: 'What a tamasha!' Now 'tamasha' is a word of the Navy's own lingua franca, that tongue which seafaring has built up from the slang of many ports. Philologists may tell you learnedly of the derivation of 'tamasha' and its different meanings in the Pushtu, Korean, or Thibetan tongue, but when the Navy says 'tamasha' it just means a jollification of first-class dimensions."

J. R. H.

Queries.

We must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

Proclamation Stones.—At Totnes is Brutus Stone, on which the mayor stands to proclaim a new sovereign. London Stone appears from Shakespeare ('2 Henry VI.,' iv.6), following Holinshed, to have conferred special sanction on a new ruler. On the Coronation Stone the new sovereign receives his crown. At St. Austell is the Maengaw Stone, where proclamations of peace and war and new reigns used to be made. If Kingston-on-Thames takes its name from the Stone of the King and not from his *-ton* or town, a new origin and meaning for, at any rate, some of the many Kingston place-names suggests itself.

Can local archæologists give us full details of the history, tradition, position, &c., of any other similar stone conferring like sanctions? For, from a comparison of all the instances with their varying detail, there may emerge one or more characteristics which, being common to all, may show the original essential underlying idea. For instance, Totnes and the Coronation Stone agree in pointing to association with foreigners, Jacob and Brutus; while London Stone has been assigned to Romans. Or, again, Totnes and St. Austell are used only for such proclamations as were national, international, or intertribal: peace, war, and new rulers; so perhaps, too, Kingston.

Queries that suggest themselves, among others, are:—

1. Can they be connected with the detached standing stones often found outside stone circles, as at Stonehenge, the Stennis Stones, the Hurlers, the Rollright Stones, and many other stone circles? Presuming,

for instance, that a given stone circle was sepulchral, might its outlier mark the spot outside the dead chief's tomb where his style and title were recited, and, naturally, his successor's claims made?

2. Is there derivative connexion in idea with a stone altar outside a Roman camp prætorium, or forum, by appeal to which the promulgator called the gods to witness his act and deed? So perhaps Joshua (xxiv. 27).

3. If some or all of the stones show an underlying tradition of foreign origin, could they be supposed to have been brought as a part of the newcomer's original land or homestead?

But before any theories can be formed the fullest details of all the traditions of all such stones should be known. Will archæologists in the respective localities oblige me with the full particulars of the above-mentioned and any other such stones and customs?

It may be found also that customary places or spots for proclamations may have derived their positions from stones now non-existent.

(Rev.) F. G. Odell, R.N.

Totnes.

William Hoorde, Winchester Scholar.—He entered Winchester College, aged 12, in 1555, from the Soke of Winchester, and is probably to be identified with the recusant of this name, described as "of Wolvesey," who was committed to the Wood Street Counter in London, July 27, 1586, and with the recusant gentleman of the same name of Preston Candover, who occurs in the first Recusant Roll (of 1592–3) as owning various properties in Hampshire (see Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ. xviii. 273, 277, 290). Any further particulars about him would be welcome.

John B. Wainewright.

Byron's 'Don Juan,' Cantos 17 and 18.—Can any of your readers tell anything about cantos 17 and 18 of 'Don Juan'? I have a copy in paper binding printed for the booksellers by Duncombe of Little Queen Street, Holborn—without date—but my father wrote his name and 1825 on the title-page. It was tied up with four parts also belonging to him and in paper binding, published at one shilling each by John Hunt of Old Bond Street, containing cantos 6 to 16 of 'Don Juan,' the earlier ones dated 1823, and cantos 15 and 16, 1824. Byron's name does not appear on either the booklets by Hunt or that by Duncombe: I suppose it was on canto 1, but that is lost. The quotation from 'Twelfth Night' as to cakes and ale is on both Hunt's and Duncombe's copies. Hunt's are better got up and on much better paper than Duncombe's.

Byron seems to have patronized several publishers. I have a set of his poems in six vols. duodecimo, uniformly bound in morocco — the first four by Murray, dated 1829, and vols. 5 and 6, which contain 'Don Juan,' dated 1828, published by J. F. Dove, St. John's Square, London. To show that cantos 17 and 18 resemble Byron a good deal, I append a copy of verse xci. canto 18:—

All in their turn have sipped of pleasure's draught,
Some drink its dregs, while others madly waste it—
I, in my time, the cup have deeply quaffed,
Though once 'twas dashed before I well could taste it—
Since then, though, I have drank, and sung, and laughed—
Perhaps I've loved—however, I've replaced it;
I care not how 'twas done—the why or wherefore,
'Twill bring the grave—the all that now I care for.

J. T. Andrews.

Harvard University: Thomas Shepard.—Will any readers of 'N. & Q.' kindly add to or correct the following details in the life of Thomas Shepard, one of the founders of Harvard University, U.S.A.?

Thomas Shepard was born in the year 1604, and somewhere about 1631 acted as chaplain to Sir Richard Darley, Kt., of Aldby Park, Buttercrambe, in the parish of Bossall, in the North Riding of Yorkshire. He refused to subscribe to the XXXIX. Articles, and was consequently "silenced" by Archbishop Neile. There is an entry in the Register of the parish as follows: "1632. Mr. Thomas Shepard and Mrs. Margarit Tutvile were married the 23 of July." "Tutvile" is evidently a corruption of Estuteville, a family of Norman origin, owners of the manor of Scrayingham in the East Riding, which in those days included Bossall and Buttercrambe, on the west side of the river Derwent. Mistress Margaret was a relative of Mr. Shepard's patron, Sir Richard Darley; and after their marriage they emigrated amongst the Pilgrim Fathers to New England, landing at Boston on October 3, 1635. Mrs. Shepard died in the following year, and Mr. Shepard married again on two subsequent occasions, dying at Boston, August 25, 1649. He was a man of vision and forceful character, and in 1636 took a leading part in founding the College which is now known as Harvard University.

Willmore Hooper.

Bossall Vicarage, York.

"As jolly as sandboys."—Has this not very recondite simile been investigated? For my own part I did not know what "sandboys" were until I read the following passage in the 'Letters of Dr. John Brown':

"The long strings of donkeys carrying neat little bags of white sand of the size and shape of Bologna sausages (these are brought from Brompton and are used for sanding the floors), winding through the narrow streets, with two or three boys in their pure white or yellow frocks, are very pretty."

This is in a letter written from Chatham in 1831. Is the industry quite of the past?

John Willcock.

Lerwick.

Durrow Castle, near Tullamore, King's County, was erected by Hugh de Lacy on the site of a famous monastery, which was given to the Herberts, and later passed into Lord Norbury's family. Any information will be appreciated. E. C. Finlay.

1634 Hyde Street, San Francisco, California.

Miss Helen Maria Williams.—Information as to parentage and characteristics of this remarkable lady who enthusiastically espoused the French Revolution is desiderated. Aneurin Williams.

Menai View, North Road, Carnarvon.

Morbus Anglicus.—What was this disease in the fifteenth century? Was it, or was it not, the sweating sickness? On a brass on a stone in St. Laurence Church, Hatfield, Yorks, is the following:—

Qui in crucem moritur
Peccatis Thomæ misereatur
Stones, gen. qui multis
Passus est ærumneis.
Qui per morbum Anglicum
Mortuus est demum
Dic pro anima Ave Maria et Pater Noster
Decessit M.CCCC.II. Septemb.

In the next century and later the disease of that name was the consumption; and Dr. Gideon Harvey published a work called 'Morbus Anglicus, or, an Anatomy of Consumption,' in 1671. J. W. Fawcett.

Consett, co. Durham.

General John Nicholson.—The pedigree of the celebrated John Nicholson is wanted.

(Mrs.) E. E. Cope.

Finchampstead, Berks.

Sir Thomas Colby.—I shall be glad of any information enabling me to trace the relationship between Sir Thomas Colby, Bart., who died Sept. 23, 1729, and the Thomas Colby mentioned in his will as his kinsman. Charles Clay.

11 Tite Street, Chelsea.

Heraldic: Woolmer, Liphook, Hants.—Can any one tell me whose is this coat of arms? 1st grand quarter: 1st and 4th, paly of six or and gules, 2nd and 3rd, or, two bulls gules; 3rd quarter: a saltire gules within a bordure of fleur de lys; 4th: or, 3 bends gules; 5th: az. 3 lions passant guardant or; 6th: vair, az. and arg., a chief gules. Impaling: 1st grand quarter: 1st and 4th, France, 2nd and 3rd, gules; 2nd grand quarter: 1st and 4th, arg., a dragon rampant gules; 2nd and 3rd, gules, a lion rampant; 3rd: gules, a chevron or between 2 stars arg.; 4th: az., a bend or between 3 stars arg.; 5th: az., semée of fleur de lis or, a bendlet gules; 6th: or, a cross az. between 4 stars. Over all on a shield of pretence, az., a bar or, and in fesse a circle or.

The achievement is surrounded by the collar and badge of the French order of St. Michael, and underneath the latter is the eight-pointed cross badge with the dove on it of the French order of the St. Esprit, and the date 1647. Surmounting the coat of arms is a Marquis (?) coronet, and at each side of the latter smaller coronets round a large initial H.

The whole device is on a window in Woolmer House, Bramshott, Hants, formerly the residence of Sir Archibald Macdonald, Bart.

(Miss) A. F. Maconchy.

Fowley, Liphook, Hants.

Bowshot: the Longest.—*The Daily Mail* of June 24, 1913, says:—

"Mr. Ingo Simon, a member of the Royal Toxophilite Society, shot an arrow 459 yards 8 in. on Friday at the annual archery meeting at Le Touquet, France. His next best shot was 2 yards shorter. This distance was measured by a qualified surveyor. Mr. Simon used two Turkish bows, made of buffalo horn and antelope sinew, pulling 80 lb. and 60 lb. Both bows were over 200 years old. The longest distance with a yew bow was 236 yards 7 ft. [*sic*]."

The newspaper states that this was the longest bow-and-arrow shot since 1794.

Where and on what occasion was the shot made in 1794, and what was the make and style of bow? Is there any record of a longer shot previously?

Herbert Southam.

Jeremiah Wainewright.—Can any one tell me where I can find the will of Jeremiah Wainewright or Wainwright, postmaster at Ferrybridge, Yorkshire, who died Dec. 1, and was buried Dec. 4, 1696, at Ferrybridge?

John B. Wainewright.

Union Club, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.

Fish-yard.—Can any of your readers kindly inform me, or give me references, as to the meaning of "fish-yard," as found so often in the 'Records of the Honour of Halton'? A typical quotation is as follows: "On Mar. 30, 1672, a tenant at Thelwall was fined for the old offence of making his fish-yard in the midstream of the Mersey." G. A. Dunlop.

Warrington Museum.

Fenner Family.—The Sussex Record Society's vol. iii. contains on p. 41 the following:—

"John Fenner of Amberley, Esq., died 25 Dec., 9th Elizabeth. Son and heir Dudley Fenner age 6 (?). Inq. at Steyninge 26 Sept., 9th Elizabeth."

The 'D.N.B.' has an article on the Nonconformist Mr. Dudley Fenner (1558?–1587), who is stated to have been born in Kent, "heire of great possessions," who was at Cranbrook in 1575–6 and again in 1583, ultimately retiring to Holland, where he died in 1587. Did the latter Dudley enter either of the Universities? If so, is his parentage recorded? R. J. Fynmore.

Sandgate.

Boulogne: Registers and Epitaphs, &c.—I have a note that the records of English births, marriages, and deaths at Boulogne-sur-Mer were transcribed by one Col. Tinley—query when? And where are they printed? My note also says that some notice of these epitaphs in the Protestant Cemetery at Boulogne appeared in *The British Architect* in 1913. Is there any other work on these matters? J. W. F.

The Million Bank.—In the 'D.N.B.' and elsewhere are mentions of Nathaniel Neal (the son of Daniel Neal, divine and historian, 1678-1743, and nephew of Nathaniel Lardner, Nonconformist author, 1683–1768) describing him as "an eminent attorney and secretary to the Million Bank." What was the institution thus named? W. B. H.

Blackman and Sampson Families of Sussex.—I should be obliged for any particulars concerning the ancestry of John Blackman of Hooe, Sussex (will dated June 7, 1789, proved at Lewes, Jan. 27, 1798), also of his wife, who was a daughter of Richard Sampson of Ninfield, Sussex. I have been unable to obtain a copy of 'Pedigree of Blackman of East Sussex,' by Mrs. Stephen Batson, 1901, broadside, which may contain some of the information I require. H. E. Rudkin, Major.

21 Vanbrugh Park, Blackheath, S.E.3.

"Thunder."—Indian servants are said to give the name "thunder-box" to a night-stool. This is thought merely amusing. But I find an evil odour, or rather the mental effect of it, called "thunder" by George Herbert (b. 1593). I quote from his poem 'Content':—

The brags of life are but a nine days' wonder,
And after death the fumes that spring
From private bodies make as big a thunder
As those which rise from a huge king.

The 'N.E.D.' does not seem to elucidate the usage. What I wish to know is: was it carried to India by English pioneers, or is its present existence a coincidence due to native ingenuity? J. K.

South Africa.

Breslau.—On looking through some unpublished minutes of the Church of Scotland Presbytery of Shetland, I found that in the middle of the eighteenth century collections were made in the parish churches of Shetland for the churches in Breslau. Could any of your correspondents explain what it was in the circumstances of the time that called for this exercise of Christian charity? John Willcock.

Lerwick.

Thames Tunnels: Bibliography.—In making some research into the bibliography of the several Thames tunnels, both Brunel's achievement and its predecessors, I have met with some perplexing identifications.

R. Dodd's proposal for the Gravesend-Tilbury "dry tunnel or passage" is familiar to me in his pamphlet 'Reports with Plans, Sections, &c.,' 1798, and the opposing critical 'Observations on the Intended Tunnel,' &c., by Charles Clarke, F.S.A., 1799; but I believe Dodd's scheme was attempted so far as sinking a shaft on the Kent shore and then stopped owing to flooding from land springs. I am informed by a friend that he has seen pamphlets and lampoons on this failure of the project. Can any reader confirm this with a few bibliographical detail?

On the Rotherhithe Driftway of 1809 I have failed to trace a single pamphlet or publication, yet it was actually constructed for over 1,000 feet or within 130 feet of the opposite shore. Did this undertaking and its partial success pass unnoticed and unsung, except for the contemporary press?

Apparently, M. J. Brunel's first pamphlet was issued in 1824. The copy in my collection came from Sir William Tite's

library, who has added the date and a note: "This is the original prospectus of Brunel and it will be seen that the estimated cost is left blank." This consists of 4 pp., 8vo, with a large folding plan reprinted or added from *The Philosophical Magazine*, vol. lxii. part 2. I infer there was originally a wrapper to provide a title-page, apparently now missing, but I seek comparison with other copies or information that will correct or confirm Tite's note.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

51 Rutland Park Mansions, N.W.2.

MISS SARAH FIELDING: YEW COTTAGE.—Local histories and guides tell that Ralph Allen of Prior Park allowed Miss Sarah Fielding a free cottage, known as Yew Cottage, Church Lane, Widcombe, being just outside Prior Park. What authority is there for this? M. N. L.

"BOCHE": "SNOB."—Are the following possible etymologies?—

Boche: M. Masson in 'The Early Chroniclers of Europe: France,' c. 11, quotes: "On m'apele *bochu* [Picard for *bossu*], mais je ne le suis mie."—From Adam de la Halle, *circa* 1280.

Snob: "Una conversazione inarmonica e snobilitante" (Silvio Pellico, 'Le mie prigione,' c. 40, 1833). H. C—N.

MANOR RECORDS.—Where can I find records of manors; also information as to what manors exist in a parish? Would the lord of the manor keep them, and if the lordship is vested in the Crown, who would have them? M.D., E.E.F.

GARRETT, PORTUGUESE POET.—All visitors to Lisbon know the Rua Garrett, which is named after the most famous nineteenth-century poet of Portugal, João Baptista da Silva Leitao de Almeida Garrett, who was born in 1799 at 39 Rua do Calvario, Oporto, and was buried at Belém, in 1854, in the church of the Convento dos Jeronymos de Belém. His surname would seem to connote Irish or British origin. Is anything known about his Irish or British ancestors? JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

"ABDOLLA."—A familiar *Morning Post* reviewer, in the issue of April 10, speaking of 'The Years Between' said: "Mr. Kipling would have nothing of 'abdolla cloak of sweated verbiage, this squeamishness at the sight of truth.'" What was meant by the word "abdolla"?

ANEURIN WILLIAMS.

Menai View, North Road, Carnarvon.

CHARLES I.: HIS JOURNEY FROM OXFORD TO SOUTHWELL.—I am anxious to discover, if possible, the exact route taken by King Charles I. in his journey from Oxford to Southwell, April 27 to May 5, 1646. I have consulted Peck's 'Desiderata Curiosa' and Rushworth's 'Historical Collections,' but they leave the matter in doubt.

(Rev.) R. PARK.

Highnam Vicarage, Gloucester.

BERKSHIRE INSCRIPTIONS ON TOMBSTONES.—I am making a collection from tombstones for genealogical purposes, and shall be glad of inscriptions from churchyards in Berkshire. Please reply direct.

(Mrs.) E. E. COPE.

Finchampstead Place, Berks.

NORFOLK MANUSCRIPTS.—On July 31, 1888, Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods sold by auction several collections of Norfolk manuscripts, viz.: Frere's, Norris's, and Fenn's. Lot No. 10 in the sale catalogue was:—

"Norris. Collection of the Pedigrees of Norfolk Families, digested in Alphabetical Order, and compiled from Public Evidences, Wills, Records, Title Deeds, and Monuments; with Index, 2 vols, folio, and Index 8vo, half-bound calf."

I am anxious to trace this item to its present owner, and should be very grateful for any assistance. Mr. Quaritch bought it at the sale for 10*l.*, and sold it again later, but there is no record of the purchaser's name.

CHAS. A. BERNAU.

20 Charleville Road, N.14.

BARNARD OR BERNARD.—Thomas Barnard, D.D., Vicar of Pirton 1548-82, was (*vide* 'Visitations of Oxfordshire') descended from the Barnards of Enderby (Ainderby), co. York. What relation was he, if any, to the Barnard of Fountains, co. York, who married a daughter of Sir Richard Acton (*vide* 'Visitations of Essex')? Are there any records or books where this information might be obtained?

"Francis Barnard of Margatyne [Margaretting] in com. Essex, esquire, sonne and heir, gentleman, Porter of ye Tower, where he lyeth buryed with hatchments, 6 April, 1612." Was he related to Edwardus Barnard, who on May 20, 1630, was granted the office of Janitor Superior in the Tower of London during his life (*vide* Rymer's 'Fœdera,' t. viii. part iii. p. 164)? Where can any information be found about these officers of the Tower of London?

H. C. BARNARD.

The Warren, Burnham, Somerset.

Devonian Priests executed in 1548-9. (See *ante*, p. 131.)—Can any of your correspondents give ome information concerning a Devon and Somerset priest, who after a most adventurous life, including such events as an escape from the Tower and torture on the rack, is believed to have been executed ?—a point I should be glad to clear up. I should be still more glad if I could learn with certainty his parentage. I refer to a George Stocker, who for many years lived in exile with the Earl of Westmorland, took active part in the Babbington conspiracy, and was imprisoned in the Tower and Newgate. There is strong evidence that he was a member of the Somerset family (itself an offshoot from the Bedfordshire one), and was probably related to Dom Augustine Stocker of Downside and Glastonbury.

Charles J. Stocker.

The White Horse, Brundall, Norfolk.

Society for Preserving the Memorials of the Dead.—A society with this name was founded at Norwich in or about 1883. Is it still in existence, and what are its objects ? Has it published any works, and, if so, what are they ? J. W. F.

Fund for Preserving Memorials of the Dead in Ireland.—I have a report of this Fund for 1888 or 1889 (date wanting). Can any one say when the Fund was started, and if it is still in existence ? What reports, &c., has it issued ? J. W. F.

Etchings by T. Parker, 1838.—Mr. Parker's print-shop in Panton Street will be a pleasant memory to many readers. He survived to a patriarchal age, but I cannot learn anything of the history of the business other than it had migrated from Wardour Street (then Princes Street). It was possibly his father who etched in 1838 some small plates (3½ in. by 2 in.) of views near London. The specimen before me shows two horsemen and a toll-keeper at the entrance to a rising, tree-arched road. A milestone inscribed "X miles to London" possibly helps the attribution of the scene being the toll-gate near the Bull and Bush, Hampstead Heath. A further pencil note identifies the print as "Etched by T. Parker, printseller, Princes Street, 1838." The late Mr. Fawcett years ago advised me of these etchings, saying there were six in the set and very few impressions, but this is the only example I have met with. I should be glad of any information about these etchings.

Aleck Abrahams.

51 Rutland Park Mansions, N.W.2.

Authors of Quotations Wanted.—Can any reader supply the whole (with authors and sources) of the following poems ?—

1. Grandmother's garden was edged with box,
   And quaint were the flowers that grew :
   Foxglove and fennel and ladylocks,
   Marjoram, mint and rue.
   Fragrant it was with mullen pink,
   And lilies of white and gold ;
   Never was sweeter a spot I think—
   Grandmother's garden old.

2. In a small New England garden,
   Midst the larkspur and the box,
   Where the gold-glow is blooming
   With the brilliant hollyhocks,
   Stands a little sad-eyed mother.

W. M. Dodson.

63 Northwick Road, Evesham.

3. Could any one kindly tell me who wrote a ballad which begins as follows ?—

Now praise to the Lord Almighty : there is no God but One.
Mahomet is his prophet and his will shall ever be done.

I rather think it was written in India.

Philip Wittam.

Whitmoor House, Sutton Park, near Guildford.

4. Can any reader inform me who wrote the following lines, and give any references ?—

He was better than all my doubts and fears ;
He made a bridge of my broken hopes
And a rainbow of my tears.

Gifford H. Johnson.

Feltham, 97 Park Lane, Croydon.

Replies.

KENT FAMILY OF WINCHESTER AND READING.

(12 S. iv. 187, 274 ; v. 52, 106.)

May I be allowed to add a few supplementary notes to the article which appeared at the penultimate reference ?

Winchester.

Robert Kent, Proctor for Winchester College in the Court of Arches, 1450–1. It was suggested that he was probably identical with Robert the brother of Master Thomas Kent. I am informed that Robert the brother was a Bachelor of Laws. His will, in which he is described as of Hedecorn, Kent, occurs in the Calendar of Lambeth Wills for 1486 (109 Warham). The two brothers founded a chantry at Headcorn *temp.* Edward IV., the objects o the foundation being (*a*) for the souls of

their own families and (*b*) for the souls of those killed in the battles of Northampton, Mortimer's Cross, St. Albans, Wakefield and Sherborne, special mention being made of the Duke of York, the Earl of Rutland, and the Earl of Salisbury. The original Chantry Book, a Latin MS. of 13 folios, dated 1483, is in the possession of E. Williams, Esq., who has kindly supplied the particulars above stated. Master Thomas Kent, Doctor of Laws, was buried in the Church of St. James Garlickhithe, London, near to his former wife Isabella. His second wife Joan, daughter of Sampson and Joan Haynes, and widow of Thomas Dounton, was subsequently buried there. Her will, dated July 12, 2 Hen. VII., 1486, was proved Nov. 3, 1492 (P.C.C. 15 Doggett). See Hasted's 'Kent,' by H. H. Drake, part i. p. 48. The signature of the said Thomas Kent is preserved in Brit. Mus. Cott. MS. Galba B.1, 151 ('D.N.B.').

James Kent, musician. His wife Elizabeth, dau. of John Freeman, died Dec. 10, 1736. Grove's 'Dictionary of Music and Musicians,' Lond. 1880, vol. ii. p. 50.

Reading.

W. R. W.'s contribution (*ante*, p. 106) regarding Clement Kent of Thatcham, M.P., and the descendants of Griffith Kent of Southwark, Norway merchant, is very serviceable. "The grandfather of Clement Kent, Esq., of Thatcham, late Member of Parliament for Reading, and my wife's grandfather Griffith Kent (who was born at Sunning, Berks), were brothers' sons." See 'A Genealogical Account of the Family of Druce of Goreing, co. Oxon,' by George Druce, Lond. 1735, p. 29. The relationship stated *ante*, p. 52 (No. 7), is therefore confirmed. The names of Griffith Kent and John Shorter, merchants, appear on the committee mentioned in an Act of July 14, 1659, for settling the Militia for the Borough of Southwark ('Acts and Ordinances of the Interregnum,' vol. ii. p. 1312). Griffith Kent was born at Sonning, probably in March, 1611/12. The entry in the Church Register reads, "Griffin son of John Kent"; but the Register for that period being a transcription, the name Griffith may have been wrongly transcribed, or misapprehended when the baptism was entered. In his will, dated Mar. 30, 1677, proved P.C.C. March, 1682/3 (Cottle 35), he is described as of Redriffe, co. Middlesex, merchant. He desired to be buried in the parish church of St. Saviour in Southwark (Southwark *Cathedral) in or near* the grave or graves of his wife and children. His stepson Sir John Shorter, Kt. (1625–1688), Goldsmith and Lord Mayor, was also buried there; but their inscriptions are now obliterated. The Shorter pedigree occurs in Le Neve's 'Knights' (Harl. Soc. vol. viii. p. 301). Sir John was the grandfather of Katharine Shorter, wife of the Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Walpole, K.G., afterwards Earl of Orford. Her sister Charlotta Shorter was married to Francis Lord Conway, father of Francis, Earl of Hertford (James Brown, F.S.A.).

As regards Elizabeth Latham, who was married to Thomas Kent, brewer, of Sonning (*ante*, p. 53), I find that her will, dated Sept. 16, 1679, proved P.C.C. June 8, 1680 (Bath 82), appears in 'Geneal. Gleanings in England,' by Henry F. Waters, A.M., Boston, 1901, vol. i. p. 759. It bequeathed her wedding ring, her silver tankard, and her Great Bible (probably Cranmer's). By her said marriage it is interesting to state that she became stepmother to John Kent of St. Michael Bassishaw, London, merchant, citizen, and Merchant Taylor (*ante*, p. 53). The said John Kent was bur.* "wrapped in woollen onely," Feb. 6, 1694, and his wife Elizabeth —— was buried* in woollen, Mar. 8, 1708. Her will, dated Jan. 22, 1702, was proved P.C.C. March, 1708 (Barrett 64). They had the following issue:—

1. John Kent living Sept. 16, 1679, probably dead Sept. 19, 1693.

2. Ruth, of whom presently.

3. Walter Kent of Kingston-upon-Thames, Esq., formerly Turkey merchant, died February, 1746, *æt.* 84, presumably *s.p.s.* He married (M/L April 11, 1688) Eleanor, dau. of Thomas Whincopp of Esher, co. Surrey. She was living Oct. 27, 1724. His will, dated July 8, 1740, was proved P.C.C. March, 1746 (Edmunds 90).

4. Elizabeth, *æt.* 22 years July, 1687, married (i.) to Charles Mitchell, who died *ante* January, 1702, leaving a son Edward Mitchell, and (ii.) to William Brown, by whom she had Eleanor and Hannah. They were living Jan. 22, 1702.

5. Hannah, married* May 18, 1695, by licence to Robert Hooke, Esq. She was a widow Jan. 22, 1702, with a daughter Elizabeth.

Ruth Kent aforesaid, the eldest dau., was twice married: 1stly,* Aug. 31, 1679, by licence, to William Kent of London, merchant, who was bur.* in woollen, April 17,

* St. Michael Bassishaw, now united with St. Lawrence Jewry.

1706—his will, dated Jan. 11, 1680, was proved P.C.C. April 20, 1706 (Ledes 90); 2ndly (M/L Sept. 11, 1710) to John Austen. They were both living Oct. 27, 1724. By William Kent, her first husband, she had

1. John Kent bap.* Aug. 17, 1680, prob. dead Sept. 19, 1693.

2. William Kent bap.* Jan. 19, 1683, prob. dead Jan. 3, 1710.

3. Elizabeth bur.* July 29, 1703, in woollen only.

4. Ruth, living Jan. 22, 1702, mar. to Thomas Barker and had Ruth, a spinster, living Sept. 12, 1759.

5. Chidiock Kent of Romsey, co. Southton, esq. Will dated Sept. 12, 1759, proved P.C.C. June 20, 1760 (Lynch 245). Like his uncle Walter Kent of Kingston-on-Thames, he died presumably *s.p.s.*

The said William Kent of London, merchant, had two brothers, also London merchants, and two sisters; and it may be well to mention them for genealogical record.

1. Anne, mar. to William Naish of Salisbury and had a dau. Mary. They were living Oct. 27, 1724.

2. Deborah, mar. to —— Rooke. She was a widow Oct. 27, 1724, with three children (under age April 5, 1716), Giles, Deborah, and Mary. On Sept. 12, 1759, Giles is described as Giles Rooke, Esq., Deborah a spinster, and Mary as deceased. Mary, the last named, was mar. to Joseph Pearce of Lymington, co. Southton, apothecary, and had by him four daughters, Mary, Ann, Bathia (?) and Sophia, all unm. at that date.

3. Stephen Kent of London, merchant, apprenticed to John Kent of St. Michael Bassishaw, merchant, see *supra*. Described as of Richmond, co. Surrey, gent., in his will dated Oct. 27, 1724, proved P.C.C. Jan. 27, 1726/7 (Farrant 16). He was bur.* Jan. 21, 1727, in woollen "near to his brother William" in terms of said will. He appears to have died unmar. A former will dated Jan. 3, 1710, was some years ago in the writer's possession. The armorials on the seal attached to the signature may be stated thus: Coat—a lion passant-guardant, a chief erm. Crest—a lion's head, erased, collared and lined—similar to those borne by Clement Kent of Thatcham, M.P., see Burke's 'General Armory.' They, however, differ slightly from the original grant by Richard St. George, Norroy, July 24, 1615, to Roger Kent of Coppenhall, co. Chester.

4. Charles Kent of London, merchant. 'The History of Shiplake, Oxon,' by Emily J. Climenson, Lond. 1894, alludes to him, p. 305, as "a rich merchant who owned property in several counties, also important estates in Jamaica." He died April 14, 1716, *æt.* 49, and was bur. at Folke, co. Dorset (Hutchins's 'Dorset,' vol. iv. p. 55). Will dated April 5, 1716, proved P.C.C. 13th idem (Fox 75). Susanna, his wife, died Feb. 16, 1718, and was bur. with him. Her will, which describes her as of West Hall, co. Dorset, is dated Feb. 2, and was proved P.C.C. Mar. 9, 1718 (Browning 49). They left surviving issue, three co-heiresses, viz.: (i.) Susanna, bap. Jan. 20, 1704/5; died 1791. She was mar. 1722 to Henry, son of James Jennings, M.P., of Shiplake Court, Oxon. He died in France in 1739. See tablet in Shiplake Church. They had a son, Henry Constantine Jennings, "virtuoso" (1731-1819) ('D.N.B.'). In 1816 he claimed the Earldom of Warwick and Salisbury and royal descent from King Edward III. (Mr. James Coleman). (ii.) Charlotte, mar. at Shiplake by licence Dec. 18, 1725, to John Dalby of Hurst, co. Berks, esq., and was living July 26, 1737. (iii.) Dulcibella, bap. April 17, 1711, living Oct. 27, 1724.

Susanna and Dulcibella were bap. at St. Bartholomew the Great, and their two brothers Charles and William, who died infants January, 1707/8, were buried in the chancel there.

I have to express my indebtedness in preparing the above notes to the Rev. G. P. Crawfurd, M.A., Vicar of Sonning, and the Rev. J. Stephen Barrass, Rector of St. Lawrence Jewry, for extracts from their church registers; and also to earlier contributions to my collection by the late Col. J. L. Chester, D.C.L., LL.D., and the late Dr. G. W. Marshall, afterwards Somerset Herald.

Col. Chester also supplied the following baptisms from the Registers of St. Luke, Chelsea, relating to Clement Kent, M.P. (*ante*, pp. 52, 106). Some reader may be glad of them:—

1707, Aug. 17. Richard, son of Clement Kent, gent.

1714, April 25. Sebastian, son of Capt. Clement Kent.

P. Ramsey-Kent.
82 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

* St. Michael Bassishaw, now united with St. Lawrence Jewry.

There is a pedigree of the Kent family of Wadworth, mentioned at the last reference, in Hunter's 'South Yorkshire,' i. (1828), 254—four generations. In the same volume are references to members of the Kent family of Kimberworth by Rotherham, pp. 195 and 401, and in vol. ii. (1831), pp. 13, 353.

J. W. Fawcett.

Consett, co. Durham.

DEVILS BLOWING HORNS OR TRUMPETS.

(12 S. iv. 134, 201, 308; v. 48.)

Contrasting with the castle of Heaven, where angels are playing musical instruments, Hell, with devils blowing horns from a tower and personifications of vices, appears in a wall painting formerly in a church at Stratford-on-Avon. It was reproduced, before its being whitewashed again, by Fisher in his work on Stratford paintings. Thomas Sharp had it in his magistral study on the 'Coventry Mediæval Plays,' 1825, and it is to be found again in many modern books, including 'The Plays of our Forefathers,' by Mr. Charles Mills Gayley.

The last work has a reproduction of Christhar rowing Hell from 'Ancient Mysteries Described'; one devil has a horn with the words "out, out, arought." This print may be the same as the one given by Hearne in the appendix to his edition of Fordun's 'Scotichronicon,' vol. v. p. 1403, according to Th. Sharp (p. 60). Another print in Th. Sharp (*loc. cit.* p. 63) is said to be an ancient German wood-engraving, without any further indication of source. Here a winged demon is seen blowing a twice-curved horn, different in shape and form and also bigger than the English ones.

The well-known illustrated 'History of England,' by Green, reproduces, with a curious commentary, a pretended thirteenth-century caricature against Jews. It is really taken from the Jews Roll of the date above, but I have ascertained, through examining the document myself, that the drawing is a later addition, made during, and possibly at the end of, the fourteenth century. It represents, in fact, some mystery on the stage with the three-faced King of Hell, demons, one of whom is blowing a horn from a tower, and personifications of vices. The similarity with the painting at Stratford is striking, some identical inscriptions are *partly* legible: "Gola" for Gula, "Bia" for *Superbia*. *Real* names of Jews have been added, like Isaac of Norwich, Avegay, and others, which creates confusion.

The three English examples quoted above seem to refer to some religious plays of the time. But the many accounts of mysteries given by Th. Sharp have no allusion to expenses for the horn of the devils, while the trumpets of angels are mentioned there again and again. Maybe, the actors playing the part of devils were using real horns like those used for calling back the cattle home (which, by the way, were said in Scotland to frighten the evil spirits away). Maybe, also, the horns reproduced were rather speaking-trumpets, made of some cheap and perishable stuff, such as the ones used nowadays by children during the carnival feasts. In fact, the devils, according to the text of the mysteries, had to perpetually shout the words: "harrow," "alas," "haro out," and wanted probably something for enforcing their voice.

I understand that the horn or bagpipe for the devil is a late and grotesque fancy, in opposition to the heavenly music. Trumpets, I believe, were reserved, from an early date, to angels when summoning the dead for judgment or transmitting an order of the Almighty, such as the Commandments to Moses. They really represent the "Word of God," as pointed out by M. Westlake ('History of Wall Painting'). Examples are quoted by him, including the frescoes at Saint-Savin, in San Angelo in Formis, Rome, and St. Michael at Burgfielden, Würtemberg. One may add an early Irish MS. at St. Gallen, and others.

I do not know of any examples where the calling for judgment is allowed to anybody but angels. A doubtful instance is in Wootton-Wawen Church (Warwickshire). Some very interesting "frescoes"—I use the word intentionally—have been lately discovered there in a south chapel. Through the courtesy of Rev. — Pollock I was allowed to have a good examination when they were still half-hidden by whitewash. On the south wall the well-known subject of the punishment of vices is treated in the usual way: Pride is a crowned woman holding a sceptre and transpierced by a spear; Sloth, a man sitting and playing a pipe and a drum; Avarice is a burning man—perhaps Judas—presented with pieces of money by a red devil; Lechery is a monk tempted by a naked woman. Above all a big figure of a sort of herald is blowing a long trumpet with a red pennon hanging from it. His face is rather ugly and he may be understood as a demon, but I rather suppose it is an unusual

representation of the Supreme Order calling the vices for punishment. I leave it to somebody more acquainted with the MSS. of the time to decide on the question.

It may be added that many devils or monsters during the fifteenth century and later, for instance, in paintings by J. Bosch and Teniers, had sometimes their musical instruments blending with their nose or the lower part of their body. The latter joke is quite mediæval; even Dante himself has not despised it, and the readers of 'Inferno' will remember at the end of Canto XXI. :—

Ed egli avea del cul fatto trumbetta.

It remains to say that a general iconography of the devil is badly wanted by the students of mediæval iconography. It has been attempted by Miss Margaret Stokes in her well-known English edition of Didron's 'Histoire de Dieu,' but her work is rather a sketch and the subject remains practically untouched. Such a study should considerably help in identifications of works of art. When the liturgical part or even the legendary element of the religious subjects was severely controlled by the Church, some freedom was generally allowed in the representation of the devils. Local influences and temporary fashions could be more easily detected in the treatment of the subject, which I hope will tempt later some student; but the matter is enormous and will require a serious effort. PIERRE TURPIN.

44 Heath Terrace, Leamington.

DICKENS'S TOPOGRAPHICAL SLIPS (12 S. v. 37, 136, 164).—I am by no means convinced that MR. ALECK ABRAHAMS'S charges against Dickens with regard to Child's Bank are borne out. Hilton Price should be a good authority on the subject; but reference to that first-rate authority Harben ('A Dictionary of London'), to Wheatley's 'London Past and Present,' and to Walford's 'Old and New London,' makes me doubtful as to the date of the building of that Child's Bank which was known to Dickens and to many others still alive. At any rate, according to Pennant the original goldsmith's shop of Blanchard & Child seems to have been standing in 1793, eighteen years after the opening of 'The Tale of Two Cities.' I do not know exactly what MR. ABRAHAMS means by saying that Dickens's reference to the use of cheques is "haphazard"—I should like the charge to be stated in a more particular, and less apparently "haphazard" manner. At any rate Francis, in his 'History of the Bank of England,' tells us of a gentleman who in 1780 was induced to give his cheque for 500*l.* for a parcel of forged notes, which cheque was cashed early the following morning, before a discovery of the fraud was made.

As to the use of cheques in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, the following throw a light on the practice :—

5 Anne, cap. 17.—The word cheque is used in the sense of counterfoil.

In a Court Minute of the Bank of England, 1717, occurs the following :—

"All persons who keep accounts by drawn notes to use cheques."

Annual Review, 1803 :—

"Might pay to the several stockholders their interest money in checques [*sic*], as they are called, or drafts to bearer, on some Banker."

Todd, 1818 :—

"Check, the corresponding cypher of a Bank bill: often corruptly used for the draft itself."

A very high official of the Bank of England writes me that :—

"It looks as if the beginning of the eighteenth century saw the beginning of the cheque system; though it was not for a hundred years that dictionaries used the word for the draft rather than the counterfoil."

I should like to know if in view of these facts MR. ABRAHAMS upholds his charge against Dickens that the author's "reference to the use of cheques is haphazard."

Why Dickens should be blamed for not having referred—quite unnecessarily, in my opinion—to the story of Sarah Anne Child's elopement with the 10th Earl of Westmorland in 1782, I cannot conceive; but there seems to be an epidemic of hole-picking in the mantle of the great novelist at the moment. As to Dickens being ignorant of this romance, which was often mentioned when I was a small boy sixty years ago, that appears almost a ludicrous assumption in view of his appetite for all romances, legends, and traditions connected with London.

W. COURTHOPE FORMAN.

Compton Down, near Winchester.

SOUTHEY'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO 'THE CRITICAL REVIEW' (12 S. iv. 35, 66, 94, 122).—MR. JACOB ZEITLIN'S four papers under this heading display a painstaking and successful research which will lay future bibliographers of Southey's writings under a considerable obligation to their author. But his criticisms of the poet-critic as reviewer will not, I suspect, pass muster equally well. Such phrases as "colourless summaries," "deprived his articles of all character," "resulting insipidity," "giving pleasure to worthless

writers," &c., will, it seems to me, appear unduly severe to others than those of the sealed tribe of bibliographers. That all are not of MR. ZEITLIN'S opinion is clear from Landor's 'Imaginary Conversations between Southey and Porson.' I take it that the views attributed to Porson are in reality those of Landor himself, as much as those he ventilates in his conversation headed, 'The Abbé Delille and Walter Landor.' But be they Landor's or Porson's, the subjoined excerpts (from vol. iii.) hardly square with MR. ZEITLIN'S estimate of Southey as a reviewer :—

"Be sparing of your animadversions on Byron."—P. 42.

"What exquisite pleasure must you have felt in being the only critic of our age and country labouring for the advancement of those who might be thought your rivals!"—P. 46.

"Let me ask you, who being both a poet and a critic are likely to be impartial," &c.—P. 46.

"I admire your suavity of temper, and your consciousness of worth; your disdain of obloquy," &c.—P. 48.

"Although you attributed to him [Wordsworth] what perhaps was not greatly above his due," &c.—P. 50.

"You judge correctly that there are several parts of genius in which Demosthenes is deficient."—P. 57.

"You, Mr. Southey, will always be considered the soundest and the fairest of our English critics; but your admirable good nature has thrown a costly veil over many defects and some deformities."—P. 70.

The second half of the last quotation, while it exhibits Landor's (or Porson's) impartiality, does not impair the value of the first half. J. B. MCGOVERN.

SCOTCHMAN'S POST (12 S. v. 123).—"Scotchman's Post," erected on the Winter Hill portion of the Horwich Moors, marks the scene of a murder committed in 1838, and bears the following inscription :—

"In memory of George Henderson, traveller, native of Arran, Dumfriesshire, who was barbarously murdered on Horwich Moor, on Monday November 9th, 1838, in the 20th year of his age."

Henderson was shot, and the culprit was never discovered. A man named Whittle was apprehended for the murder, but was discharged after a trial at the Liverpool Assizes in 1839.

The present memorial (of cast iron) is the third erected at this spot. The first was a plain oak stake, replaced in 1887 by a stone memorial, which was damaged and uprooted a few years ago and replaced by the present one.

Henderson, although a native of Scotland, was known as a "Scotchman" by reason of his being a travelling draper or packman, and your correspondent is in error in describing him as a travelling "bargee"; in fact the use of this word is new to me in any other connexion than that of a man employed on a barge.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

RIDDLE BY GEORGE SELWYN (12 S. v. 153).—I should guess the answer of this to be: a bee in a bandbox. I have no doubt about the receptacle and very little about the inmate. Without a *b* any "bargain" would be incomplete and so not very good. I fancy that my grandmother, born when George III. was king, used to speak of things being "as —— as a bee in a bandbox"—the blank is caused, not by any impropriety in the dear lady's language, but by my own lack of memory. I think the missing word was "safe": the captive would be fairly secure, though it might resent its loneliness.

I have met with the expression "like a bee in a box" in print, and have also read that a certain kind of collar was known as a "bee." An article of that sort might be fitly kept in a bandbox. ST. SWITHIN.

PHILADELPHIA LINK WITH LONDON (12 S. v. 148).—James Peller Malcolm gives the epitaph on Catharine Mary Meade in his 'Londinium Redivivum,' 1803-7, vol. ii. p. 552. He describes the monument as

"A neat tablet, near the vestry-door, by Cooke, with a relief, of a female, mourning over an urn, shaded by a weeping willow."

After the epitaph he writes :—

"I cannot refrain from adding, that I had the pleasure of knowing this amiable young lady intimately; whose sudden death was the cause of most sincere grief to all her friends."

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

BISHOP DAWSON OF CLONFERT (12 S. iv. 133, 171).—Since the above query and answer appeared I have found in the church of South Kirkby, Yorkshire, the following inscription to the bishop's daughter :—

"Hic jacet corpus Margeriæ filiæ reverendi in Christo patris D. Roberti Dawson, defuncti quondam Episcopi Clonfertensis et Kilmacdoughensis in regno Hiberniæ; quondam uxoris et relictæ virilis ducis ad arma Colonelli Joh'is Morris, martyris pro Rege et patria; quid dulcius? Postea nuperque uxoris Jonæ Buckley, gen. Quæ obiit 28 die Octobris, anno Christi 1651 ætatisque sue 38. Mors mihi lucrum."

Can any one now supply me with the name of the bishop's wife, date of the marriage, and date of her death; also the names of any more of his family or descendants? J. W. F.

Classical Parallelisms to the War (12 S. v. 57).—A striking passage of Virgil's is found in 'Æn.,' x. 230. A sea-nymph speaks:—

Ænea, rigida, et velis immitte rudentes.
Nos sumus Idææ sacro de vertice pinus,
Nunc pelagi Nymphæ, classis tua. *Perfidus ut nos*
Præcipites ferro Rutulus flammaque premebat;
Rupimus invitæ tua vincula, teque per æquor
Quærimus. Hanc genetrix faciem miserata refecit;
Et dedit esse Deas, ævumque; agitare sub undis.

Not only do these words (some I italicize for evident reasons) read like a prophecy and a warning, but poetic genius ascribes grief to the sunken craft instead of to the remaining fleet, however distracted by their loss. This shows that sea-sentiment, universal among seafarers, excepting our late adversaries alone, existed in full force in days of old.

"Innabant pariter" (l. 222) may be taken as undying memories helping to make each loss a gain. J. K.

South Africa.

Forgotten Writers (12 S. v. 150).—I find in an American publication, 'Library of Poetry and Song,' some information regarding the following:—

Frances Brown (Browne), Ireland, 1818-64.

James Joseph Callanan, Ireland, 1795-1829.

Margaret Davidson, American, 1823-1838 (*sic*).

Edward Johnson, M.D., English. (No dates, but mentions that his poem 'The Water-Drinker' was published 1837.)

The George Washington Doane mentioned is presumably the well-known American hymn-writer and Bishop of New Jersey, 1832. Born May 27, 1799; died April 27, 1859. (See Julian's 'Dictionary of Hymnology.')

The Rev. Cornelius Neale was born Aug. 12, 1789, and died Aug. 8, 1823. (See his Life by Rev. William Jowett, M.A.) He was the father of the eminent and revered John Mason Neale.

J. de Berniere Smith.

4 Gloucester Gate, Regent's Park, N.W.1.

Kellond Surname (12 S. v. 154).—A family named Kelland lived at Gainsford in the seventeenth century, and monuments, the earliest "John Kelland, Esquire, 1679," are in Ashprington Church, Devon. According to an endorsement on one of the Totnes municipal deeds dated 1520, "John Kelland," probably the ancestor of the first Kelland of Gainsford, who inherited through marriage with Somaster, had a house in Totnes in the sixteenth century, but the name does not otherwise occur in the very complete series of Totnes records (see 'Hist. of Totnes Priory and Mediæval Town').

I cannot suggest a Devonshire place-name as the origin, it is more probably Cornish: Kellilan, Kellinellan, Kellow, Kelly, Kellyhan, as well as other combinations of the first syllable, being found in Cornwall.

Hugh R. Watkin.

Chelston, Torquay.

Tilly Kettle (12 S. v. 154).—Tilly Kettle was son of a coach-builder, and born in London about 1740. He studied at the Duke of Richmond's Gallery and the St. Martin's Lane Academy, and practised as a portrait painter in London and India. He died in 1786 at Aleppo.

Constance Russell.

Swallowfield, Reading.

He was born in London about 1740, the son of a coach-painter. In 1765 he joined the Incorporated Society of Artists. After practising portrait painting in London went to India, amassed a fortune, and returned 1776. Exhibited at the Academy, 1777, 1781, 1783. His good fortune then deserted him; he became bankrupt, and left London. He set out to return to India, but died at Aleppo in 1786. There is a portrait by him of Warren Hastings in the National Portrait Gallery, and of Sir William Blackstone at Oxford. See Bryan's 'Dictionary of Painters' and 'D.N.B.'

A. G. Kealy,
Chaplain, R.N. (retired).

Gosport.

[W. B. H. and Mr. Archibald Sparke also thanked for replies.]

Hervey or Hervet (12 S. v. 95, 167).—I am obliged to Mr. N. W. Hill for his reply to my query. But I cannot agree with him that Hervet is a diminutive of Hervey. Its form and its use alike forbid it. It is not on all fours with Pierrot and many like diminutives which are formed by adding the syllable *et* or *ot* to the name. Here is no addition of the syllable *et*, but simply a change of the final letter and sound. Nor is it the case that there are two names, Hervey and Hervet, some families called by the one and some by the other. There is but one name with two forms or two pronunciations, and the same families are called by both. Hervet is only the occasional provincial pronunciation of the more usual Hervey. That it is not modern is shown by its occurrence in an Inq. p.m. in the reign of Henry III.; that it is not obsolete is shown

by its being heard in the reign of Victoria. The change from Hervey to Hervet seems to be exactly opposite to a more usual change of syllables which can be easily accounted for. It is common in names and words for a final long syllable to become a short one ending in *ey*. For example, (1) Hithe in Putney, Stepney, Bleadney, and many other place-names. (2) I knew a man once who was called Holly, pronounced as "holy." He told me that his grandfather's name was Halbrook. (3) A man once asked me to send him some certificates from the parish register. The name as he wrote it was Ratcliffe. I found it entered as Rackley. (4) Falkland sometimes becomes Fally. But no need to multiply instances: they abound. In all such cases the final long syllable becomes a short one ending in *ey*, and it is easy to see why. It saves trouble. It is less trouble to make the final syllable short than to keep it long. In the one case it is as a bicycle propelled along the plain, in the other case it is as a bicycle running down the hill. As the change from Hervey to Hervet is the opposite to what is usual and gives trouble instead of saving it, I would ask whether there is not some law (I don't mean an Act of Parliament) which would account for it. I don't know what the French custom is. S. H. A. H.

JAMES COCKLE, OF COCKLE'S PILLS (12 S. v. 154).—The following extract from *The Medical Directory* for 1846 may interest your correspondent:—

"Cockle, James.—In practice before the Act of 1815 (when qualifications became necessary), matriculated at the University of Edinburgh in 1801, formerly, during many years, Parochial Surgeon to Great Oakley and Ramsey in Essex."

S. D. CLIPPINGDALE, M.D.

I have understood that Cockle practised as a surgeon in a small town in Norfolk. Sir James Cockle, the judge, of Brisbane, was his son. J. FOSTER PALMER.

SIR CHARLES WILLIAM TAYLOR, BT. (12 S. v. 153).—He was M.P. for Wells 1796 to 1830, married Lord Sydenham's sister, and died April 10, 1857, aged 86. The title expired with his only son Sir Charles Taylor, 2nd bart., at his death Aug. 26, 1876.

W. R. WILLIAMS.

The following account is taken from Boase's 'Modern English Biography':—

"Sir Charles William Taylor, 1st Baronet (son of Peter Taylor of Burcot House, near Wells, Somerset, M.P. for Portsmouth 1774 to his death, *1777), was born April* 25, 1770, and was M.P. for Wells City from May 27, 1796, to July 24, 1830; created D.C.L. at Oxford, July 6, 1810; created baronet, Jan. 21, 1828. Died at Hollycoombe, Sussex, April 10, 1857."

A memoir of him appears in *The Gentleman's Magazine* for May, 1857, which states that he was a favourite companion of King George IV. when Prince of Wales, was a constant visitor at Carlton House and the Pavilion, and that he was created baronet by that monarch. ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

[W. A. B. C. also thanked for reply.]

ST. ALKELDA (12 S. v. 152).—Of this saint nothing is certainly known. Dr Whittaker in his 'History of Richmondshire' (vol. i. p. 333) says:—

"In the east window of the north aisle of Middleham Church was a stained-glass picture of St. Alkelda, the patroness of the church, in the act of being strangled by two females. The story is said to be unknown to all the Catholic martyrologies, and the history of the sufferer wholly forgotten."

In a 'Concise Guide to Richmondshire,' by W. Hylton Longstaffe (1852), it is stated that Ralph, Lord Neville, the great Earl of Westmorland,

"obtained Richard II.'s charter for a weekly market there, and a yearly fair on the feast of St. Alkelda the virgin, a local saint, of whom nothing more is known, beyond the fact that her martyrdom, two female servants strangling her, remains in a hideous state of dilapidation in the windows. There are marks of screens having crossed the whole church, on the two piers of the nave first from the east. At the south of these two was an altar tomb, supposed to be that of St. Alkelda, on which payments of money were required to be made (as on the tomb of John Harby in York Cathedral). The pulpit stands nearly on its site."

Murray's 'Guide to Yorkshire' (1882) says, speaking of Middleham Church, "There are some fragments of ancient glass, commemorating St. Alkelda, of whom nothing is known."

In 1878 there was discovered in the nave of Middleham Church, near the site of the traditional tomb of St. Alkelda, a female skeleton in a stone coffin. Local opinion jumped to the conclusion that it was that of the saint, and a tablet has been placed in the church recording the discovery and marking the spot.

There was a holy well at Middleham dedicated to the saint, which is referred to in an indictment at the Richmond Quarter Sessions in July, 1640, as "St. Awkell's Well."

The only other church dedicated to this saint is that of Giggleswick in the West Riding. This parish has also a famous

well, the celebrated "Ebbing and Flowing Well." This was most probably at one time a holy well.

Haelig-keld is the Anglo-Saxon for holy well. There is a spring near Malmerby, in Richmondshire, which in Anglo-Saxon days bore this name of Haelig-keld, and has thus given the name of Halikeld to the Wapentake at this day.

Speaking of the ebbing and flowing well at Giggleswick the author of 'The West Riding of Yorkshire' in Methuen's "Little Guides" series says :—

"It is incredible that in very early times, when springs of all kinds were the objects of veneration, this singular curiosity should escape observation. It has been suggested, indeed, that this was a holy well; and that the name of the dedication saint of Giggleswick Church— St. Alkelda—is merely a corruption of *haelig-keld* and that the lady herself is imaginary.—*Yorkshire Archæological Journal*, xii. 83."

WM. SELF WEEKS.

Very little is known of this good woman, and indeed it has been suggested that there never was any such person. If she did exist, she was a Saxon princess who was strangled by the Danes. The parish church of Middleham in Yorkshire stands on the spot where the sad deed is said to have been enacted, and inside the church there is some stained glass that recalls the martyrdom. Last century a stone coffin was discovered in the church and in it were the bones of a woman. People, jumping to conclusions perhaps, declared that these were the mortal remains of the saint herself.

On the other hand, it is argued that from time immemorial there has been a well at Middleham, where the ancient Briton quenched his thirst and then gave thanks to the kindly genius of the spring. The Saxons would have called it Halikeld (*haelig*, sacred, and *keld*, a fountain). The early Christians no doubt substituted the Blessed Virgin for the spirit of the fountain and dedicated their church to St. Mary of Halikeld. The Normans, not understanding Saxon, corrupted the name into St. Mary and St. Alkelda (not Akelda, as given by the correspondent to 'N. & Q.'), and the story of the martyrdom grew up later. A somewhat similar case is that of St. Osyth of Essex, who also is said to have been a Saxon princess murdered by the Danes.

Saints are so few in this wicked world of ours that it is sad to have to prove that there has been one less of them than is commonly supposed.

T. PERCY ARMSTRONG.

There is one church besides that of Middleham dedicated to St. Alkelda, that of Giggleswick, where the same corruption of the word Halikeld seems to have taken place. For at Giggleswick is the marvellous well whose ebbing and flowing is not easily accounted for even now, and which in old days must have been attributed to supernatural agency.

Near Melmerby in the North Riding is a spring still called Halikeld, which gives its name to the Wapentake.

M. H. DODDS.

Home House, Low Fell, Gateshead.

[The REV. A. G. KEALY also thanked for reply.]

EXCHANGE OF SOULS IN FICTION (12 S. v. 124).—The following works of fiction all treat of this subject :—

Flames : a London Phantasy. By Robert S. Hichens.
The soul of a human Mephistopheles seizes one man's personality and seduces another; a weird story, akin on one side to 'Dr. Jeykll and Mr. Hyde.'

Ligeia. By Edgar Allan Poe.
Tells of a woman of powerful will returning from the dead and usurping the living body of her husband's second wife.

The Return. By Sir John De La Mare.
Gives the experiences of a man whose personality has been seized by a being from beyond the grave.

As far as I recollect the following novels also treat of the same subject :—

A Beleaguered City. By Mrs. Oliphant.
An Exchange of Souls. By Barry Pain.
The Jacket. By Jack London.

It may also be of interest to your correspondent that in Lord Byron's 'The Deformed Transformed' the soul of the Stranger passes into the body of Arnold; and in Spenser's 'Fairie Queen,' where Priamond and Diamond are slain, their souls take up their abode in the body of their surviving brother Triamond.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

H. G. Wells's 'The Story of the Late Mr. Elvesham,' a short story in 'The Plattner Story and Others' (Methuen & Co.).

G. H. WHITE.

23 Weighton Road, Anerley.

Perhaps some of the following books will fall within the class of novels required : J. D. Hennessey's 'A Lost Identity,' F. Anstey's 'Vice Versa,' Barry Pain's 'The One Before,' J. Donnelly's 'Doctor Huguet,' Mrs. Rosa Praed's 'The Insane Root,' M. E. Braddon's 'The Conflict,' T. W. Speight's 'Strange Experiences of Mr. Verschoyle,' George Griffith's 'Denver's

Double,' R. S. Hichens's 'Flames,' Stevenson's 'Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde,' and 'The Transformation of Hanna Stubbs,' whose author's name I have forgotten.

N. W. HILL.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF EPITAPHS (12 S. v. 68, 129, 161).—I append a further list of publications on above subject from books in my possession:—

The History and Antiquities of Windsor. By Joseph Pote. Eton: Printed by Joseph Pote, Bookseller. MDCCXLIX.—This work contains six full-page illustrations of monuments to noted persons buried in St. George's Chapel; amongst them one to Edward, Earl of Lincoln, Lord High Admiral in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, died Jan. 16, 1584.

Remarks on English Churches and Sepulchral Memorials. By J. H. Markland, F.R.S. and S.A. Oxford: John Henry Parker; C. F. & J. Rivington, London; Simms & Son, Pocock, and Collings, Bath, MDCCCLXIII.

The North Devon Hand Book. By the Rev. George Tugwell, M.A. Oxon, Rector of Bathwick. Published 1857. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co. Ilfracombe: W. Stewart, *Gazette* and Arrival List Office.

Memorials of Westcot Barton, Oxon. By Rev. Fenner Marshall, M.A., Lord of the Manor. London: John Russell Smith, 36 Soho Square. 1870.

Historical Notes on the Church of Saint Cuthbert in Wells. By Thomas Serel. Wells: J. M. Atkins, *Journal* Office, High Street; and E. M. Beauchamp, Market Place. 1875.

History of the Parish Church of Saint Michael and All Angels, Chipping Lambourn. By John Footman, M.A. London: Elliot Stock, 62 Paternoster Row, E.C. 1894.

History and Antiquities of the Newport Pagnell Hundreds. Compiled, printed and published by Oliver Ratcliff, Cowper Press, Olney, Bucks. 1900.—Another excellent and most instructive work which should be more widely known.

Littleover and its Church. By A. B. Scott. Printed by Bemrose & Sons, London and Derby. MCMXVI.

History of Congregationalism and Memorials of the Churches in Norfolk and Suffolk. By John Browne, B.A., Congregational Minister at Wrentham. London: Jarrold & Sons, 3 Paternoster Buildings. MDCCCLXXVII.

L. H. CHAMBERS.

Bedford.

About forty epitaphs are collected in pp. 382-94 of 'Thistledown, a Book of Scotch Humour,' Paisley, 1901.

Though not ranging strictly under the above heading, perhaps the following epitaph taken in 1903, and apparently not printed, is worth preserving. It is in the churchyard of Thaxted, Essex:—

To George Foot, Esq.—"He departed this Life, July 27, 1819, In the 57th year of his age: Beloved by all who knew him or had the pleasure of his Acquaintance."

W. B. H.

"FLUMMERY" (12 S. v. 149).—"Flummery" is not unknown to contemporary English cooks. I remember it as a dainty dish offered at juvenile parties in early Victorian days. A recipe for Dutch flummery is given in that culinary classic 'Mrs. Beeton,' and about half-a-dozen flummeries were considered worthy of mention by Mary Jewry in 'Warne's Everyday Cookery.' The composition is not farinaceous, and I should say that the result is an uncleared jelly.

ST. SWITHIN.

"ROMER" MONTHS (12 S. v. 150).—"Romer" months, or "römer" months, *i.e.*, Roman months, is an antiquated expression denoting the monthly sum of money (fixed at the Imperial diet of Worms in the year 1521), a subsidy of 12,800 florins, required for keeping an army of 4,000 horsemen and 20,000 foot soldiers sent to Rome to maintain and protect there the Holy Roman Empire during the Middle Ages.

H. K.

TOWER OF LONDON: YEOMEN OF THE GUARD AND TOWER WARDERS (12 S. iv. 190).—Chamberlayne's 'Present State of Great Britain,' 1716, p. 105, says:—

"Of the Yeomen of the Guard. Again, in the first Room above Stairs, called the Guard-Chamber, attend the Yeomen of the Guard of His Majesty's Body; whereof they were wont to be two hundred and fifty Men of the best Quality under Gentry, and of larger Stature than ordinary (for every one of them was to be six foot high). There are at present one hundred Yeomen in daily waiting, and seventy more not in waiting; and as any one of the Hundred shall die, his Place is to be fill'd up out of the Seventy. These wear Scarlet Coats down to the Knee, and Scarlet Breeches, both richly garded with black Velvet, and rich Badges upon their Coats, before and behind. Moreover, black Velvet round broad-crown'd Caps (according to the Mode used in the Reign of Henry VIII.), with Ribbands of the King's Colour: One half of them of late bear in their Hands Harquebuses, and the other half Partizans, with large Swords by their Sides. They have Wages and Diet allow'd 'em. Their Office is to wait upon the King in his standing Houses, Forty by Day, and Twenty to watch by Night; about the City, to wait upon the King's Person abroad by Water or Land."

Later on (pp. 217, 218) he discourses of the Tower of London, of whose Lieutenant he says:—

"He hath also a further Perquisite, the disposal of the 40 Yeomen-Warders places as they die off."

He then proceeds:—

"Warders. The Yeomen-Warders of the Tower are 40 in Number, who are accounted the King's Domestic Servants, and are sworn by the Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household.

or by the Clerk of the Cheque; their Duty is to attend Prisoners of State, and to wait at the Gates; Ten of them are usually upon the Days-wait, to take an account of all Persons that come into the Tower, to enter their Names, and the Names of the Persons they go to, in a Book, to be perused by the Constable or lieutenant. Two of them are upon the Watch every Night."

W. R. Williams.

Shakespeare and the Garden (12 S. v. 153).—I think Mr. Paton's question might be answered by a visit to Stratford-on-Avon. In the garden at the back of Shakespeare's house all the plants mentioned in the plays are represented. I have no doubt a list is kept, and a reference to this would give the information required as to the flora of Shakespeare.

J. Foster Palmer.

3 Oakley Street, S.E.3.

The poet's garden has been industriously dug over by Mr. H. N. Ellacombe ('The Plant-Lore and Garden-Craft of Shakespeare') and Mr. Leo H. Grindon ('The Shakespeare Flora'), and I should say that they and others labouring in their tracks have made a note of every vegetable that Shakespeare planted in his works. There is a plot of ground behind the birthplace at Stratford-on-Avon in which an attempt has been made to grow specimens of all.

St. Swithin.

A glance at the subject index in my 'Shakespeare Bibliography' under "Shakespeare's botany" or "Shakespeare's garden knowledge" or "Shakespeare's flowers" would instantly reveal the half-dozen books by Beisly and others dealing with this subject.

Wm. Jaggard, Capt.

There are several works which treat of the plant-lore of Shakespeare. Taking them chronologically, the following may be mentioned:—

Shakespeare's Garden. By Sidney Beisly. Longmans. 1864.

The Plant-Lore and Garden-Craft of Shakespeare. By Rev. Henry Ellacombe. Pollard, North Street, Exeter. 1878. Reprinted by Satchell & Co., 1884. Another edition, illustrated, Arnold. 1896.

The Shakespeare Flora. By Leo H. Grindon. Palmer & Howe, Manchester. 1883.

Shakespeare's Garden. By J. Harvey Bloom. Methuen & Co. 1903.

A Garland of Shakespeare's Flowers. By Rose Carr Smith. With coloured plates. Elliot Stock. 1911.

J. E. Harting.

[Mr. Archibald Sparke also thanked for reply.]

Morlands and Newcomes (12 S. v. 141).—Rev. Thomas Moreland was rector of Sulhamstead till 1652, when he died. His daughter Marie was baptized 1628. Two pieces of land were called Morelands.

When Sir Samuel Moreland was created a baronet he was called of Sulhamstead.

Another Rev. Matthew Moreland was of Sulhamstead *temp.* Queen Elizabeth.

Apparently Martin Moreland lived at one time in Sulhamstead.

Thomas Morland, clerk, married at Heckfield, 1613, Alice Croswell, gent.

(Mrs.) E. E. Cope.

Finchampstead, Berks.

Labour-in-Vain Street, Shadwell (12 S. v. 123).—Harben in his 'Dictionary of London' says that the name of a Court as above was taken from a sign of a public-house of "two women scrubbing a negro." It was also meant to typify the excellence of the ale brewed in the house, which defied the competition of the women brewers in the industry. It was called by the lower classes the "Devil in a Tub." Harben also mentions other places that used to bear this curious name, and so do Larwood and Hotten in their 'History of Signboards.' "To wash an Æthiop" is a proverbial expression, and occurs in Massinger's 'Parliament of Love.'

Archibald Sparke.

Inscriptions in St. John the Evangelist's, Waterloo Road (12 S. v. 63, 135).—One supposes that Mr. E. V. Lucas's authority for his statement (in a note on Lamb) that R. W. Elliston was not educated at St. Paul's School, but at another place of the same name in Covent Garden, is the mention of the latter locality in the 'D.N.B.' life of Elliston. The epitome volume of 'D.N.B.' gives simply St. Paul's School, which is in agreement with the School Registers, and with Lamb. He entered on July 29, 1783, and left in 1790. He is in the registers wrongly stated to be "son of Dr. E., Master of Sidney College, Cambridge," who was really his uncle; his father was apparently worthless. Was there such a place as St. Paul's School, Covent Garden?

G. G. L.

The Ant-bear and the Tortoise (12 S. v. 125).—That old-fashioned but generally reliable authority 'Chambers' Encyclopædia' observes that the anteater

"has the reputation of being slothful, unsocial and stupid. Like other insectivorous animals it can live for prolonged periods without food. It spends much of its time in sleep, the long

snout concealed in the fur of the breast, the hind and fore claws locked together, and the bushy tail thrown over all, as if for a shade from the sun. Though the collar bones are rudimentary, the great anteater has great strength in its fore legs, and is said to hug like a bear, so as to crush its enemy to death."

The uardvaik (*Orajeteropus capensis*) of South Africa is a closely related type.

N. W. HILL.

"GET THE NEEDLE" (12 S. v. 151).—The meaning given in the 'English Dialect Dictionary' to the expression "to get the needle" is "to be completely cheated," not, as J. R. H. assumes in his query, "to take offence." No explanation of the phrase is given.

(Miss) M. E. CORNFORD, Librarian.
William Salt Public Library, Stafford.

This slang phrase is illustrated in the 'N.E.D.' under 'Needle,' in the sense of annoyance or irritation. J. H. Vaux's 'Flash Dictionary,' 1812, says: "To needle a person is to haggle with him in making a bargain, and if possible take advantage of him."

WM. JAGGARD, Capt.

The above phrase is evidently fairly common, as will be seen from the following extracts:—

Needle (*Tailors'*).—Got the needle, *i.e.*, irritated as when the needle runs into a finger. Has spread generally over working classes, who have accepted the graphic nature of the phrase.—Ware's 'Passing English of the Victorian Era.'

Barrere and Leland's 'Dictionary of Slang, Jargon, and Cant' says:—

Needle, The (*General*).—Vexation, stinging annoyance.

And it gives a man the needle when he hasn't got a bob,
To see his pals come round and wish him joy.
—Song 'You Should Never Marry.'

—— (*Turf*).—"To get the needle" or "cop the needle" is to be so goaded by "the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune" that the better loses his self-control and "plunges" wildly to recover his money.

—— (*Athletics*).— To "get the needle" is to feel very nervous and funky.

Farmer and Henley in 'Slang and its Analogues' give many examples of the use of the phrase, from 1881 to 1898.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

MAY (12 S. v. 123, 164).—Archer in his 'Monumental Inscriptions of the British West Indies,' 1875, has this information about the May family. The Rev. Wm. May was Rector of Kingston Cathedral Church, Jamaica. His first wife was Smart, the daughter of Edward and Elizabeth Pennant of Clarendon parish. She died 1722, aged 22. His second wife was Bathusa, daughter of Florentius and Ann Vassall of St. Elizabeth parish. She died 1746; by her he had issue six sons and two daughters, five of whom are buried in Kingston Church; two died at sea; one was Florentius, who died 1747. His son, *i.e.*, the Rev. W. May's son, Rose Herring May, is the only child that survived him, who, it is hoped, will inherit his father's virtues as well as his fortune. Rose Herring May, his only surviving son, born 1736-7, was Member of Council and Custos of Clarendon and Vere. He married Mar. 28, 1759, Mary Trelawny Wigan (she died 1786), by whom he had nine children. He died 1791, and was buried in Spanish Town. So I should think William, about whom inquiry is made, was one of his nine children. Grandfather May was at St. John's College, Cambridge. Perhaps Rose was another son of Rose Herring May. Florentius, admitted in 1777, was perhaps one of Rose Herring May's sons, as also John.

M.A.

FOLK-LORE: RED HAIR (12 S. ii. 128, 196, 239, 379).—What justification is there for assuming that Rosalind was referring to red hair when she said: "His very hair is of the dissembling colour" ('As You Like It,' III. iv. 7-12)? By Celia's reply at line 12 it would appear that chestnut colour was meant.

ALFRED S. E. ACKERMANN.

ANGUISH STREET: "SCORES" (12 S. v. 122, 165).—Forby in his 'Dictionary of East Anglia' (1830) gives "score" as a gangway down the cliff to the beach for carriages of any kind. It comes from the A.S. *scieren*, to cleave or cut out. Anguish Street is probably named after the builder. Anguish is a rare name and is supposed to be a corruption of Angus.

W. AYER.
Primrose Club, Park Place, St. James's, S.W.1.

"PENNILES BENCH" (12 S. v. 126, 163).—About a mile and a half to the north-east of Winwick Church in South Lancashire there is a place marked as "Pennyless Bench" in the six-inch Ordnance Survey map engraved in 1849, which is at a point where three country lanes and a farm-road to Kenyon Hall Farm meet. I remember that it was known by the same name sixty years ago, when there was a large tree, I think it was an oak-tree, growing at the junction of the lanes, and around its roots a circular embankment of earth, overgrown with grass, afforded a seat for wayfarers in dry weather.

J. P. R.

War Slang (12 S. iv. 271, 306, 333; v. 18, 79, 159).—"Digger" is the usual term for Australian soldiers among themselves; and in Australia I asked a man in that country for the derivation, and he thought the term originated from the goldfields, *i.e.*, a gold-digger.

I have never heard "Bill Jim" in conversation, but only seen it in Australian papers.

"Dincum" is regarded as a most binding expression. If a man tells you that anything is "dincum" it is probably the most binding thing he can say—more so than "on my oath," "honour bright," &c. No one in Australia that I asked could give me the derivation.

I have not seen "to chance one's arm" in the list. "I'll chance my arm" is equivalent to "I will have a try," and probably implies that the "chancer" knows nothing about the job.

Referring to nicknames, why is a Green always a "Dodger," a Clark or Clerke always a "Nobby," Martin always a "Pincher"? Can any one supply a full list of surnames carrying a nickname?

M.D., E.E.F.

Discoveries in Coins (12 S. iii. 449).—On May 15, 1919, it was reported that Mr. T. A. Shepherd, a Guildford allotment-holder, had unearthed on his plot a farthing issued in the reign of Charles I.

Fred. L. Tavaré.

22 Trentham Street, Pendleton, Manchester.

Pitt and Dundas at New Cross (12 S. v. 151).—The story quoted by Mr. Philip Norman is given in greater detail in the 'Table Talk of Samuel Rogers,' as follows:—

"Stothard the painter happened to be one evening at an inn on the Kent Road when Pitt and Dundas put up there on their way from Walmer. Next morning as they were stepping into their carriage, the waiter said to Stothard: 'Sir, do you observe those two gentlemen?' 'Yes,' he replied, 'and I know them to be Mr. Pitt and Mr. Dundas.' 'Well, sir, how much wine do you suppose they drank last night?' Stothard could not guess. 'Seven bottles, sir!'"

In those days wine bottles were smaller than they are now, and if seven were emptied it is reasonable to infer that they were pints. Moore has a story of Sheridan's butler saying (when Dr. Bain was called in and found him in a high state of fever) that he had drunk nothing extraordinary the day before, "only two bottles of port."

J. E. Harting.

[W. B. H. also thanked for reply.]

Notes on Books.

The War of Chupas. Translated and edited by Sir Clements R. Markham. (Hakluyt Society.)

The Book of Duarte Barbosa. Translated, edited, and annotated by M. Longworth Dames. (Same publishers.)

A special interest is attached to 'The War of Chupas,'—a pathetic interest, for this was the last publication of the Society for which the veteran Sir Clements Markham was responsible. The extent and vigour of his literary career may well seem almost incredible, when it is recalled that his first work for the Society appeared in 1859, and that from that time onwards hardly a year passed without bringing something from his pen. It was in 1864 that the translation of the first part of the 'Cronica' of Cieza de Léon was entrusted to him, and it was singularly appropriate that he should have been spared to bring the work to a close. For the printing of this volume was in a forward state when the unlucky mishap brought his life to a tragic and untimely end; his fourscore and more of years seemed to have impaired his powers not a whit.

It is only quite recently that those parts of Cieza de Léon's chronicle which deal with the civil wars of Peru were brought to light, though his account of Inca civilization was well known and of considerable service to Prescott. 'The War of Quito' and 'The War of Las Salinas' were among the last contributions of Markham to the Society, and 'The War of Chupas' serves as a supplement to them. The book deals with the events immediately after the battle of Las Salinas, with the fortunes and ultimate overthrow of the Almagro faction, and ends with the appointment of Blasco Nunez Vela. But the main interest to the general reader lies in the narrative of the murder of Pizarro by the "men of Chile." The chronicler does not, as a rule, show any marked sympathy with the conqueror, only too often he reminds us of his coldness and barbarity, but his courage he never calls in question, and of his intrepidity and resolution at the last he gives a moving picture. The narrative is full of dramatic moments, and is told with a directness and a freedom from digression which do not always distinguish this historian.

Barbosa's account of his periplus in Indian waters has long been known to readers of Ramusio; for it was included in his 'Navigationi e Viaggi' published at Venice in 1563. To English readers it was known in the edition of Lord Stanley, prepared for the Society some forty years ago. Unfortunately this translation was made from a Spanish MS. in the library at Barcelona, and is marred by inaccuracies. These have been corrected in the present edition, which is an entirely new translation by Mr. Longworth Dames of the Portuguese MS. found at Lisbon in the early part of the nineteenth century. But the excellence of the book does not consist solely in the translation; for it has been provided with copious footnotes, which, coming from such an authority as Mr. Longworth Dames, are of great interest and value.

Duarte Barbosa was a man of good family in the service of the Portuguese Government. He

accompanied Pedro Alvarez Cabral in his expedition of 1500, and settled as a writer at Cochin and afterwards at Cananor. Piqued at not achieving the promotion his abilities warranted, he returned to Portugal in 1517, and it was probably during this voyage that the narrative was compiled. On his return he joined Magelhães, his brother-in-law, in Seville, and set out with him, Serrao, and other disappointed men on his enterprise of 1519. He soon gave proofs of his ability, became captain of one of the ships, and fell soon after Magelhães at the Isle of Sebu, a victim of native treachery. This was in 1521.

He was a remarkable man. He had that lust for acquiring information which distinguishes the greatest geographers, and combined with it a faculty for minute observation of native lore and custom. He was a remarkable linguist, and on his first arrival in the East acquired proficiency in Malayalam. This led to his employment by Alboquerque as interpreter in his effort to convert the King of Cochin—an abortive attempt.

A bibliography of books dealing with the early history of India completes a volume which is worthy of the Society's highest traditions.

Selections from James Boswell's Life of Samuel Johnson. Chosen and Edited by R. W. Chapman. (Oxford, Clarendon Press. 3*s.* 6*d.* net.)

Dr. Birkbeck Hill, Johnson's greatest editor, published, if we remember right, a selection of Boswell's book; but it has been some while out of print. We noticed in June the collection of Johnsonian matter by Mr. S. C. Roberts. But the world of readers cannot have too much of a wise and noble master of life, like Johnson, and we welcome Mr. Chapman's selections. His notes at the end reveal his expertness and good taste, and his Preface provides a firm and needed reduction of false views of Boswell. Macaulay's travesty and Carlyle's patronage are alike out of place. The world should read Boswell, not his reviewers, and Johnson's own writings. The great biography, as Mr. Chapman remarks, contains more than half a million words; but what of that? It can be taken up anywhere, and is the best of bedside books.

Mr. Chapman's selection should tempt many readers to seek the mine whence these good things come. No competent student of life and letters can fail to perceive, for instance, the inimitable way in which the meeting of Johnson and Wilkes at dinner is told. Mr. Chapman has, however, not confined himself to brilliancies, but given a fair record of letters and anecdotes which are characteristic, but not sparkling. There are people who think that because Johnson was the greatest man of his time, he was perfect in every way and the greatest writer. We know his prejudices so well, thanks to Boswell, that we are apt to think too much of them. Mr. Chapman has included his remarks on soldiers and sailors. He was very far from the typical John Bull in his views of the latter. His intense desire for the truth, and his standard in maintaining it, present an ideal which many men in public life might well follow to-day. His feelings about the Whigs remind us of the distortions of history which have been produced by that powerful sect of politicians.

The notes at the end are especially interesting, and always to the point. Regarding extract 62 *we think* that Johnson knew much more about *mediæval Latin* than about ancient Greece. Æschylus (144) is almost above translation, but the versions of E. D. A. Morshead might have been mentioned. We are glad to find Mr. Chapman recording recent research in the metre of prose, which is well illustrated (127). Mr. Chapman does not annotate the use of orange peel which Johnson would not give away to Boswell; but we think Dr. Birkbeck Hill discovered it.

The book has reproductions of two excellent portraits, showing Reynolds's view of Johnson and Dance's of Boswell, while Boswell's crest figures to advantage on the cover.

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.

We have received from Messrs. Maggs Bros., 34 and 35 Conduit Street, New Bond Street, their Catalogue No. 379 of Early English Literature, which comprises only poetical and prose works by authors born prior to 1700, and contains 600 items of this description. The most interesting book included seems to be a Chaucer manuscript of the Canterbury Tales, written during the first half of the fifteenth century on 616 pages of vellum; a reproduction of a page of this is given in the catalogue. It is to be hoped that this manuscript may find a place in one of our great public libraries. There are no less than 54 tracts and books referring to Quakers, including a collection of 300 tracts and broadsides by members of the Society of Friends, published 1654–57, and bound in 9 volumes by Bedford. The rarest book described is undoubtedly the first edition of Skelton's complete poems, published in 1568 "in Flete Streate neare unto Saint Dunstones Churche." There was no copy in either the Huth or Hoe Library. One of the "bokes" contained in the volume is entitled "Speake Parrot," and is chiefly aimed at Cardinal Wolsey. "Bo-ho doth bark well, but Hough-ho he ruleth the ring," is the burden of the poem, Bo-ho being the king and Hough-ho Wolsey. Wolsey retaliated by sending Skelton more than once to prison. Skelton was the third English poet laureate.

Many other notable items are to be found under the following headings: Witchcraft, Political Economy, Newspapers, Medical and Military, London, Ireland and Law, Queen Elizabeth, James I, James II, Book of Common Prayer, Bibles, Charles I, Charles II, Civil War and Commonwealth. Some very interesting early grammars printed by Caxton's successor Wynkyn de Worde are bound in one volume and are described under No. 1620. The catalogue, as all Messrs. Maggs's catalogues are, is well printed, and there are not too many items on one page. Many booksellers make the mistake of overcrowding their pages, and it is refreshing to meet with a catalogue that does not tire the eyes.

Notices to Correspondents

We cannot undertake to answer queries privately, but we will forward advance proofs of answers received if a shilling is sent with the query; nor can we advise correspondents as to the value of old books and other objects or as to the means of disposing of them.

W. D. Read.—Forwarded to Rev. T. Lleweld Jones.

Corrigendum.—*Ante*, p. 160, col. 2, l. 23, for "grime" read *grimr*.

LONDON, AUGUST, 1919

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Notes.

THE PEACE PAGEANT ON THE THAMES.

East London antiquaries, especially, and the great Service of the ancient Brotherhood, Guild, Corporation, and Admiralty annexe, whose homes are dispersed so generally over the wide area of the modern Port of London, were gratified to observe that some pride of place was justly and naturally given to "Trinity" in the national Pageant on the Thames on Aug. 4, 1919; and they only regretted that the Royal Progress could not be extended to where so much English sea-adventure is historically localized—to Old Stepney and its maritime hamlets which were long "the Nursery of English seamen."

The Spert monument in the south wall of the chancel of Stepney Church (which has been restored thrice at least by the records, viz., in 1725, in 1806, and in 1894) sets out that there, almost within sight of the famous Ratcliff Cross and Stairs and but a stone's throw from the Mansion House of the Stuart and Georgian Trinity Corporation, is laid the body of Sir Thomas Spert, kt., sometime Controller of the Navy to Henry VIII., "and both the First Founder and Master of the Worthie Societie or Corporation called the Trinity House, who died 8th September, 1541." To Spert the Corporation of Trinity House erected this memorial in 1622, "eighty yeares after the decease of theyr Founder," when the Trinity Guild and Fraternity had been changed into the Corporation of the Trinity House in official documents of the Brotherhood, though not in the common parlance on the Seven Seas. Metcalfe, in his 'Book of Knights,' states that Sir Thomas Spert was among the "knightes made by ye Kinge at York Place now called Whitehall, Anno D'ni 1529, the 21st yere of his reigne." There do not seem to be any in 1622 to contest the claim for Thomas Spert as "of Stebonheth" in domicile and citizenship, and the Corporation's own memorial only followed and replaced the monuments upraised originally in Stepney Church by the founding pilot's own family. For Norden says, writing of Stepney Church:—

> "Sir Thomas Spert, Knight, sometime Comptroller of the Shipes to H. 8, Dame Margery-Dame Anne, and Dame Mary, his wives, lie in the Chancell there."

By the Act passed in Queen Elizabeth's eighth year (1566), enabling Trinity, among other things, to grant licences to mariners to ply on the River Thames, the Guild or Fraternity is described as

> "charged with the conduction of the Queens Majesties Naval Royal, who are bound to foresee the good increase and maintenance of ships most meet for Her Majesties Marine Service."

This Act is revealing in other respects withal, for it recites that "by the destroying and taking away" of certain sea-marks on the coast, "to the great detriment and hurt of the Commonweal and the perishing of no small number of people, both home and foreign trade was injured." Also that the provision of licences to mariners to row on the Thames had become necessary "the better to keep and refrain themselves from folly, idleness, and lewd company; and for

the relief of their wives and children." Prior to this time, it seems, "wherrymen" claimed and roughly exerted the sole right of rowing on the river, and were in the habit of molesting the private boats of both English and foreign vessels. For this was a period, as the Trinity official historian more than hints, when there was a sort of Elizabethan mariners—"of which the proper designation should probably have been pirates and the most fitting destination the nearest yardarm—who infested the high seas, being pests to the trading shipping of both friend and foe alike." And there is much evidence discoverable that to this "fitting destination" the Trinity captains faithfully remitted many rovers, native and foreign, in the North Sea, in due pursuance of their multifarious national duties.

It will be noticed that when, on Aug. 5, The Prime Minister was asked:—

"whether, in view of the fact that the East End of London has always, since the Armistice, been left out of official Peace Celebrations, Processions, Triumphal Marches, and land and water Pageants, a reason could be given why the Great Pageant of the 4th August could not have started opposite Greenwich and Poplar, and finished at Chelsea, and thus have afforded a larger number of wounded and war workers an opportunity of viewing the Royal Progress; and, considering the amount of war service done by the residents of the Eastern portion of the Metropolis—quite apart from purely historical associations—would the right honourable gentleman see that the East End has its share in any future official rejoicing?"

Mr. Bonar Law replied that the River Pageant was

"not part of the official Peace Celebrations, although the Admiralty rendered every assistance possible.....The factors governing the length of the course were time, tide, land facilities, and the fact that the principal boats were pulling boats, which rendered any extension impracticable."

Mc.

MARRIAGE ENTRIES IN DUPLICATE.

(See 11 S. viii. 410, 455.)

THE question of the reason for entries in parish registers of marriages performed elsewhere is a somewhat difficult one to solve. In the Clitheroe Registers there are the following entries of this character:—

1692.

Mr Thomas Hooke of East Bradford and Mrs Rebecca Pratt of Clitherowe were married att Grindleton Chappell, Octob. 4th.

1695.

Edmund Taylor and Margarett Chapman, both within the Chapelry of Waddington, were married att Mitton, Novemb. 14.

1696.

Willm Noblett of Mitton and Sarah Sorebetts of the P'ish of Ribchester were married att Grindleton Chappel, Octob. 1st.

These three entries are in the handwriting of William Bankes, who was incumbent of Clitheroe from 1672 to 1696. They are in proper order of date among the marriages, and would appear to have been entered at or about the time the marriages were contracted. It is possible that Bankes himself performed the ceremony on each occasion, as the churches of Grindleton and Mitton are both near Clitheroe, and that he made the entries in the Clitheroe Register as a record of his own doings. I think this is the more probable, because Bankes left Clitheroe for the Vicarage of Mitton, and his last entry in the Clitheroe Registers is in December, 1696.

On a blank page of the Registers, between the end of the burials and the commencement of the marriages (the latter of which in that volume commence in 1681), there are the following entries:—

Mr Willm Bankes, Ministr of Chitherowe, and Mrs. Elizab. Webster of Clitherowe, married by Mr. Tho Slacke, Rector of Bolton juxta Bowland, October ye 4th, 1686.

John King and Margarett Scott marryed June 25, 1695.

Mr John Lister of Clitherowe and Anne Swinglehurst of Clitherowe were marryed Octob. 2, 1682.

Mr John Taylor of Chatborn and Ann Fountain of Linton married July ye 4th, 1717.

It should be noted that Chatburn is in the parochial chapelry of Clitheroe.

The first three of these entries are in the handwriting of Bankes. The last entry is in that of Thomas Taylor, who was incumbent of Clitheroe from 1701 to 1737. The first entry, singularly enough, is that of the marriage of Bankes himself. There is no entry of this marriage in the Bolton-by-Bowland register, so that it apparently did not take place there. The entries were certainly not made contemporaneously with the marriages themselves, as they are not in order of date. It is hard to think they were marriages performed at Clitheroe, and forgotten to be entered at the proper time, and then recollected and entered years afterwards. Surely Bankes, as the incumbent of Clitheroe, would have taken care that his own marriage was entered in due course among the other marriages of the year in its proper place; and we can hardly imagine that Lister's marriage in 1682 (which is entered after King's marriage of 1695), if it took place at Clitheroe, was only entered in the register thirteen years at least after the event. Moreover, if these marriages had

been performed at Clitheroe and forgotten to be entered at the time, they would most probably have been interlined among the marriages of the appropriate year, instead of being entered by themselves in a separate place. They appear to me to be memoranda of marriages that had taken place elsewhere, of which it was desirable to keep a record in the place where the parties lived.

A reason for this is not far to seek, for at the period to which these entries relate, and for years afterwards, the Church of England, through the Ecclesiastical Courts, exercised a control over the morals of the people.

By the 109th Canon, "if any offend their brethren either by adultery, whoredom, incest, or drunkenness, or by swearing, ribbaldry, usury, or any other uncleanness and wickedness of life," the churchwardens are enjoined to present them to their Ordinaries. And by the 113th Canon, which states that churchwardens, "either through fear of their superiors, or through negligence" often neglect their duties in this respect, the minister is empowered to join the churchwardens in their presentments, or, if the churchwardens will not present, then the ministers are empowered to do so themselves. Canon 115 clearly recognizes the duty of ministers and churchwardens to present not only the crimes and disorders committed by criminous persons in their parishes, but also "the common fame which is spread abroad of them"—in other words, local gossip and tittle-tattle.

These canons were frequently acted on and offenders presented to the Ecclesiastical Courts; and if the charges were sustained, the guilty parties were ordered to do penance, or, if the case were serious, excommunicated. The working of the system is illustrated by the following entry in the Clitheroe Churchwardens' Accounts for 1669:—

1669, Mch 18. Itm, spent at Airton's in attendance of Mr. Driver, to know whether hee was married or noe, ffor the discharge of the minister and churchwardens 0 0 6

There was apparently some scandal about Mr. Driver. It was probably whispered among the gossips of the town that he and the lady he called Mrs. Driver had not been legally made man and wife. In order, therefore, to discharge their consciences, and enable them to decide whether they must take action under the canons, they sent for Mr. Driver to the alehouse, and over sixpennyworth of small beer got his explanation of the matter. On turning to the Register for 1669 we find the following entries towards the end of the marriages in 1669:—

William Brigge and Elizabeth Lord marryed the 19th of October.

Mr Bernerd Driver and Bridgett Ffarrer marryed the 26 of Sep. by License from Chester, 1669.

Marriages in Anno. 1670.

James Crooke and Ellen Hindle marryed the third day of July.

As at this period the year began on March 25, the 18th of March, 1669, when the interview with Mr. Driver took place, was the 18th of March, 1670, according to the present reckoning. It is therefore clear that the entry of his marriage in the register could not have been made at the date of the interview, or there would have been no need to interview him; and if the marriage had taken place at Clitheroe, every one would have known about it. The interview must have resulted in Driver furnishing satisfactory evidence that he was legally married, and to set the matter at rest the minister must have entered the marriage in the Register, which, it will be seen, he was able to do only a little out of proper order.

Curiously enough, there is another case of a somewhat similar character in the Clitheroe Registers. In a blank space under a list of what he calls "Publications of Marriages" (but which is evidently a list of the publications of banns) during the year 1675 Bankes has made the following entry:—

Ch. K. and J. Du say^d they were marryed ffeb. ye 14th, 1680, but I never had any testimoniall thereof brought. Willm Bankes.

Not content with this, at the end of the marriages for 1680 (which was the end of the marriages in that volume) Bankes has written again:—

Christopher Kendall and Jennett Dugdall say^d they were marryed ffebuary the 14th, 1680, but I never had any testimoniall theroof brought.
Willm Bankes.

Then comes the following entry by Thomas Taylor, who became incumbent in 1701:—

May ye 20th, 1704.

I received a testimoniall from ye Reverend Mr. Phillipson, now Vicar of Almondbury, y^t ye above mentioned Christopher Kendall and Jennet Dugdall were marryed Feb. ye 14, 1680, as above Witness my hand.

Witness also Richard Dugdale. Tho. Taylor, Min^r of Clithero.

There may have been more reasons than one that led to duplicate entries of marriages, but I think it is pretty clear that in many cases they were intended to preserve a record of the marriage in the register of the parish where the parties lived, in order to prevent scandal, and to save trouble to the church officers, and annoyance to the parties concerned. WM. SELF WEEKS.

Westwood, Clitheroe.

INCUMBENTS AND PATRONS OF BREDWARDINE AND BROBURY, HEREFORD.

Both churches were built early in the Norman period at dates unknown. The two parishes were united by an Order in Council in 1851. In 1873 the dilapidated nave of Brobury Church was demolished, and the chancel converted into a mortuary chapel. Bredwardine thus became the parish church for both parishes.

The following lists are compiled from (*a*) Episcopal Registers (Hereford), published by the Cantilupe Society, the completion of which series will help to fill up some gaps in the lists; (*b*) the parish registers (Bredwardine from 1723, Brobury from 1786); (*c*) notes of a paper published in *The Ross Gazette* by the late Canon Phillott and kindly sent me by my predecessor, Prebendary H. T. Williamson; (*d*) Duncomb's 'History of Hereford' (Cooke's continuation) for Brobury only (an inaccurate and incomplete list). I am also indebted to Canon Bannister for some facts and verifications.

Vicars of St. Andrew's, Bredwardine.

Vicars.	*Patrons.*
1277 Walter de Middleton	Abbot and Convent of Wigmore (Wigmore held the advowson up to its dissolution in 1537.)
1332 Walter Heys	——
1369 William Kemmus	——
1370 William Curteys	——
1371 Richard Palmore	——
1374 Thomas Martyn	——
1375 Thomas Wymaston	——
1390 John Wyte	——
1396 John Poore de Blackmere	——
1398 William Pontesbury	——
1416 William Tynkere	——
1420 John Smyth	——
1421 John Walter	——
1432 Walter Russel	——
1456 Matthew Mason	——
1462 John Persyvale	——
? Laurence ap Harry	——
1506 Philip Vayne	——
? Joshua Molde	——
1542 James Tem	King Henry VIII.
1557 Roger Browne	John Walwyn
1616c. Richard Brampton	——
? John Stilling	
1671 Thomas Aubrey (d. 1709)	——
1680 William Harris	——
1731 Higgins Harris	William Brydges
1751 Samuel Prosser	Exors. of Anne Wright
1789 James Beebee	Mary Beebee
1816 Will Tylney Spurdens	Rev. W. T. Spurdens
1830 Newton Dickinson Hand Newton	Rev. N. D. H. Newton
1854 William Newton	(Patronage vested in the Newton family until 1918, when it lapsed *pro tempore* to the Bishop.)
1862 Samuel Clark	——
1871 John Houseman	——
1877 Robert Francis Kilvert	——
1879 Henry Trevor Williamson	——
1909 Owen Randal Slacke	——
1911 James Jobling	——
1918 Herbert Fuller Bright Compston	Bishop of Hereford

(38 names.)

Rectors of St. Mary Magdalene, Brobury.

Rectors.	*Patrons.*
1305 Peter de Brockbury	William de Brockbury (i.e. Brobury. The name occurs in various forms.)
1325 Thomas of Bosbury	Wm. de Brockbury
1329 Walter de Marstone	Wm. de Brockbury
1366 Robert de la Mare	Simon de Brockbury
1372 John Caundile	William Seymour
1391 Richard Bron Bene	William Seymour
1421 Philip Glad	Sir John Baskerville (Guardian of Roger Seymore's heir.)
1423 Thomas Warde	John Seymore
1436 John Forgys	John Seymore
1440 Griffin ap David	Bishop of Hereford (by lapse)
1444 Lewis ap Jevan	Sir John Seymore
? Lewis Jones	——
1482 Walter Hygins	Bishop of Hereford
? John Marske	——
1524 David ap Lewes	Sir John Seymore
1529 Richard Pytt	Sir John Seymore
1561 John Owgan (In 1565 permitted to hold Brobury along with Holmer and St. Mary, Staines.)	John Scudamore (of Holm Lacy) and James Warnecomb
1569 John Williams	——
1572 Richard Browne	——
1601 George Bannister	——
1613 Edward Francis	——
1618 Edward James	——
1629 Thomas Reading	John, Viscount Scudamore
1637 Robert Tetlowe	John, Viscount Scudamore
1664 John Stilling	Thomas Bennet
? Thomas Aubrey (See also under Brewardine, 1671-1680.)	——
1681 John Stilling (jun. ?)	John Scudamore and Viscount Sligo
1694 Benjamin Griffith	John Scudamore and Viscount Sligo
1702 Francis Harris	Rev. W. Harris, V. of Bredwardine
1709 Higgins Harris	Rev. W. Harris, V. of Bredwardine
1751 Samuel Prosser	Exors. of Anne Wright
1789 James Beebee	Mary Beebee
1816 Will Tylney Spurdens	Rev. W. T. Spurdens
1830 Newton Dickinson Hand Newton	Rev. N. D. H. Newton

For subsequent rectors, making 42 names in all, see list of Vicars of Bredwardine, the parishes having been united in 1851.

I should be grateful for any corrections, comments, or additions.

H. F. B. Compston.

Bredwardine Vicarage, Hereford.

LEWKNOR FAMILY.

In 7 Edward I. Roger de Lewkenor claimed and had the manor of Horstede, *i.e.*, Horsted Keynes, in Sussex, which he and his ancestors had owned from time immemorial ('Sussex Archæological Collections,' iii. 91).

Mr. Weekley in his 'Romance of Names' (p. 100) has: "Lukner, Du. Luykenaar, man from Liège."

The best pedigree is in the volume of 'Sussex Archæological Collections' above cited, and was compiled by William Durrant Cooper, F.S.A. Charles Henry Cooper in 'Athenae Cantabrigienses,' i. 251, expressed the opinion that Edmund Lewkenor (B.A., 1562/3, Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, Mar. 31, 1563), was probably a younger son of Edward Lewkenor, groom-porter, who was implicated in Sir Thomas Wyatt's rebellion, and died in the Tower of London in 1556: but this seems impossible from a perusal of W. D. Cooper's pedigree and introductory notes. He was much more likely a brother of Thomas Lewknor, examined as a suspected Papist Mar. 24, 1576, M.P. for Midhurst 1586 and 1588, and of Richard Lewknor of West Dean, Chief Justice of Wales, and son of Edmund Lewknor of Fyning Manor in the parish of Rogate. Nevertheless, C. H. Cooper's suggestion has been accepted with a query by Foster in his 'Alumni Oxonienses,' and by Boase in his 'Registrum Collegii Exoniensis,' pp. 74, 75.

Edmund Lewknor commenced M.A. at Cambridge in 1565, but before taking that degree migrated to Exeter College, Oxford, in 1566, as one of the original Fellows on Sir William Petre's foundation, and took the degree of M.A. in 1567. Among his pupils there were Thomas and John Gerard, sons of Sir Thomas Gerard, of Bryn, Lancs. Kt., the former of whom became a baronet in 1611, and the latter a Jesuit in 1588. The latter writes in his autobiography (J. Morris, 'The Condition of Catholics under James I.' p. xi):—

"At the age of fifteen I was sent to Exeter College, Oxford, where my tutor was a certain Mr. Leukner, a good and learned man, and a Catholic in mind and heart. There however I did not stay more than a twelvemonth, as at Easter the heretics sought to force us to attend their worship, and to partake of their counterfeit sacrament. I returned then with my brother to my father's house, whither Mr. Leukner himself soon followed us, being resolved to live as a Catholic in very deed, and not merely in desire. While there, he superintended our Latin studies for the next two years, but afterwards going to Belgium, he lived and died there most holily."

Edmund Lewknor resigned his fellowship in 1577, being then Vice-Rector of the College.

On June 5, 1579, he arrived at the English College at Rheims, and received the first tonsure, minor orders, and the subdiaconate at Laon, Sept. 20, 1579, the diaconate at Rheims at the hands of Mgr. Cosme Claussé de Marchaumort, Bishop of Châlons-sur-Marne, Mar. 19, and the priesthood at Soissons between May 25 and 29, 1580, and he said his first mass in the Church of St. Etienne, Rheims, June 16, 1580. He became lecturer on the Catechism in 1585, and apparently continued in that office except for a short holiday in August, 1589, until he left. In December, 1588 he was authorized to hear the confessions of all English people of either sex. In May and June, 1590, he gave a seven weeks' course of lectures in logic to the older students. On Aug. 8, 1593, he set out for Douay, and matriculated at the University there in April, 1594 (see Knox, 'Douay Diaries,' *passim*). He seems to have been the writer of the latter portion of the 'Second Diary' which came to an end in 1593 (see 'Cath. Rec. Soc.' vol. x. p. 1, &c.). Boase tentatively ascribes to him 'The Estate of the English Fugitives, 1591,' printed in 'Sadler Papers' ii. 478. Is it known when he died?

Nicholas Lewkenor entered Winchester College aged 13, from Broadwater, Sussex, in 1529. Possibly he was the illegitimate son of John Lewkenor who was parson of Broadwater 12 Henry VII. Is anything known of him? The Bursar of Winchester College has kindly sent me the following notes about the Winchester scholar George Lewkner:—

1. Winchester College Register: "Nomina Scholarium admissorum Ao Dni 1556. [7th name:] Georgius Lewkner de Tangmer, xij Annorum in festo Omnium Sanctorum preterito, dioc.] Cichestrensis. [Marginal note:] rec. Oxon."

2. "Liber Successionis et Dignitatis" (compiled from New College records), under year 1562 (the date is of admission to Fellowship after two years of probation): "Jan. 29 [*i.e.*, 1562/3] Georg. Lukener [alias] Lewkener, De villa Tagmer (sic for

Tangmer], com. Sussex. [Ceased to be Fellow] 1570. [Degree] Artium Bacc."

3. Boase, 'Register of the University of Oxford' (Oxford Hist. Soc.), vol. i. (1885), p. 254: "Lewkner or Lukener, George, adm. B.A. 24 Mar. 156¾, det. [*i.e.*, "determined," that is, "presided over disputations, and gave out his determination or decision on the questions discussed," as every man admitted as B.A. was expected to do in the Lent after his admission] 1565—adm. probationary Fellow of New College 29 Jan. 1560 [*i.e.*, say I, 1560/1] from Tagmer [*sic*] in Sussex, res. 1570; a doctor of medicine [but Boase does not state his authority for saying that this George Lewkner was "doctor of medicine"]."

I have been unable to ascertain when one George Lewknor abtained his degree of M.D. However, assuming him to have taken it somewhere abroad it is possible that he should be identified with the father of a nun of St. Monica's, Louvain. The Chronicle of St. Monica's, vol. ii. (edited by Dom. Adam Hamilton, O.S.B. and published by Sands & Co. in 1906), at p. 39 says that Sister Margaret Lutnor (Lewkenor) was professed on Oct. 4, 1626, and that she was

"daughter unto George Lukner, of an ancient noble house, but a younger brother. He undertook the course of law, and was Doctor of the Civil Law, but finding in time that he could not well live thereby in England, being a Catholic, he was content to become a doctor of physic, &c."

It adds (p. 40) that her father dying about 1626, when she was 28, "of his free will gave her a portion for religion, she having nothing of her own." Sister Margaret Lewkenor died Mar. 6, 1644, "at the age of 46 years and eighteen of her profession" (pp. 196-7).

Samuel Lewknor entered Winchester College in 1584, aged 11, from Selsey. Though not in the pedigree, he was probably a son of the Thomas Lewknor, M.P. for Midhurst in 1586 and 1588, mentioned above: and a brother of Sir Lewis Lewknor (M.P. for Midhurst, 1597, and appointed Master of Ceremonies to Ambassadors, Nov. 11, 1605).

Thomas Lewknor, the Jesuit (as to whom see Foley, 'Records S. J.,' vol. ii. p. 636, vol. vii. pp. 454, 924) belonged to the West Dean branch of the family and his father held a high place at court. He was born at Antwerp in 1588, entered the Society of Jesus in 1611, was employed from 1625 to 1645 on the English mission, and died in London, aged 57. I should conjecture that he was a son of Richard Lewknor, of West Dean, Chief Justice of Wales, above mentioned.

Is there any evidence that this Richard Lewknor's wife was a Catholic?

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

SHAKESPEARIANA.

A BATCH OF EMENDATIONS.—'Tempest,' I. ii.:—

> Who t' advance, and who
> To *trash* for over-topping.

Much ingenuity has been wasted in attempts to twist a meaning out of *trash*. The Restoration arrangement by Davenant and Dryden substituted *lop*. A much more satisfactory word is *plash*.

'1 Henry IV.,' II. i.:—

> Bourgomasters and great *Oneyers*.

The right word is plainly indicated by the opening scene of 'Merchant of Venice,' line 10:—

> Like *signiors* and rich burghers on the flood.

We need have no hesitation in adopting the reading

> Burgomasters and great *signiors*.

'King Lear,' I. ii. (from the Quartos):—

"Needless diffidences, banishment of friends, dissipation of *Cohorts*, nuptial breaches, and I know not what."

Somewhere in Elizabethan literature—unfortunately I did not note where—I met with a phrase which explains the difficulty: "dissipation of *contracts*."

These three emendations, *plash*, *signiors*, *contracts*, I think deserve admission into the text. Here are also some attempts to explain obscurities.

'Measure for Measure,' II. ii.:—

> But man, proud man
> Drest in a little briefe authoritie;
> Most ignorant of what he's most assur'd,
> (*His glassie Essence*) like an angry Ape
> Plaies such phantastique tricks before high heaven
> As makes the Angels weepe.

This I formerly thought to be the most hopeless misprint in all Shakespeare; possibly I have at last hit upon the general idea on which the simile is based. The reference is apparently to an ape being angered by seeing his reflection in a looking-glass. The best emendation I can offer is

> His glassèd *semblance*.

Shakespearian students may be able to improve upon this; but I fear a line has dropped out. There may have been a semicolon in the middle of the missing line, after a verb; the whole sentence having constructional analogies with Hamlet's sentence on the "vicious moles of nature."

'1 Henry IV.,' II. iv.:—

Gads. Some sixe or seven fresh men set upon us.
Fal. "And unbound the rest, and then came *in the other*."

Falstaff more probably said *came on* (*all*) *together*. *Came in yet others*, though further from the original text, deserves consideration.

In the same scene occur the two misprints "pitiful-hearted *Titan*," and *elfskin*, corrected by Theobald and Hanmer to "pitiful-hearted *butter*" and *eelskin*. They are both adopted in Dyce's edition; I did not know this when I put forward Theobald's suggestion at 10 S. vi. 504. Nat. Field's 'Woman is a Weathercock,' I. ii., and Fletcher's 'Women Pleased,' III. ii., justify Hanmer.

'Tempest,' V. i., Ariel's song:—

> On the *bat's back I do fly*
> After *summer*, merrily.

Something is wrong; Theobald proposed *after sunset*, which has been generally followed. The Davenant - Dryden version gives:—

> On the *swallow's wing* I fly
> After summer, merrily.

This version has been overlooked; and even in the 'Variorum Shakespeare' it does not appear.

Trembling for the consequences, I send a suggestion for the text of the entire song; in sheer timidity I have long kept it unwritten, but have finally screwed my courage to the sticking-place, and here it is:—

> Where the bee sucks, there (suck) I;
> In a cowslip's bell I lie;
> On the bat's back I do fly,
> There I couch when owls do cry.
> On the swallow's wing I *hie*,
> After summer, merrily.

The two versions are thus united; and the fourth line of the original put before the third. Otherwise the only addition is *hie*. In the first line, neither *suck*, as in the Folio, nor the popular emendation *lurk*, is quite convincing.

'Macbeth,' I. i.—How many readers have any conception of the exact meaning of the concluding lines? The couplet

> Faire is foule, and foule is faire,
> Hover through the fogge and filthie ayre,

conveys no distinct idea; and equally obscure are Macbeth's first words in I. iii.:—

> So foule and faire a day I have not seene.

Davenant's arrangement has:—

> *For us fair weather's* foul, and foul is fair;
> Hover through the *foggy* filthy air.

The witches have "wound up" a charm before Macbeth and Banquo enter. It appears to me that in both scenes Shakespeare directed that the witches should raise a sudden darkness, an effect required in several contemporary dramas.

'Romeo and Juliet,' III. ii.:—

> Spread thy close curtain, love-performing night!
> That *runnaweyes* eyes may wincke; and Romeo
> Leap to these arms, untalkt of, and unseen!

The emendations *sunne-a-weary* and *unawares*, proposed for this famous difficulty, have not been accepted: one is too complicated, one too trivial. Here again a Restoration arrangement gives some help. Otway, in 'Caius Marius' (1680), uses the speech; he substitutes "*jealous* eyes," making at least good sense of the line. I hardly think *jealous* is the right word, and perhaps Shakespeare wrote two words; but I prefer *jealous* to any emendation found so far.

Davenant's and the other Restoration acting versions of Shakespeare are commonly decried, and with full justice, for their needless alterations and objectionable additions; but let it not be forgotten that Davenant knew Shakespeare, and that the leading tragedian of his company was Charles Hart, grandson of Shakespeare's sister Joan; and further, that both Davenant and Hart had been connected with the stage even before the Civil War. On textual questions the Restoration arrangements claim examination. The operatic perversion of 'Measure for Measure,' for which Oldmixon wrote a prologue in 1700, alters Isabella's speech wildly enough; but it suggested to me the explanation I have given above. H. DAVEY.

MARSHAL FOCH'S PATRONYMIC.—Some time ago it was stated that the late Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Army, like the famous American admiral of the Civil War, David Glasgow Farragut, was of Spanish extraction; though in neither case would the name be thought to betray an Iberian origin.

Prof. Weekley in his 'Surnames' (pp. 46–282) connects the French general's name with Fulke, Foulkes, Vokes, Fogg, Fochier, and Fouché, through the Latin Fulcher; which I take to be a false attribution. On the other hand in Larchey's 'Dictionnaire des Noms,' the personal names, Focke and Focas, are associated with that of Phocas, a martyr of the fourth century, who was subsequently canonised.

The true derivation of this now all-important surname is, I think, best indicated by M. Raymond Recouly in his newly-published monograph on the career of the

French general, as coming from *fioch*, a patois word of the Haute Garonne, which signifies "fire." The locality in question being close to the Pyrenees, this dialect term is ostensibly nothing more than a variant of Catalonian *fog*, Span. *fuego*, Fr. *feu*, Port. *fogo*, Ital. *fuoco*, Prov. *focs*, Roum. *foc*, from Lat. *focus*, a hearth: a philological consummation devoutly to be wished in view of the fact that the attribute, ardour, is in an especial degree appropriate to the mentality of the great French soldier, whose well-laid plans eventually overcame the deep designs and pretentious claims of Prussian militarism. N. W. HILL.

THE EARL OF BEACONSFIELD'S BIRTHPLACE.—Monypenny's 'Life' (1910), says that Isaac D'Israeli, who had been living in chambers in James Street, Adelphi, moved to King's Road, Bedford Row, on his marriage, and there his eldest son Benjamin was born; a foot-note stating that the house is now 22 Theobalds Road, and that, oddly enough, Lord Beaconsfield seemed never to have been certain either of the place or the year in which it occurred. An editorial note in 'N. & Q.', 6 S. iii. 360 (1881), states that the date Dec. 21, 1804, had been fixed, "but not so the number of the house in the Adelphi where the late peer was born." The 'D.N.B.' gives 6 John Street, Bedford Row, as the birthplace. In 'The Life and Reminiscences of E. L. Blanchard,' 1891, Blanchard thus spoke or wrote of 6 Adelphi Terrace (where he lived from 1876 to 1889), p. 631:—

> Isaac D'Israeli was lodging in an adjoining street where, his wife being near her confinement, the doctor advised a removal to a house where a better view and fresher air could be obtained. D'Israeli came to this house, and it was in this very room that the statesman was born."

And on p. 600 referring to "his own room on the third floor," Blanchard says:—

> "We are sitting now on the site of Durham House, where Raleigh smoked his first pipe in England. It was in this very room that Benjamin Disraeli was born, just eighty years ago."

The second of these two extracts seems to have appeared in *The World* in December, 1886, and the first of them in *The Star* in February, 1889.

Unless better evidence has been forthcoming, can the officially-placed tablet which now commemorates the house in Theobald's Road be implicitly relied upon?

W. B. H.

[See also 6 S. x. 310, 363; 7 S. iii. 441; 9 S. iv. 895, 526; 10 S. vi. 357; 11 S. viii. 119.]

EARLY MAPS.—The following paragraph, which is cited from *Scientific America*, May 31, 1919, under the heading of 'Science,' p. 569 (Munn & Co., New York), seems perhaps worth reproduction in 'N. & Q.':—

> THE EARLIEST PLAN OF NEW YORK.
>
> Dr. F. C. Wieder, of the Royal Netherlands Geographical Society, who has recently carried out extensive investigations concerning early explorations of the region about the present site of New York city, has brought to light an earlier plan of New York than any previously known. According to an account of this discovery published in *The Geographical Journal* the map appears to have been based on a survey made in 1660, and shows a regular series of intercrossing streets, proving that even at that period, though few houses had been erected, the whole plan of the City had been laid out, even to the modern "townships." This map, which was found at the Villa Castello in Florence, is the only one thus far known dating from the period of Dutch sovereignty on Manhattan Island. The so-called "Duke's plan," preserved in the British Museum, formerly the earliest one known, appears to be, in fact, only an inferior British copy of the Dutch map."

FRED L. TAVARÉ.

22 Trentham Street, Pendleton, Manchester.

EARLY LONDON ORPHAN ASYLUM.—In April, 1917, a London bookseller had for sale an unfamiliar pamphlet:—

> "London's Charity Inlarged, stilling the orphan's cry, by the liberality of the Parliament, in granting two houses by Act, and giving a thousand pounds towards the work for the employment of the poor and Education of poor children, by S. H., etc., small 4to, pp. 22. London, 1650."

Failing the opportunity of purchasing or examining this, I can only infer it refers to an early form of orphan asylum, and it therefore pre-dates the pamphlet describing "the General Nursery or Colledg of Infants set up by the Justices of Peace" in part of the Corporation Workhouse at Clerkenwell. This pamphlet, small 4to, 16 pp. (including title) was licensed Oct. 13, 1686, and printed by R. Roberts. I am indebted to Mr. F. Marcham for sight of the pamphlet and much useful data relating to it. Sir Thomas Rowe was entrusted with the care thereof, and apparently (Middlesex Sessions Books, 1689–1709, pp. 13, 66, 74/5, 125, 126, 156, 165) he conveyed his estates as security for this trusteeship. Ultimately, the children were removed to Hornsey. In the fact that these two proposals provided for boarding the children gratuitously, they were more than mere charity schools, and a distinct advance upon W. Blake's 'Silver Drops or a Serious Thing,' an account of a Highgate Ladies' School, 1685.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

Moresnet: Alleged Small Republic. (See 12 S. i. 42, 129, 195, 258.)—At the first reference I quoted a letter in *The Standard* of June 2, 1896, in which the writer mentioned Moresnet as a "miniature republic." I gave an extract from *The Times* of Aug. 25, 1903, which showed that it was not a republic, but rather a small territory "under the condominion of Belgium and Prussia," "subject to a joint administration, pending a final settlement." This presumably final settlement has been arrived at by the Treaty of Peace, part iii., articles 32 and 33:—

"Germany recognizes the full sovereignty of Belgium over the whole of the contested territory of Moresnet (called Moresnet neutre)."

"Germany renounces in favour of Belgium all rights and title over the territory of Prussian Moresnet situated on the west of the road from Liège to Aix-la-Chapelle; the road will belong to Belgium where it bounds this territory."

See Supplement of *The Times*, June 28, 1919.

Robert Pierpoint.

Vinegar upon Nitre.—Compared in Prov. xxv. 20 to disturbing actions. The "nitre" here referred to is not saltpetre, on which vinegar has no effect, but carbonate of soda, known as "washing soda," on which vinegar produces a violent effervescence. R.V. gives "soda" as an alternative rendering, but that ought to be the only one. "Nitre," L. *nitrum*, Gr. *νιτρον*, Heb. *nether*, used at first to denote native sodium carbonate or natron, but since about 1633 potassium nitrate or saltpetre. So in Jer. ii. 22, "though thou wash me with nitre" (R.V. lye), "with soda" would be right now, and be generally "understanded of the people." J. T. F.

Winterton, Lincs.

Plane Trees in London.—Plane trees have been accused (without definite proof) of being agents in spreading colds, &c.; it is said that their minute spicules, which float in the air in dry spring weather, act as irritants of the nose and throat. The plane is a native of a region of scorching summers, and the sun's heat in London is reflected from buildings and streets; it is late in leafing, thus escaping the spring frosts; and its bark is shed periodically. For these reasons it is an excellent tree for towns. There are many fine examples in London, the best known being the one in the old churchyard of St. Peter in Chepe, at the corner of Wood Street, which probably suggested Wordsworth's 'Reverie of Poor Susan.' Amy Levy's poem 'A London Plane Tree' must not be forgotten, and Dr. Manette had a fine example in his wonderful old echoing garden in Soho.

The April number of the *Proceedings* of the Royal Irish Academy contains an article entitled 'The History of the London Plane, *Platanus acerifolia*,' by Augustine Henry and Margaret G. Flood. The bibliography of the subject is extensive (unfortunately not included by Dr. Henry), and mention may be made of a paper by George Nicholson in 'Woods and Forests,' vol. i. p. 346, and an article by Henry English in *The Daily News and Leader*, Aug. 13, 1917. J. Ardagh.

"Lorribus," "Lorribuses."—The words "lorribus" and "lorribuses" have found their way into print this month (June), probably for the first time, and it may be useful to place this on record. Journalists have used these words in connection with the conversion of the large War Department motor lorries into passenger-carrying vehicles. These are now plying for hire on the London streets, to relieve the congested condition of the tubes, trains, trams, and other public conveyances.

Archibald Sparke.

Attention of a Soul to the Corpse.—Fresh to me is the psychological fancy that as long as a corpse remains unburied the released soul pays it a visit once in every twenty-four hours. This is what I pick up from p. 73 of Mrs. Romanes's 'The Story of an English Sister':—

"At one of our luncheon parties, Lord Halifax told us the following story. Two ladies (I think he knew them) had been hunting somewhere in Lincolnshire, and after the run they gave their horses to a groom and hired a gig. Presently they got to a bridge and saw a man looking very tired, so they either offered him a lift or he asked for one. Presently they came to an inn, and without any thanks he got off the back seat and made his way into the inn, round which a small crowd had gathered. The landlord came out to them, and as he came out the man brushed close past him. So they, a little bit vexed at the man's want of manners, asked who the man was. The landlord said he had seen no one. 'Oh, yes,' they said, 'you must have seen him,' and they began to describe the man. The landlord grew very puzzled and said: 'Please will you come into the house for a minute?' So they went into the inn, and the landlord took them into a room where on the bed lay the man whom they had seen—dead. 'This is the body of a man who was drowned,' said the landlord. 'His body has just been found and we are awaiting the coroner.' But the cream of the story is yet to come. Lord Halifax was driving across a moor with only a servant, so he began talking to him and presently told him this story: where-

upon the man said, '*Of course*, you know what this was, my Lord. It was his soul visiting the man's body. The soul of a dead person always visits the body every twenty-four hours until burial.' "

To turn from the spiritual to the material: had ever a gig a "back-seat"?

ST. SWITHIN.

AMERICAN LINK WITH WINCHESTER.—While searching the city archives of Winchester I came across this entry in the Winchester Coffer Book, which may appeal to those who collect historical and genealogical data:—

"1625, 30th December. Taken from the (city) cofers Thirty shillings, for the apparelling of six poor boys that went to Virginia."

Unfortunately names are not given. So far as the expenditure went, those were certainly "good old days," as compared with present prices for clothes, if the boys got a fair supply at five shillings each.

WM. JAGGARD, Capt.

Records J3 Repat. Camp, Winchester.

CURIOUS PERSONAL NAMES.—The following female telephonists appear among a list of persons appointed by the Admiralty, as set out in *The London Gazette* of July 4, 1919: Ladysmith Shamrock and Thistle Dijon. W. C. J.

Union Club.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

HUETT TOMB, MILLBROOK. (See 2 S. vi. 246, 294, 331.)—This tomb which appears to have been destroyed and buried in 1858 was rediscovered on April 11, 1919, and the figures and portions of the tomb placed in a temporary position in the church; but it appears from the excellent description of the tomb in 'N. & Q.,' Oct. 9, 1858, that there are further portions still to be found. This agrees also with PEDESTRIAN's account of Sept. 25, 1858, and with local statements that portions of the tomb were buried in the rectory garden, together with the brass of a priest. Owing to alteration of the chancel since the tomb was destroyed, it is practically out of the question to put the tomb back in its original position: but I shall be glad to hear from any members of the family as to their ideas on the subject.

HARRY P. POLLARD.

The Rectory, Millbrook, Beds.

SIR PETER DENIS.—I shall be obliged if any reader of 'N. & Q.' can give me information regarding Sir Peter Denis and his wife, beyond the following: Sir Peter and Lady Denis, the commander of the yacht which conveyed Princess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, bride of George III., to England.

I should like to know the date of his birth, marriage, and death, to whom he was married, and where I can find the best account of him. He is not in the 'D.N.B.'

JOHN LANE.

The Bodley Head, Vigo Street, W.1.

CHEVALIER PETER DILLON.—The Chevalier Dillon, who was a member of the Legion of Honour, of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, and of the Geographical Society of Paris, and commander of the H.E.I.C. ship Research published in 1829 an account of his search in the South Seas for information about La Pérouse's voyage of 1785–88. What was his origin and when did he die? He seems to have been alive in 1842, when his pamphlet against the Methodist Missionaries in the Friendly Islands to which the Rev. David Cargill replied was published. Where can I see the pamphlet. It is not in the British Museum. J. M. BULLOCH.

37 Bedford Square, W.C.1.

COWAP.—Information desired as to the origin of the surname Cowap. Believed to have arisen in Cumberland or Westmorland. Is it a variation of Cowan and Cowen?

J. LANDFEAR LUCAS.

MEDIÆVAL SCIENTIFIC MSS.—I am compiling a catalogue of the Mediæval Scientific MSS. in the British Isles. The work has received grants from both the Royal Society and the British Academy—a combination of help which happily illustrates that co-operation and mutual recognition between science and the humanities that votaries of the history of science feel confident will be fostered by this growing study.

The catalogue now comprises over 40,000 entries, and I am anxious to make it as complete as possible. Early scientific material has been found embedded in the most unlikely places—even in missals and psalters—and I shall therefore be grateful for information as to any MSS. dating from before the sixteenth century, other than those of our great national collections which have, of course, already been examined for the purpose.

DOROTHEA WALEY SINGER.

Westbury Lodge, Norham Road, Oxford.

DUFFUS FAMILY OF KINGSTON, JAMAICA.—What were the Arms and Crest of the above family, one of whom Laura Duffus married about 1836 Konstantin Alois Ducki Prince de Lubecki of Poland, and her sister Charlotte Price Duffus married about the same time Lucien Stanilas, Count Plater de Brollis of Poland. Were they related to Sutherland, Lord Duffus? Any information will be gratefully received.

LEONARD C. PRICE.

F. LE HARDY OF LONDON, MINIATURE PAINTER.—I should be grateful if any one could tell me who was his father and to what branch of the Le Hardy family he belonged. J. Bertrand Payne in his 'Armorial of Jersey' gives a pedigree of the family, but I am unable to place him from that. He exhibited four miniatures at the Society of Artists and twenty-one at the Royal Academy between 1790 and 1802.

LEONARD C. PRICE.

Essex Lodge, Ewell.

SHAKESPEARE SIGNATURES.—At 10 S. ii. 332 (1904) MISS L. TOULMIN SMITH said that photographs were taken of the Shakespeare signatures in his (so-called) Prayer Book, copies of which were sent to the Stratford Museum. These are not now to be found there. Can any of your readers tell me where I can procure a facsimile of these signatures? Perhaps MISS TOULMIN SMITH is still alive and would help me in this matter. Also where is the Prayer Book now?

C. R. HAINES.

Meadowleigh, Petersfield.

MIND, MEMORY, &c.—I notice that, in probate cases where the sanity of a testator is in dispute, the defendant pleads that the testator was not of sound "mind, memory, and understanding." Must these three faculties combine, each in a sound state, to produce a legally sane person?

I notice, too, that journalists often use the expression "defective intellect," and, sometimes, "defective intelligence." Do these expressions mean the same thing as "not of sound mind, memory, and understanding"?

BARRULE.

Woodbourne Place, Douglas, Isle of Man.

DIVORCE CASES: LIST WANTED.—Can any correspondent supply me with a list of divorce cases which were tried between 1755 and 1765, including the names of the co-respondents? Please reply direct.

WM. JACKSON PIGOTT.

Manor House, Dundrum, co. Down.

CHARLES RUSSELL, OR RUSSEL, WINCHESTER SCHOLAR (Kirby, p. 254). was a grandson of William Russell of Wimborne, and a son of the Rev. William Russell, M.A., of Hart Hall, Oxford, and of Wimborne Minster, Rector of Hinton Parva (who died April 10, 1748, aged 49), and Mary his wife. His elder brother William died Jan. 4, 1770, aged 35. Charles Russell, who was baptized Dec. 12, 1741, entered Winchester College from Wimborne in 1757, and subsequently became Fellow of New College, Oxford, taking his B.A. degree in January, 1761. He is said to have been for sixty-five years Rector of Lydeard St. Lawrence, Thurlbeare, and Thurloxton, Somersetshire, when he died at his house in Bath, Jan. 10, 1833.

Was he related in any way to any branch of the family of Russell of Beaminster and Powerstock, of which Thomas Russell, the poet, Winchester Scholar of 1777 (Kirby, p. 270), was a member? (As to Thomas Russell see 'D.N.B.').

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

"BAMBINO."—My family have in their possession one of the replicas of the famous Roman "Bambino," which were given at one time to favoured Roman Catholic families after being blessed by the Pope. This one was brought to England by a French refugee of good family, at the time of the first French Revolution, and given by him to my great-grandfather, as the greatest treasure he possessed. It has been stated that a few years ago a paper appeared in one of the magazines dealing with the subject of these wax figures, but we cannot trace the date of its appearance.

If any of your readers could give information on the subject, and state whether there are likely to be any similar figures preserved as relics, we should be very grateful.

(MISS) BERTHA F. H. PAUL.

Plynlimmon, Malvern.

JOHN WILLIAMS, c. 1671.—Can any reader supply brief particulars about this Roman Catholic, who wrote 'Stillingfleet against Dr. Stillingfleet,' 1671, 8vo?

ANEURIN WILLIAMS.

REV. THOMAS HUGO.—I have a volume of *The Hive*, 1812, with cuts by Bewick, &c., and purporting to be part of the collection formed by the said Mr. Hugo. Gleaned particulars concerning this collector of Bewickiana will be esteemed.

ANEURIN WILLIAMS.

Menai View, North Road, Carnarvon.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND MARRIAGE SERVICE.—In Scott's Fortunes of Nigel' he puts into the mouth of the villain, Lord Dalgarno, a satirical allusion to "that happy portion of the Prayer Book which begins with 'dearly beloved' and ends with 'amazement'" (chap. xxxii.). Is this Scott's own, or is it a current bit of satire? I notice that Hardy uses it in his 'Desperate Remedies': "Yes, matrimony do begin 'dearly beloved' and ends wi' 'amazement,' as the Prayer Book says" (chap. viii. 3).

JOHN WILLCOCK.

Lerwick.

FIELD-NAMES.—I should be very glad if any of your readers could give me information as to the meanings of certain terms which I have come across in field-names, taken chiefly from Hampshire tithe awards. I have not been able to trace them in the various dictionaries and glossaries at my disposal:—

Adhouse, Anmery, Bilcroft, Bilgrove, Bittum (-Malm), Bodylains, Boldrick, Briff (-Bottom), Buncas, Burging (adj.), Burselot, Busnut, Buxey (-Wood), Cad (subst.), Caingar (? Coneygar), Capery, Carl (Picked-), Carronback, Catter (-Down), Catthaw (-Lands), Cernamon, Chancum, Charl, Chattern, Chaubush, Chimple (-Bridge), Chin (-Acre), Churn (-Hill), Clan (-Burrow), Clibs (? surname), Cockharris (-Copse), Colly (-Grove), Comp, Compt, Quomp-Cossett (-Field), Cossical (also in Berks, and Corsicle in Oxon), Couthy (adj.), Crawle (subst.), Crawte (-Pasture), Cray (-Down), Creuse (-Pins), Cricklett, Criddlestyle, Croutears, Crumsell, Cump (Copse), Dalen (-Copse), Dally (-Down), Dawser (-Field), Dellence, Derrit (-Lane), Derry (-Down), Dewling (-Acres), Diddygate, Dimmick (-Meadow), Din (Great-, -Acre), Dines, Dolpits, Domlands, Dongreen (-Croft), Drawland, Drawlegs, Duads (The-), Dudlands, Dukem (-Down), Durditch, Durless (-Ground), Ethy (-Copse), Evence (-Field), Fain (-Field), Fishstile, Flasket (-Meadow), Flits (subst.), Freazen (subst.), Freeze (-Copse), Fulin (-Barn), Gallego, Gaslet, Gattage, Gollard, Gossflesh (-Hill), Gotty (-Field), Graffle, Grew (-Lands), Grittan, Grundlet, Gudge (-Close), Gurnel (-Field), Hackrett (Little-), Hackthorn, Hamble (-Land) Happersnapper, Harmage (-Field), Harrage, (-Paddock), Harry (adj.), Hatback (subst.), Hemsome, Hobern (-Copse), Hofflet, Holless, Homet (-Warren), Horegood (-Field), Hornix (-Wood), Horob, Horsemily, Hough (Lower-, -Croft), Hovena (-Copse), Howage, Howen, Huckle (-Copse), Hummet (-Wood), Huss (subst.), Hussell (subst.), Hyeth (-Pightle), Hypress (-Copse), Is (-Field), Jobstile, Kent (-Field), Kidnam, Kimbley (The-), Kirval (-Lane), Lady (-Field, -Furlong, &c.), Lamel (-Mead), Lammer (-Pightle), Lampacre, Larkett (Great-), Leadhearn, Lidstile, Lillage, Limmer (-Field), Limner (-Meadow), Lincegrove, Lolly (-Field), Lungick, Mail (-Lands), Manglemees, Minn (-Croft), *Mitchemar* (-Mead), Moulshay, Murlands, Nancole *(-Copse), Nea (-Wood, -Farm)*, Nutbane (-Copse), *Ogber (-Gate), Ollix, Pavis* (-Piece), Peart (The-), Phlexes (The-), Pickastow (-Bushes), Pickhatch, Pillinch (-Field), Pilver (-Lands), Pinhorne, Piplar, Ponfield, Powner (-Ground), Pratlands (-Copse), Prickworms, Priss (-Field), Prowshards, Punt (-Field), Pussex, Quarterlands, Quidliz (-Round), Rason (-Field), Ratsom (-Five Acres), Redrice (-Farm), Rockage, Rockbowen (-Paddock), Rodgett (-Field), Roy (-Holt), Rubit (-Field), Saddlesome (-Copse), Samber (-Hill), Saris (-Field), Scilly, Scull (subst.), Search (Copse-, Roundabout-), Seas (subst.), Shagrat, Sheet (subst. and adj.), Shirf (-Down), Siress (-Field), Smear Pits, Smelland, Snailsome (subst.), Span (-Yard, &c.), Spence (-Field), Spleck (-Field), Sporelake, Spradbray, Stanter (-Mead), Staplish (-Meadow), Steterage (-Mead), Sticelet, Stingard, Stockram, Stretchins, Strodge (-Moor), Stry (-Piece), Swarmity, Swankey (subst.), Tapnage, Tattle (-Copse), Themes, Thomess (subst.), Throup, Tidpit, Tolt (-Copse, &c.), Trunnel, Tuckle (-Close), Turl (-Hill), Undy's (-Field, &c.), Updy's (-Hill), Vallard (-Gate), Velmead (-Farm), Vidle, Van, Vilands, Vocas (-Copse), Vurlin, Wackland, Wait (Denny-), Waitings, Wake (-Land), Warr (Great-), Warrage (-Gully), Warwicker, Watership (-Down), Wecock, Wedlands, Werrar (-Farm, -Wood), What (-Verelands), Wheer (The Great-), Whippage, Wiggle (-Pits), Wilsom (The -Field), Wivelrod, Wore (The -Ground), Worldage, Yerrage, Zeals.

I have added the attributes in case they may be of assistance. Where no attribute is added, none occurs in the tithe awards.

G. B. GRUNDY.

Corpus Christi College, Oxford.

HORE, ARTIST, BATH: ROBERTSON.—Are any lists of pictures painted by him extant and did he ever exhibit in the Academy? Who was Robertson, miniaturist, of Dublin?

(Mrs.) E. E. COPE.

LOWNDES.—I should be glad to obtain information about the following persons of this name, who were educated at Westminster School:—

(1) Layton Lowndes, admitted 1726, aged 12.

(2) Richard, son of William Lowndes of Westminster, admitted on the foundation 1734, aged 14.

G. F. R. B.

MARSHALL.—Information is desired concerning any or all of these Marshalls who were at Westminster School:—

(1) John Marshall, admitted in 1730, aged 11.

(2) John Marshall, admitted Feb. 7, 1814, and left July 5, 1816.

(3) Thomas Marshall stated to have been at the School in 1728.

(4) Thornton Marshall, born March 6, 1822, and admitted in 1835.

(5) William Marshall stated to have been at the School in 1728.

G. F. R. B.

BREWING RIMES.—The following local rimes are interesting as purporting to give the names of the various grades of beer brewed in cottage homes early in the nineteenth century. Whether these are genuine names or merely used as jingle I am not prepared to say, but in either case they seem worthy of record. Were similar rimes current in other countries among the good folk? Also, where would "Government beer" come? Possibly below "worse than that."

Rimes giving the names and order of the different brewings of ale in the old Cotswold farmhouses:—

Ilmington, co. Warwick.—Blackstrap | Ruffle-me-Cap | Fine and Clear | Servants' Beer. (Blackstrap was very strong, and so on in order.)—An old Ilmington man in the College Arms, Quinton, Oct. 4, 1912.

Pillerton, co. Warwick, *circa* 1830.—Twenty gallons of strong ale | Twenty gallons of table beer | Twenty gallons of small beer | Twenty gallons of Tit-me-Tat | Twenty gallons worse than that.—John Mallett, miller, of Talton Mill, co. Worcester, Oct. 5, 1912.

Whitchurch, Warwick, *circa* 1850.—Forty gallons of table beer | Forty gallons of table beer | Forty gallons of Rat-me-tat | And Forty gallons worse than that.—Tho. Morris of Wimpston, Oct. 7, 1912.

Alderminster.—Forty gallons of Clink-me-clear | Forty gallons of table beer | Forty gallons of Rat-me-tat | Forty gallons worse than that. Old James Pearson of Alderminster said he brewed this from two bushels of malt, mixed them all up, and had good beer at Christmas.—John Mayo of Wimpston, aged 70, Nov. 4, 1912.

Alderminster, co. Worcester.—Double ale | Single ale | Very good ale | Twine-in-the-belly | Twice-as-many | Tip-tap | Worse-than-that | Pin. Brewed out of one quarter of malt. An old woman named Keyts once gave a man "Tip-tap" to drink, and upon his laughing she, much offended, asked him why he did so. To which he replied, he was a-wondering how she could brew *two* lots worse than that.

J. HARVEY BLOOM.

GEORGE STREET, PORTMAN SQUARE, LONDON.—Can any one tell me where I can see the rate and parish books in which this street would be assessed for years 1780–1816? In what parish is this street? Is it in the same parish now as in 1816?

HERBERT SOUTHAM.

WILLIAM ANDERSON, 1757–1837.—There has lately been discovered a portrait of Robert Burns, and on the back of this eighteenth century canvas there is the name William Anderson, 1757–1837.

Could any of your correspondents inform me where this artist died?

W. M. GRAY.

Thornliebank, Renfrewshire.

ST. JOHN BAPTIST HEADS.—On the more elaborate examples of St. John Baptist heads, executed in alabaster at Nottingham, *c.* 1430–1530, in addition to figures of St. Peter and St. Thomas of Canterbury, we find behind them two other saints. The following occur in pairs, viz., St. James Major and St. Anthony; St. James Major and St. Christopher; also St. Catherine and St. Dorothy; St. Catherine and St. Margaret; and St. Dorothy and St. Mary Magdalene. I should be glad if any reader could suggest what association exists between these pairs of saints, and also what is their association with the head of St. John Baptist resting upon the charger between them. In the foreground is the half figure of Christ emerging from the tomb, whilst above the charger are two angels supporting the soul of the Baptist. PHILIP NELSON, M.D.

YEARDYE FAMILY OF HUNTINGDON.—Is any information available as to the history of the Yeardye family of Huntingdon, and as to the etymology of the name? I find Saxon *eorde*, the earth, and modern *geordie*, the subterranean miner, also as a proper name Yardley and Yeardley. Is there any connexion? JOHN YEARDYE.

12 Coleridge Walk, Hampstead, N.W.4.

METAL MORTARS.—Would any reader of 'N. & Q.' kindly help me to fix the date of three metal mortars in my possession?

One has embossed on the outside the crown Tudor rose, another the fleur-de-lis, and the third has a crown over a fleur-de-lis.

Several other articles I possess have a tulip on some part. Does this tulip point to any particular period?

J. W. SWITHINBANK.

Sheffield.

"APOCHROMATIC."—Can any reader tell me what is the right pronunciation of this word? Is the *o* long or short? The 'N.E.D.' and Webster's do not give the word at all; Lloyd's has a long *o*, which seems strange.

JOHN ANDERSON SMITH, M.D.

158, Willesden Lane, Brondesbury, N.W.6.

BERNARD DE MANDEVILLE.—I would much appreciate any information as to the existence of the following editions of books connected with Bernard de Mandeville, and as to where they may be viewed:—

The 1734 edition of 'The Fable of the Bees.'

The 1760 edition of the French translation of the fable 'La Fable des Abeilles.'

The German translation of the fable, 'Bernhard von Mandeville's Fabel von den Bienen.'

'The Planter's Charity': a poem [1704 ?].

I am also in search of portraits of, and letters or manuscripts by Bernard de Mandeville outside the British Museum and the Bodleian Library. F. B. KAYE.

North Western University.

SCUM OF DEMOCRACY.—Who is the author of the saying, "In a democracy it is the scum that comes to the top?" Voltaire said, "Pure democracy is the rule of rascaldom," but the metaphor in the English proverb suggests that it is not a translation of the saying of the sage of Ferney. T. PERCY ARMSTRONG.

SEVEN KINGS.—Can any of your readers tell me the origin of the name Seven Kings, borne by a station on the G.E. Railway, and also by a hotel on the neighbouring road from London to Romford. R. M.

CHARLES COOKE, BOOKSELLER.—I shall be glad to have references to his life and career generally, his ancestry, and so forth. He carried on business at 17 Paternoster Row, and published a large number of books, of which a list would be useful. He died at the house from which I write in 1816 and was buried in the churchyard at Walthamstow under an altar tomb with a long epitaph. There is a short obituary notice of him in *The Gentleman's Magazine*, 1816. Please reply direct.

F. SYDNEY EDEN.

Belle Vue House, Cooke's Folly, Walthamstow.

TOBACCO PIPES.—Years ago in Hexham, Northumberland, were to be seen exposed for sale in Giles-gate, clay tobacco pipes with three bowls and three stems: the three stems were brought into a common mouthpiece looped and interlaced with stems. An old townsman told me that they were used by pitmen on Trinity Sunday, and that there was religious significance. Beyond this he knew nothing—they have not been seen for years. An inquiry in the columns of a local paper was without result, and the writer has made many personal inquiries round Newcastle and Durham, Carlisle and Scotland towards the south; among friends as well.

Giles-gate is the Catholic part of Hexham even now and is or was the wealthy part once.

These pipes and the custom may have been of local origin or imported from France or Holland. Can any correspondent say? Usually the pipes were of white clay with a brown glaze and bowls and stems rather smaller than ordinary pipes. Their value and price were small. HENRY T. DAVIS.

POPULAR FALLACIES.—The number and character of my questions which the editor of 'N. & Q.' kindly inserted in 11 S. xii., 12 S. i., ii., iii., and the current volume, most of which have been answered by many correspondents, to whom I am greatly indebted and hereby wish to thank, have probably led some readers to think that a third edition of 'Popular Fallacies' is in preparation. This is so, for the second (or "enlarged") edition was published by Cassell's in 1909 and contained about 460 fallacies. The third edition will, it is hoped, deal with 1,200 (including the 460). The MS. is nearly completed and I should be much indebted to any readers who have the 1909 edition who will be good enough to point out any mistakes in it of any kind, however serious or insignificant, so that the next edition may be as free from errors as possible, though I fear with so much new matter (which cannot be checked in this way), additional slips will inevitably be made.

Kindly send such matter (unless of general interest) direct to me at 25 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

ALFRED S. E. ACKERMANN.

AMBASSADOR.—Was Dr. Samuel Johnson the first to define an ambassador as "an honest man sent to lie abroad for the good of his country"? Mr. R. B. Marston, writing in *The Daily Mail* of June 24, 1916, said Izaak Walton was the author, but apparently did not give the reference.

ALFRED S. E. ACKERMANN.

BATS: HAIR.—I have heard it said that bats have a particular tendency to get into a person's hair. Is this true, and if not, what has given rise to the idea?

ALFRED S. E. ACKERMANN.

BIRDS POISONING CAPTIVES.—It was stated, in *The Daily Mail* of Jan. 8, 1914, that wild birds sometimes give poison to captive birds. Is there any truth in this? If not, how has the error arisen?

ALFRED S. E. ACKERMANN.

['N. & Q.' cannot insert half the queries which MR. ACKERMAN wishes answered, but we will forward those not inserted to anyone who will promise to return them, and send us a stamped addressed envelope.]

'ALBANIA.'—In a letter to Joanna Baillie about her new tragedies Scott wrote *inter alia* :—

"Were it possible for me to hasten the treat I expect in such a composition with you, I would promise to read the volume at the silence of noonday upon the top of Minchmoor....It is in such a scene that the unknown and gifted author of 'Albania' places the superstition which consists in hearing the noise of a chase....I have often repeated his verses with some sensations of awe in this place."

Dr. John Brown (of 'Rab and his Friends' fame), who quotes this passage in his paper on Minchmoor, adds :—

"The lines—and they are noble, and must have sounded wonderful with his voice and look—are as follows. Can no one tell us anything more of their author ?—

There oft is heard, at midnight, or at noon,
Beginning faint, but rising still more loud,
And nearer, voice of hunters, and of hounds ;
And horns, hoarse-winded, blowing far and keen !
Forthwith the hubbub multiplies ; the gale
Labours with wilder shrieks, and rifer din
Of hot pursuit ; the broken cry of deer
Mangled by throttling dogs ; the shouts of men,
And hoofs thick beating on the hollow hill.
Sudden the grazing heifer in the vale
Starts at the noise, and both the herdsman's ears
Tingle with inward dread—aghast he eyes
The mountain's height, and all the ridges round,
Yet not one trace of living wight discerns,
Nor knows, o'erawed and trembling as he stands,
To what or whom he owes his idle fear—
To ghost, to witch, to fairy, or to fiend ;
But wonders, and no end of wondering finds."

I beg leave to repeat Dr. Brown's query in these columns. J. B. MCGOVERN.

St. Stephen's Rectory, C.-on-M., Manchester.

PHILIP SCOT.—Is anything known of the author of "A Treatise of the Schism of England, Wherein particularly Mr. Hales and Mr. Hobbs are modesty accosted : by Philip Scot : Permissa Superiorum : Amsterdam : Printed Anno Dom. 1650" ?

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

'THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH.'—I should like to know where the original "village blacksmith" shop is situated. Several villages claim the original, and to settle a dispute information concerning the above would be helpful. E. A. GARLICK.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—

Can any reader tell me the author of the following lines, also when and where they first appeared in print ?—

NEVER AGAIN.

I will laugh with you, I will jest with you,
I will dance with you down the year ;
But trudge a day on a weary way ?
Never again, my dear !

MOLLY H. SNELL.

Replies.

INDENTURES.

(12 S. v. 148.)

IT is not at all probable that our current indentures are survivals of the practice of parting a sacrificed animal's carcase between those concerned in a contract.

In Smith's 'Compendium of the Law of Real and Personal Property' it is stated as follows :—

"Formerly when deeds were more concise than they are at present if they were made between two or more parties, it was usual to write both parts of which they were composed on the same skin of parchment with some words or letters of the alphabet between them, through which the parchment was cut in acute angles, *instar dentium* (from which they acquired the name of indentures or deeds indented), in such a manner as to leave half the words or letters on one part, and half on the other [for this 4 Cruise, T. 32, C. 1, sect. 20, is cited]. In its origin indenting was in all probability a mode of identification, by a comparison of the parts at the point of indenting, and thus a guard against forgery or fraudulent substitution [for this 1 Pres. Shep. T. 50 is cited]."

It is not unlikely that the idea was taken from the tally, which, as is well known, was a stick upon which notches were cut, which was then split longitudinally so as to leave part of the notches on each half of the stick. The French bakers still keep in this way their customers' accounts for bread supplied. I have often seen the baker's halves of these tallies hanging up in his shop in a bundle, and have also seen children coming back from the shop carrying both the bread they had been sent to purchase and their parent's half of the tally, the latter of which had been taken to the shop to have the purchase recorded thereon. It is obvious that this is a complete protection against fraud. The two pieces of stick, produced as the two halves of the tally, must exactly fit together if they are genuine, while it is impossible for either party to attempt to alter the account without the half of the tally held by the other party, showing it at once.

The necessity for some check on the fraudulent alteration of the records of contracts was felt as early as the days of the clay tablets of ancient Babylon. There a very ingenious method was adopted. It is described in 'The Evolution of the Aryan,' by von Ihering, translated by A. Drucker (London, Swan, Sonneschein & Co., 1897), p. 207 :—

"The arrangement consisted in the manufacture of two identically similar clay tablets, which,

before being baked, were joined together, one on the top of the other, by a frame. The top one was open to view, the lower one closed up; the former served all ordinary purposes, only when a dispute arose as to its authenticity the frame joining the two was broken open before the Court and the duplicate compared with it. If the proprietor of the double tablet, in order to falsify the duplicate also, had broken away the frame, he himself would thereby have destroyed the value of the record as evidence."

The same writer also points out that we meet with an arrangement similar in principle at Rome, which, first coming into use with respect to wills, afterwards, by order of the Senate, became the exclusive form of all records which had claim to evidential value. There was a twofold record—an outer and an inner—and the latter was closed up, and the whole fastened by thread, and sealed by the witnesses on the thread, and he cites Paul. S.R.V. xxv. 6:—

"Amplissimus ordo decrevit, eas tabulas, quæ publici vel privati contractus scripturam continent, adhibitis testibus ita signari, ut in summa marginis ad mediam partem perforatæ triplici lino constringantur atque impositæ supra linum ceræ signa imprimantur, ut exteriori scripturæ fidem interior servet."

Having referred to tallies, I may mention a survival of them in this locality. Clitheroe Castle is the residence and the office of the Steward of the Honour of Clitheroe. The various local pounds or pinfolds in the district having fallen into disuse and mostly disappeared, on the somewhat rare occasions when straying animals are required to be impounded they are taken to Clitheroe Castle and impounded in the Castle grounds. The person who impounds them receives from the Steward's office the half of a piece of stick split lengthwise, upon which several notches had previously been cut, and the other half is retained in the Steward's office. Whoever comes to take the animals out of pound has to bring with him, as his warrant for so doing, the half of the piece of stick that was delivered to the impounder, and if any question arose as to the genuineness of the piece of stick produced it would be soon settled by seeing if it corresponded with the half that remained in the Steward's office.

This practice appears to have been once general in the district. The late Mr. Robert Parkinson of Mitton, who died a few years ago over 80 years of age, told me that when he was a boy at Bolton-by-Bowland the pinder, when cattle were impounded, used to cut a piece of stick from the hedge, make several notches on it, then split it lengthwise, and give half of it to the impounder, retaining *the other half* himself.

In Speight's 'The Craven and North-West Yorkshire Highlands' the writer states:—

"In Upper Settle the old Cattle Pound may still be seen, where lost or stray animals were kept till claimed by their rightful owner. This was effected in a curious way. The pinder—or pound keeper—broke a piece of stick in two, giving one part to the finder and retaining the other himself, so that when the cattle were redeemed and the reward was made, this could only be done upon production of the stick, as a means of identification."

WM. SELF WEEKS.

Westwood, Clitheroe.

MASTER GUNNER.

(12 S. v. 153.)

I TAKE it that the status of a master gunner, both in the army and navy, as compared with his junior or subordinate gunners, was similar to that of the head master of a college or school in comparison with the other or under masters. As regards the army, an Ordnance List dated Mar. 8, 1715 (printed in Dalton's 'George I.'s Army,' vol. i. p. 285), mentions "Col. James Pendlebury, Master Gunner of Great Britain, to exercise scholars to shoot in great ordnance, at 190*l.* per annum," with three mates at 45*l.* 10*s.* per annum each. He held this post under three British sovereigns, from Nov. 20, 1710, having succeeded Capt. Richard Silver, whose predecessor, Col. George Brown, held it in 1700 till his death in June, 1702. 'The True State of England,' 1734, gives Col. (Jonas) Watson as then master gunner of England (until he fell at Carthagena in 1741), and says:—

"By an old Custom it is assign'd to the Master Gunner to teach all such as desire to learn the Art of Gunnery; and he has Power to administer an Oath to his Pupils, which binds them not only to Allegiance, but that they shall not serve any Foreign Prince or State, without express Leave from their own Sovereign; nor can he teach any but such as have taken the said Oath: when there is a want of Gunners, he certifies the Capacity of such Persons as are recommended to be Gunners in his Majesty's Train."

In Porter's 'History of the Royal Engineers,' p. 25, John Rogers the engineer appears as also comptroller of the train at the siege of Boulogne in 1544, his train consisting of one master gunner and seventy one gunners, &c. On p. 46 he mentions Nathaniel Nye as chief engineer and also master gunner of Fairfax's army at the siege of Worcester, in or about 1642, on behalf of the Parliament. The train for Flanders, Feb. 27, 1692, had in its gun

detachment one master gunner at 5*s.* and two mates at 3*s.*, &c. (*ibid.*, p. 55). The train to proceed with the Channel fleet on the summer expedition in 1692 included one master gunner of England at 13*s.* 4*d.* and ninety-two gunners at 2*s.* (*ibid.*, p. 57)

Edward French was serving as master gunner at Tynemouth Castle in 1688; and Thomas Holman, who was appointed a gunner, April 30, 1680, was sent with an artillery detachment to the relief of Londonderry, with the rank of master gunner, in May, 1689 (Dalton's 'Army Lists,' vol. v. pt. 2, p. 11). In Chamberlayne's 'Present State of Great Britain,' 1716, mention is made of Thomas Cornelius, master gunner of the Tower of London at 36*l.* 10*s.* a year, with four other gunners (73*l.*); and it also says there was a master gunner at Berwick, Carlisle, Chester, Cockham Wood, Calsted Castle, Guernsey and Castle Cornet, Hurst Castle, Kingston-upon-Hull, Languard Fort, St. Mawes, Pendennis Castle, Portsmouth, Sheerness, Sandham Castle (I.W.), Yarmouth Castle (I.W.), and Cowes Castle (I.W.) respectively, each at 36*l.* 10*s.* a year; while Plymouth, Tilbury Fort, Tinmouth Castle, and Upton Castle had two master gunners each. Under them were, two, three, four, six, or seven other gunners, according to the size or importance of the garrison, the chief ones having: Plymouth 18, Portsmouth 23, Sheerness 13, and Tilbury Fort 10 other gunners, all at 18*l.* 5*s.* each. The War Office Papers in the Record Office furthermore give the names of several other garrisons where gunners were stationed, among them being Gillingham. These local gunners were occasionally removed to other stations, and some of them were promoted to master gunners, all appointments being made by warrant of the Board of Ordnance.

Joseph Brome, who was a drummer in the company of the Royal Regiment of Artillery in the Island of Minorca in April, 1726, died master gunner of England, April 24, 1796. I think the late General Biddulph was the last (honorary) master gunner of St. James's Park.

W. R. Williams.

The King's Regulations of 1912, amended to Aug. 1, 1914, par. 1767, shows that a master gunner, 1st class, in the army ranks with a naval carpenter and a naval artificers' engineer, but the naval men are the seniors.

I presume that there are still master gunners in the Royal Artillery—I have nothing here to verify this. I know, however, that such a rank existed, as in the past I knew many of them. I do not think that the rank of master gunner could have been used in the navy for a long time past, as I presume the naval rank of chief gunner—which ranks with a second lieutenant in the army—gives to the holder duties similar to those of a master gunner in the army: unless the gunner in the navy does the work—this I do not know, having no knowledge of naval duties.

Herbert Southam.

Although this word is marked "obsolete" in the 'N.E.D.,' it appears to be still in use in India. By a curious coincidence within a few days after reading Mr. Moriarty's note (*ante*, p. 153), I received from a friend at Simla a copy of *The Statesman* of April 29, 1919, published at Calcutta, containing *inter alia* an account of a riot at Kasur, between Ferozepore and Lahore. In a report of the circumstance by a railway official the following sentence occurs:—

"The two warrant officers to whom it was reported we owed our preservation were not the two who helped us. They, Conductor Selby and Master Gunner Malatt, went on to the station in the train which was after a few minutes taken into Kasur Station. It was on the platform that these two unfortunate men were killed."

J. E. Harting.

There is a functionary so called in Shakespeare's '1 Henry VI.,' i. 4.

St. Swithin.

Literature and Iconography of London Peace Celebrations (12 S. v. 175).—In providing a brief supplement to this note I am able to revise my last contribution. In the fourth line from end for "doyen" read "foyer." An exhibition of relics of the Armada was arranged in the foyer during the production of the spectacular drama so named, to commemorate the tercentenary of the great naval victory.

To complete my note I should add references to earlier examples of such pageants, but as a victory triumph it is apparently the first of its kind. To the civic boating episodes we need not refer. The Maria Wood is sufficiently known and the famous trip to Oxford was indiscreetly described by the mayor's chaplain, but of state pageants or river progresses I believe the earliest illustrated was Lord Sandwich's return with Catherine of Braganza. Of this rare print an example is in the Pepysian collection; the description informs us it shows "the reception of her majesty and the King, on the River coming

from Hampton Court to Whitehall." *The Gentleman's Magazine* of October, 1768, provided a folding plate illustrating the river pageant when Christian VII. of Denmark went from Whitehall to the Temple, Sept. 23, 1768. More uncommon is an aquatint view of the funeral procession of Nelson. This was published with *The Lady's Magazine* of Feb. 1, 1806. The artist, or others responsible, singularly present a lavish display of flags and bunting, but not one is at half mast and, except the barge with the catafalque, there is no sign of urning. ALECK ABRAHAMS.

A REVERIE IN OLD RATCLIFFE: THE DEATH OF CAPT. JOHN WEDDELL (12 S. v. 171).—Your correspondent Mc. in remarking that Weddell, after leaving Macao, returned to India "and so to England in 1640, before petitioning for a new commission" is evidently following the account in the 'Dict. Nat. Biog.' But Prof. J. K. Laughton, Weddell's biographer, gives no authority for his return, and the records at the India Office fail to substantiate his statement. After leaving China, in December, 1637, Weddell sailed in the Dragon to Achin and thence, in February, 1638, to the West Coast of India ('Continuation of the China Voyage,' 'Marine Records,' vol. lxiii.). He is subsequently heard of at Cochin, Bhatkal, Masulipatam, and Cannanore. The latest direct mention of him in the India Office records being on Jan. 29, 1639, at the last-named place, when he was preparing to sail for England in company with the Catherine (Foster, 'English Factories in India,' 1637-41). Neither the Dragon nor the Catherine reached their destination, and Mr. Foster (*op. cit.*, p. 23) surmises that both vessels were wrecked in the storms of May and June, 1639.

Further confirmation of the loss of the two ships has been supplied to me by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, whose third volume of 'The Travels of Peter Mundy' (Hak. Soc.) is now in the press. Mundy was a member of Courteen's Association. He sailed in Weddell's ill-fated China expedition and returned to England in the Sun from Achin. In the notes which he added to his diary of the China voyage the following passage occurs:—

"Capt. Weddell and Capt. Carter, shippes, goods and company lost, supposed to bee foundred in the Sea. Yett More Disasters. Captaine Weddell in the Dragon, Admirall, with the Cheife Merchantts, Preachers, etts., and Captaine Carter in the Catherine, rere admirall, since their departure [blank] in [blank] were never More heard of, and therefore given for lost, supposed to bee either cast away on the great and Dangerous shoalds and sands without St. Laurence, beetweene it and India, or foundred and Swallowed in the Sea, shippes, goodes with all the Soules in them. The shippes were old and long outt. Questionlesse, had they come home, they had Made a Ritch voyage as Well for them selves as for the Imployers."

This evidence from one of Weddell's personal friends should finally settle the question of the fine old sea captain's end. Further proof can, however, be found in a pamphlet (Tract No. 359, India Office Library) by J. D. [John Darell], published in 1665. It is entitled "A True and Compendious Narrative....Of the totall Plundering and Sinking of the Dragon and Katherine Both Ships and Men...." The author endeavours to incriminate the Dutch in the loss of the two ships with their crews. He fails to carry conviction in the mind of the reader, but the depositions and inquiries that he records show unmistakably that neither the two ships nor their commanders were ever heard of after leaving India early in 1639. L. M. ANSTEY.

QUEEN ANNE: THE SOVEREIGN'S VETO: THE ROYAL ASSENT (12 S. v. 95, 155).—There is a small error in my reply at the second reference: in the last paragraph I should have written that "Raine" (not "Reyne") is in our days differently spelt, seeing that I was alluding to Queen Anne's time, when the word was spelt "raine."

I may, perhaps, be allowed to add to what I wrote about the Royal Assent, &c.

Erskine May in his 'Parliamentary Practice,' 12th ed., 1917, p. 394, gives the Assent to a petition demanding a right, whether public or private, viz.: "Soit droit fait comme il est desiré." He also gives in a modernized form the ancient pronouncement made by the Clerk of the Crown upon the reading of the Title of her Majesty's [Queen Elizabeth's] Pardon. Although he refers to 'The Journals of all the Parliaments during the Reign of Queen Elizabeth,' collected by Sir Simonds D'Ewes, revised and published by Paul Bowes, 1682, p. 34, he does not give an exact copy. The following is the pronouncement as it appears on the said page of D'Ewes:—

"Les Prelats, Seigneurs, & Communes, en ce present Parliament assembles, au nom de tous vous autres subjects, remercient tres humblement vostre Majestie, & prient à Dieu, vous donner en santè bonne vie & longue."

May, though quoting D'Ewes, p. 35, gives "parlment" for "Parliament"; "assemblés" for "assembles"; "sujects" for

"subjects"; "majesté" for "Majestie"; "santé" for "santè."

This ancient form appears on two other pages of D'Ewes, viz., 76 and 116, with small differences of spelling, "Majestye" and "Majesty" for "Majestie"; also "que ils vous donne" and "que il vous done" for "vous donner."

As to this ancient form May writes that modern practice has substituted for it the royal assent in the usual form as to a public bill. For an example of this see *Journals of the House of Lords*, vol. xx. p. 546, where (July 15, 1717) the Assent was so given to "An Act for the King's most Gracious, General and Free Pardon."

D'Ewes gives the following forms of Assent, p. 35, under An. 1 Reg. Eliz., 1558 & 1559:—

> To Publick Acts, La Roigne le veult.
> To Private Acts, Soit faite come il est desire.
> To Bill of Subsidy, La Roigne remercye ses loyaulx subjects, accept leur benevolence, & aussi le veult.

In this "ses loyaulx subjects" appears instead of "les (or ses) bon (or bons) subjects," and "aussi" instead of "ainsi." On p. 76 the word is "ainsi," and on p. 116 it is "auxi" (presumably—aussi). There is no doubt that D'Ewes wrote "aussi," p. 35, as he translates the last words of the Assent, "and also wills it."

La Roigne s'advisera, *i.e.*, the Queen will advise upon it, is the form of answer, according to D'Ewes, "to such Acts as her Majesty did forbear to allow."

Sir Winston Churchill in his 'Divi Britannici: being a Remark upon the Lives of all the Kings of this Isle,' 1675, p. 20, says:—

> "'Tis the Royal Assent that Quickens and puts the Soul, Spirit, and Power into it [a law]. *A Roy s'avisera*, only much more *A Roy ne veult*, makes all their [the Lords' and Commons'] conceptions abortive, when he pleases."

I have nowhere else found anything about "A Roy ne veult," but I can scarcely think that Churchill was in error, seeing that when his book was published he had been a member of the Pensionary Parliament for about fourteen years. A query of mine as to this appeared at 11 S. xi. 451, but there was no reply.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

MERCURY DRAWN BY COCKS (12 S. v. 154).—The cock was dedicated to Mercury, he being the god of merchandise, as a symbol of that vigilance and early rising essential to the success of commerce.

CONSTANCE RUSSELL.

NEW CHESTERFIELD LETTERS (12 S. v. 154).—"The Chesterfield Letters of 1873, by Lord G—— H——," to give them their correct description, commenced in July, 1873, in a monthly illustrated magazine, now defunct, called *London Society*, published by Bentley of Burlington Street. There were five in all, and they terminated in November of that year, by which time they had caused a considerable flutter in fashionable circles by their caustic tone and thinly-veiled allusions to many well-known personages of that period. For example, "Rippy Dion" of the Foreign Office was obviously meant for "Creppy" Vivian, as he was known to his familiars, and who afterwards, when Lord Vivian, became British Ambassador at Rome.

The authorship of these satirical squibs was attributed to the late Lord Desart, who, while admitting responsibility for them, denied that they actually emanated from his pen. When Pelegrini's cartoon of his lordship appeared in *Vanity Fair* of Jan. 31, 1874, it was styled "Chesterfield Letters" and the letterpress of "Jehu, Junior," dealt rather fully with the matter.

In January, 1874, according to that paper, a resolution was moved at the Guards' Club to the effect that the tone of 'The Chesterfield Letters of 1873' is objectionable and unworthy a member of this club, and that Lord Desarts' name may be removed from the list of the club members. The motion was, however, defeated by the necessary majority, and there the incident ended, to the best of my knowledge, without the actual authorship ever having been disclosed.

Lord George Hamilton wrote a letter in *The Times* of Dec. 9, 1873, denying that either he or Lord George Hill were the authors of the letters, and added that as there were no other Lord G. H.s the author was unwarranted in so describing himself.

WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

REPRESENTATIONS OF THE BLESSED TRINITY (12 S. iii., 168, 231, 307; iv. 55, 228, 331).—I quite agree with your correspondent, REV. J. M. J. FLETCHER, that the dove does not actually appear in the canopy of the Black Prince's tomb in Canterbury Cathedral. It was, as suggested by MR. ROCKINGHAM, "bowdlerized" out in some restoration, when the body of Christ was repainted as naked, a most extraordinary feature for the time, never to be found before the Renaissance and, even then, quite uncommon.

I feel sure that the dove is still visible in the Black Prince's badge at the British Museum; a part of the beard of the Father, in the engraving of Dean Stanley's book, is nothing but a poorly depicted dove coming out of His mouth, for expressing the dogma of procession from the Father as well as from the Son below, "procedenti ab utroque."

I keep therefore wondering why Albert Day did describe those two instances of a pretended trinity in two persons without any more explanation. Of course, there is not, as far as I know, any question of "clouds or rays of light or nothing at all" for representing the Holy Ghost before the Renaissance. The dove was considered to be quite fitting to represent an invisible spirit coming from above. Owing to the text of the Gospels it was accepted universally and from a very early date as a convenient symbol and was not much objected to before Puritan times. It was even kept by the writers of the Reformation, including Jac. Faber (Stapulensis). He understands the dove as a figure of Divine Love, when explaining a print, possibly by Holbein, representing the baptism of Christ in the River Jordan ('Commentarii in Quatuor Evangelia, Basel, 1523). The dove appears as well in the frontispiece of the Authorized Version of the Bible, 1611, where the Father is represented by the Jewish monogram, the Son by the Lamb of God.

Notwithstanding the many examples in Flemish and late German art—we know what the expression "old German school" really means—the representation of a Trinity with a recumbent figure of Christ remains unusual in English art, as pointed out by Mr. J. Le Couteur. So far, no other example has been given of the same. It must be added that a number may have been destroyed as objectionable in later times.

Pierre Turpin.

Fish-yard (12 S. v. 181).—Fish-yard or fishgarth (Icelandic *fiski-garor*) denotes in the west of Scotland an almost obsolete device for taking fish on tidal shores. A rampart of boulders was built out on the strand usually in a semi-circle to near the limit of ebb, with a sluice or water-gate at the outer extremity. The flowing tide filled this enclosure; when in ebbed it left a pool with any fish that happened to be in it. The sluice was then opened, the pool was run dry and the fish were taken out. These garths were sometimes of large size, enclosing an area of an acre or two; but the ruined remains of lesser ones may be seen in many places forming dark semicircles where small streams flow across a sandy shore, designed for the capture of migratory salmon and sea trout. An act of the 13th Parliament of James III. (Feb. 4, 1483) regulated the construction and management of "fischgarthes."

The most extensive arrangement of fish-yards known to me is on the vast expanse of sand at the head of the Bay of Luce. The river Luce and its tributary the Piltanton wind across these sands to the sea, and at low tide the foundations of a perfect labyrinth of fish-yards are visible in a series of wide curves, dark with seaweed. I am told, though I have not seen the document, that the charter of the Hays of Park, whose ancient castle dominates the scene, conferred upon them the fishings of the river Luce from its source to the sea, and as far into the sea as a man might ride and cast a javelin.

Herbert Maxwell.

Monreith.

Explained in the 'N.E.D.' as being the same as fishgarth, "a garth or inclosure on a river or on the seashore for preserving fishes or taking them easily. Quotations from 1454 to 1894. Two quotations for "fish-yard," both from Picton, 'Liverpool Municipal Records' (1883), 1685 and 1789.

J. T. F.

Winterton, Lincs.

[Mr. N. W. Hill and Mr. Archibald Sparke also thanked for replies.]

Inscriptions in St. John the Evangelist's, Waterloo Road: R. W. Elliston's Place of Education (12 S. v. 63, 135, 193).—I am out of touch with most works of reference and I do not know upon what ground Mr. Lucas, as cited by Prof. Bensly, states that Elliston was educated not at St. Paul's School but at the school of St. Paul's, Covent Garden. The registers of Colet's school, however, are conclusive as shewing that Mr. Lucas is mistaken. The entry therein dated July 29, 1783, is as follows: "Robert William Elliston, aged 8, son (*sic*) of Dr. E., Master of Sidney College, Cambridge."

Curiously enough the son of the head of an Oxford college was admitted to the school a few days later. This was Sir Charles Wetherall, the well-known Attorney-General, whose father was Master of University College.

Michael H. McDonnell.

Sierra Leone.

NORFOLK MANUSCRIPTS (12 S. v. 182).—Lot 10 in the Frere Catalogue of 1888 was purchased by Mr. Walter Rye, the eminent Norfolk antiquary, who now resides in Norwich. These manuscripts, which are still in his possession, are catalogued as follows in his printed catalogue of MSS., entitled 'A Catalogue of Fifty of the Norfolk Manuscripts in the Library of Walter Rye at Winchester House, Putney,' 1889:—

No. 4. 2 vols. folio, containing 305 Pedigrees of Norfolk Families, compiled by Anthony Norris of Barton, with an 8vo index of all persons named therein. There is an index to persons and places in vol. 1 8vo, of indexes (No. 5 of present catalogue). [No. 10 in Frere Sale Catalogue]. The names of the families of which there are detailed pedigrees are:—&c.

No. 5. Index (8vo) to the last collection [Frere Catalogue No. 10], containing:—&c.

Mr. Rye has by his will left these manuscripts to the Norwich Public Library, and I am authorized to state that they can be seen here by appointment.

GEO. A. STEPHEN, City Librarian.
Public Library, Norwich.

"PRO PELLE CUTEM" (12 S. v. 93, 132, 164).—MR. BOTTOM'S suggestion is the best I have seen. It is far more probable than a reference to Job iv. The significance of the two words also is important. They seem to have changed places during the voyage, however. J. FOSTER PALMER.

JACK STRAW AND WAT TYLER (12 S. v. 153).—In a sense both were Walworth's "victims"—Tyler more directly. The truth is somewhat less dramatic than the legend. The interview between the King and Tyler was fairly amicable until one of the royal suite (Sir John Newentone, who had lost Rochester Castle to Tyler) interfered to say that he recognized in Tyler a notorious thief and marauder. For this the rebel would have killed him with his dagger had not Walworth interfered. He struck at Walworth, whose armour turned the blow, and who then drew sword and wounded Tyler, who turned and fled to his followers; whereupon another Kingsman (Ralph Standish, afterwards knighted) pursued and mortally wounded him. Tyler fell from his horse and was carried half dead into St. Bartholomew's, close at hand. Walworth, on his return from rousing the city for the King, missed the body of the rebel chief, and on learning his refuge had him out and beheaded him. The head was carried on a pole "to intimidate the commons," and afterwards, with that of the other chief ringleader, Jack Straw, replaced those of Tyler's victims on London Bridge.

Who Straw was is somewhat uncertain. According to the 'Dict. Nat. Biog.' a proclamation of the rebels in Thanet Church (June 13, 1381) ran in the names of Wat Tyler and John Rackstraw, and it is conjectured that the latter is to be identified with Jack Straw. Tyler himself has been mistaken for others of his name. Thus the slayer of the poll-tax collector was one *John* Tyler of Dartford; and there is further confusion with another Walter Tyler "of Essex"—the historic Wat being of Maidstone.

The story of Walworth's dagger in the city arms seems also to be mythical. It was originally a sword of St. Paul, and an old device before the fourteenth century.

GEORGE MARSHALL.

There can be no doubt that Jack Straw was hanged, in the company of Robert Starling and other chiefs of the rebellion, as it was not until the night of June 15, 1381, the day of Tyler's death, that Richard gave authority to a commission, composed of Sir William Walworth, Sir John Philpot, and Sir Nicholas Bramber, to deal with criminals according to law "or by other ways and means," whereupon Straw and the others were arrested. Indeed it is not even strictly accurate to say that Walworth killed Wat Tyler; he wounded Tyler in the shoulder, causing him to fall on his horse's neck, but the actual *coup de grâce* came from the sword of John Standwich, one of the King's squires, who followed up Walworth's blow by instantly running Tyler twice through the body.

W. A. HUTCHISON.

There is apparently an old tradition that it was Jack Straw and not Wat Tyler who was stabbled by William Walworth, Lord Mayor of London. See 'Life and Death of Jack Straw,' Dodsley's 'Old English Plays' (Hazlitt, 1874, vol. v.). The author is unknown. In this play Jack Straw was stabbed by Walworth. Wat Tyler and John Ball were hanged after the rebellion was suppressed.

The heading of the play is as follows:—

"The Life and Death of Jack Strawe a notable Rebell in England: who was kild in Smithfield by the Lord Maior of London. Printed at London by John Danter and are to be sold by William Barley at his shop in Gratious-Street over and against Leaden Hall. 1593."

GEORGE DENTON.
Riverdale Road, Sheffield.

STANHOPE (12 S. v. 152).—3. Edwin Stanhope, aged 13 in 1742, might be the same as Edwin Francis Stanhope of St. Marylebone, bachelor, married by special licence at St. George's, Hanover Square, on Aug. 9, 1753, to Lady Catherine Lyon, widow.

4. Langdale Stanhope's parentage would seem to be wrongly described by G. F. R. B. He was the son of *John* Stanhope of *Grimston*, co. Yorks (d. 1704), by Judith, dau. of Langdale Sunderland of Aketon. He died *s.p.* See Hunter's Familiæ (Harl. Soc.) iii. 988. It is almost inconceivable that there should have been two men of this uncommon name of the same generation.

G. R. Y. R.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF EPITAPHS (12 S. v. 68, 129, 161, 192).—To previous works should be added :—

A Collection of....Epitaphs....in the Cemeteries and Churches of S. Pancras, Middlesex. By Frederick Teague Cansich. 1872.

These epitaphs relate to Highgate Cemetery, and to the churchyard of Holy Trinity, Gray's Inn Road only.

Mr. Cansich was a relative of Dr. Engall, a homœopathic practitioner of Euston Square, who survived him, I think, until about 1890. Mr. Cansich left unpublished a collection of Hornsey epitaphs, in which Dr. Engall was interested ; sufficiently so to arrange my presence during part of the transcription. If the collection still exists, it should be published. The seventeenth century registers of Hornsey are defective. J. C. W.

FUND FOR PRESERVING MEMORIALS OF THE DEAD IN IRELAND (12 S. v. 183).—Many of the printed reports of this society are in the library of the Society of Genealogists, 5 Bloomsbury Square, and many of them have been indexed in their Consolidated Index. The late Col. P. D. Vigors was the moving spirit in these invaluable efforts to save fast-decaying inscriptions.

GEORGE SHERWOOD.

There is a set of the *Journal* of the Association for the Preservation of the Memorials of the Dead, Ireland, from vol. ii. 1892, in the library of the Victoria and Albert Museum.

V.

FOLK-LORE : RED HAIR (12 S. ii. 128, 196, 239, 379 ; v. 194).—Rosalind does not say that Orlando's hair is red. She says it "is of the dissembling colour," and she means that it is a mixture dissembling both red and brown—it is neither one or the *other*. *Celia says it is* "something browner than Judas's," and in the next line that she speaks terms it chestnut. Judas's hair is a yellowish red, and in the sunlight chestnut hair glints the Judas colour.

W. H. PINCHBECK.

BLUECOAT SCHOOLS (12 S. v. 126, 158).—Have not these schools differences in their costume, which should distinguish the boys of one school from those of another? When I was staying at Eastbourne six or seven years ago, I saw a Bluecoat boy whose stockings proclaimed that he did not belong to Christ's Hospital, the colour being brownish instead of yellow. He told me that he came from Wolverhampton. Some years previously, whilst waiting for a train at Malvern, I noticed on the platform a boy wearing a blue coat (not so long as the well-known garment) over corduroy trousers (not breeches)—a most incongruous combination. I was told that he belonged to a Bluecoat School, but have forgotten its locality ; I think some small town not far away.

In 'The Queen's Empire,' published many years ago by Cassell & Co., there was a photograph of the boys and girls of the Liverpool Bluecoat School at prayers ; but the scale was too small to show details of dress.

It would be interesting to know if any of the provincial schools included in their original costume the long yellow petticoat formerly worn at Christ's Hospital (cp. 11 S. viii. 477, *sub* 'Charles Lamb's Mrs. S——').

G. H. WHITE.

23 Weighton Road, Anerley, S.E.

There was a Bluecoat School for twelve boys, who received a free education and clothing, at Bromsgrove School in Worcestershire. These boys had a separate elementary master, and were taught in an outhouse attached to the Grammar School. I believe they were abolished about the year 1869, when Dr. Blore was headmaster.

W. G. D. FLETCHER.

Oxon Vicarage, Shrewsbury.

An unusual origin is narrated in a work printed at Ashby-de-la-Zouch in 1852. I give it in abbreviated form :—

"Mr. Isaac Dawson, the founder of the Blue-Coat Charity, was the son of Mr. John Dawson, who lived in the principal street in Ashby. The story is that Mr. Dawson, when on his journey to York, was stopped and bound by three highwaymen, whom he afterwards succeeded in discovering. They were convicted and executed for the offence, and under the law then existing Mr. Dawson became entitled to receive the sum (40l.)

payable on a capital conviction for highway robbery; but probably from thankfulness for his escape, and unwillingness to enjoy the money he obtained through the death of others, he resolved on applying it to the foundation of a public school, and payment for the preaching of an annual sermon, commemorative of his deliverance....[The boys] are clothed in blue coat, waistcoat and trowsers, with cap and pair of bands....The Green-Coat School was founded in 1769 by Alderman Newton of Leicester.... [The boys] are clothed in green coat, waistcoat and trowsers, with cap and pair of bands."

Mr. Dawson's adventure is described by him in a contemporaneous letter dated Jan. 5, 1714-15. I believe both schools have ceased to exist as such, being now under the Educational Authority for the county.

W. B. H.

For a representation of the primitive blue costume worn by the girls in one of these institutions see the painting 'Children of the Bluecoat School, Nottingham' (No. 52 in catalogue), by Miss Marjorie C. Bates in the present exhibition of the Royal Academy.

N. W. Hill.

"Argyles" or Gravy-pots (12 S. v. 154,). — The origin of this name is at present unsolved. In all probability the Sheffield plate manufacturers were the first to introduce these double-jacketed vessels. There are many still to be found made by the older process of plating, though very few in solid silver. The latter generally bear hall-marks of the early George III. period. It is possible that this description derived its origin from the inventor. However, the method of filling an outside lining to contain hot water was frequently adopted when making sauce boats and teapots, as well as gravy-holders, in former times. Argyles for keeping gravy or sauce hot are still made in both electro-plate and sterling silver, though not to any considerable extent; they are very liable to become bruised if not handled carefully, and are very difficult to repair satisfactorily. F. Bradbury.

Arundel Street, Sheffield.

"Argyles" were named after my great-great-grandfather, John, 5th Duke of Argyll, and I have several that belonged to his son George, 6th Duke, who, I believe, was the first person that used them. He was born in 1766.

I cannot now look at their dates because they are locked up, but will do so later if desired. Constance Russell.

Swallowfield Park, Reading.

[L. B. also thanked for reply.]

Lord Roberts: House in which he died (12 S. v. 125).—In March, 1915, when I returned from Switzerland, I brought back several cuttings and written extracts from Swiss newspapers. All are concerned with events of the war. On one extract, I now find, in pencil, "Rue Carnot, St. Omer, 18/11/14." As the extract is with reference to Lord Roberts, the street given above is evidently correct. Herbert Southam.

Lord Roberts's death took place at No. 52 Rue Carnot, St. Omer.

(Rev.) R. Park.

Deacon in Love (12 S. v. 42, 104, 159).—The original Latin text of the 'Registrum' of Thomas de Cantilupe has been printed by the Canterbury and York Society. The passage required is on p. 206 of pt. ix. (issued March, 1907), which forms part of p. 58 of the original. The Latin runs thus: "Kyngtone, Thomas....Hugoni de Chalpenore, diacono, salutem &....ad ecclesiam de Kyngtone....te caritative admittimus." Dated April 29, 1248.

The extract thus relates to the institution of a certain deacon to a parish church, but not to a chantry, nor is any thing said about its dedication or its rich endowments. The parish church of Kington is *still* dedicated to Our Lady. Was there ever really a chantry of "Deacon in Love" in the Cathedral church of Hereford? The whole thing seems to be a mistake in the local history of 1845. W. A. B. C.

Daudet's 'Jack': Illustrations by Myrbach (12 S. v. 150).—Referring to the supposed discrepancy between the Myrbach drawings and the text, your correspondent asks: "When were Jack's curls cut off?"

Was it not a gradual process?

After the child's escape from the Gymnase Moronval, and his establishment with his mother and d'Argenton at Etiolles, there is this further reference to them on the occasion of the invitation to breakfast by Madame Rivals: "Charlotte rougit de plaisir, renoua la cravate de l'enfant, fit bouffer *ses beaux cheveux*...." (p. 244).

When the scene changes to Indret, "après les deux années de liberté et de plein air qu'il venait de passer aux Aulnettes" (p. 312), author and artist are at one: "Ses cheveux blonds, quoique coupés...."

My copy bears the Flammarion imprint (Collection Guillaume), and is dated Paris, 1889. Hugh Harting.

46 Grey Coat Gardens, S.W.1.

BOWSHOT: THE LONGEST (12 S. v. 180).—The subjoined excerpts from an article in *The Manchester Guardian* of July, 1905, may be of interest to COL. SOUTHAM:—

"'An arrow from a Turkish Bow' has long been a poetical illustration of great speed. The recent announcement of Sir Ralph Payne Gallwey's remarkable shot with his ancient Turkish bow may be taken to confirm the poet's opinion. Sir Ralph Payne Gallwey's arrow has gone further than any known have been shot by an Englishman in recent times. Shooting at the new French golf links of Le Touquet, he covered a distance of 367 yards with his best arrow. There seems to be some doubt whether Sir Ralph Payne Gallwey's shot can be claimed as a 'record.' Robin Hood's celebrated shot of 'two North-country miles and an inch' has probably been exaggerated by the chronicler; indeed it is hinted that the phrase of 'drawing the long bow' derived its esoteric meaning from the manner in which archers used to describe their feats. We do not know whether Sir Arthur Conan Doyle in 'The White Company' has authority for the skill with which Hordle John used to cover a mile in three arrow-flights by sitting down and drawing the bow with his feet, converting himself, in fact, into a kind of human cross-bow. Ascham, with all his entertaining lore, omits to mention the distance to which an arrow could be sent; but Neade, a famous archer under Charles I., states that the ordinary range of the bow was from 320 to 400 yards. The longest shot authentically recorded in this country is that of a secretary of the Turkish Embassy who in 1794 shot an arrow 463 yards with the wind, and 416 against it, in the presence of members of the Royal Toxophilite Society, who measured the distance and preserved the arrow."

Like Ascham, Hargrove ('Anecdotes of Archery,' 1845), "with all his entertaining lore," is guilty of a similar omission as regards the distance of an arrow's flight, mentioning only the modern average of 100 yards. The famous and hitherto unbeaten record of 1794 could not be chronicled by him as his 'Anecdotes' end with the year 1791. I may add, further, that very curiously Hordle John's feat is paralleled by a tradition, according to an eighteenth-century writer in 'Archæologia,' that

"an attorney of Wigan named Leigh shot a mile in three flights. He is supposed to have sat on a stool, the middle of the bow being fastened to one of his feet; to have elevated that foot forty-five degrees and drawn the string of a strong bow with both his hands."

One wonders whether this tradition is the basis of Hordle John's exploit.

J. B. MCGOVERN.

St. Stephen's Rectory, C.-on-M., Manchester.

The long distance bowshot of 236 yards 7 feet (*sic*) made in 1794, was not the record bowshot made up to 1913. In 'Archery,' *by C. J.* Longman and others (Badminton *Library) many* instances of long distance shooting are given, all exceeding the above. A bowshot of 360 yards was made by a Mr. Rawson, who died in 1794, and in 1798 Mr. Troward made a shot of 340 yards, using a self-bow pulling 63 lbs., and flight; arrows 29 inches long. It is said of these two instances of distance shooting that they had not been surpassed for at least a century or two previously. Mr. Horace Ford in 1856 shot an arrow 308 yards, his bow being a 68 lbs. self-yew. G. A. Hansard's 'Book of Archery' (1841), states that by Act of Parliament (33 Henry VIII. c. 9), "No person above the said age of 24 years, shall shoot at any mark of eleven score yards or under, with any prick shaft or flight, under the pain to forfeit for every shoot, six shillings and eightpence." In those days 236 yards was evidently no great distance.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

Mahmood Effendij, in 1795, shooting with a Turkish bow, discharged an arrow 482 yards. Mr. Troward, with (?) an English bow, in 1798, discharged an arrow 340 yards. (See 'Record of Sports,' published by the Royal Insurance Co., Ltd., May, 1914, p. 26, where other lesser records will be found.

HUGH S. GLADSTONE.

Capenoch, Thornhill, Dumfriesshire.

[MR. W. A. HUTCHISON also thanked for reply.]

KELLOND SURNAME (12 S. v. 154, 189).—Kellond is probably a variation of Kelland, a place-name (according to R. S. Charnock, 'Patronymica Cornu-Britannica') in Trigg Hundred, Cornwall, "perhaps etymologically connected with Helland or the same name as Kellan, *q.v.* *Kil* is a neck or promontory and *kelin* a holly-tree." "Kellan, this name may be from *lan*, the church, or place enclosed with a hedge." Bannister, 'Glossary of Cornish Names,' gives: "Kelland ? grove, enclosure (*lan*), or church."

Hence Kelland may be from two Cornish words: *kel*, grove; *lan*, church. But it is to be remembered that Celtic custom in place-names puts the substantive first and the qualifying words after; *e.g.*, *pen maen mar* is hill, stone, great. The English idiom would be great stone hill. So Kellan[d] would be in English Church Grove, *i.e.*, the grove by the church, not Grove Church, the church by the grove.

Kellan might assume the *d* either intrusively—as Simonds for Simons, Dymond for Dyman, Dayman, Dairyman; or from the irrepressible desire of copyists to make sense out of what they do not understand,

so Diamond for a fresh corruption of Dymond. A word ending in *-land* would have some dim suggestion of sense to an Englishman—*lan* would be quite unmeaning.

If these two variations are accepted, Kellond as surname would signify that the originator of the name came from Kelland in Cornwall, a place-name equivalent to Church Grove. (Rev.) F. J. ODELL, R.N.

Some references to Kelland of Kelland in Lapford, co. Devon, and of other places in the same county may be found in the Bibliographical Collections of the Devonshire Association. M.

GEORGE WASHINGTON'S WEALTH (12 S. v. 94).—This was undoubtedly very great. His half-brother Lawrence left Mount Vernon to him; while his marriage increased his property by some $100,000—"making him one of the richest men in the Colonies." Was the source of some of his wealth the eternal land speculation?

His biographer writes in the 'Encyclopædia Britannica' of the very outset of his career:

"He always retained a disposition to speculate in Western lands, the ultimate value of which he early appreciated; many of his later investments of this character are treated in C. W. Butterfield's 'Washington-Crawford Letters' (1877)."

The fact that he refused all salary must of course have contributed to the idea of great wealth. GEORGE MARSHALL.

TILLY KETTLE (12 S. v. 154, 189).—MR. LANDFEAR LUCAS will find full particulars in Bryan's 'Dictionary of Painters and Engravers' (ed. 1886, p. 728), and in the 'Catalogue of the Pictures in Alleyn's College of God's Gift at Dulwich,' where there are two portraits (Nos. 582, 583) by him.

The large picture mentioned by Bryan as having been exhibited at the Academy in 1781, is described in *The Gentleman's Magazine* for 1786, pt. ii. p. 1145, as of the Shah Allum, the Great Mogul, reviewing the East India Company's troops at Allahabad; and it is therein stated that the picture was, in 1786, at Busbridge House, near Godalming.

I take a personal interest in this picture because a kinsman of mine appeared in it. He was William Denman, Brigade Major to Sir Robert Barker, the Commander-in-Chief; and, as the said William Denman died before Mar. 23, 1777, the picture must have been painted before Tilly Kettle's return from India in 1776. Where is it now?

ARTHUR DENMAN, F.S.A.

12 Harley Gardens, S.W.10.

In the obituary of the *Gent. Mag.* for Dec., 1786, occurs the following:—

"Lately, on his way to Bengal, Tilly Kettle, esq.—His abilities as an artist could only be exceeded by his virtues as a man. Society loses a most amiable member, and his family and friends a man endued with every virtue, which rendered him highly respected while living, and deservedly lamented. A large piece by him of Sir Robert Barker and other officers having audience of the Nabob, is at Busbridge house, whither he lately sent a large picture of the mother and her seven children martyred by Antiochus."

The *Scots Mag.* dates his death in Nov. 1786. W. R. WILLIAMS.

PROCLAMATION STONES (12 S. v. 178).—Joyce's 'A Social History of Ancient Ireland,' vol. i. p. 45, gives the following:—

"Each tribe used an inauguration stone—a custom common also among the Celts of Scotland. Some of the inauguration stones had the impression of two feet, popularly believed to be the exact size of the feet of the first chief of the tribe who took possession of the territory. Sometimes there was a stone chair, on which the king sat during a part of the ceremony."

The laws were recited and the chief swore to observe them. Plutarch ('Solon,' 25) tells how the thesmothetae at Athens swore to observe the laws at a stone in the market-place. Sir J. G. Frazer regards the stability of great stones as the secret of their efficacy in such rites. The stone at Tara uttered a roar when a king of the old Milerian race stood on it, which would no doubt enhance the efficacy. G. G. L.

ANGUISH STREET (12 S. v. 122, 165, 194).—A Thomas Anguish of Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, purchased the Manor of Oulton High House, with lands, &c., in Oulton and Lowestoft (deeds dated Dec. 21 and 22, 1772) from Delme Van Heythuson. Anguish held his first court the following year. He by his will dated Sept. 3, 1784, directed his trustees and executors, Sir William Henry Ashurst, Kt., and John Hare, to sell the same. This they did in 1789 by deeds dated Sept. 1 and 2 in that year. They conveyed the Manor, &c., to Susanna Blackwell, then of Normanston House. The description of the property conveyed was:—

"The Manor or Lordship of Oulton, and the capital mansion or manor house called Oulton High House, etc..... and certain lands in Oulton and Lowestoft.....Oulton Broad and Fishings, and all wastes, court-leets, courts-baron, view of frank-pledge, and rights, royalties, and appurtenances except the advowson."

Susanna Blackwell held her first court in 1793. H. W. B. WAYMAN.

12A Avenue Chambers, 4 Vernon Place, W.C.1.

THE MILLION BANK (12 S. v. 181).—*The Gentleman's Magazine* and *London Magazine* both record the death on Dec. 13, 1765, of Nathl. Neale, Clerk of Guy's Hospital (which post he held in 1750), and Secretary to the Million Bank. His name appears as such in the Court and City Register for 1759 and 1764, p. 253, where appears a list of the twenty-four "Directors of the Million Bank (office, Nagg's Head Court, Gracechurch Street)," in alphabetical order, including two M.Ps., Sir Richard Glyn, Bart., and Sir W. Beauchamp Proctor, Bart., and such other (then) well-known city merchants and bankers as Bibye Lake, Joseph Martin, and Lee Steere. It follows the Bank of England, East India, South Sea, and Hudson's Bay Companies, and immediately precedes the Insurance Companies. In 1793 it is given under the heading of "Trading Companies," and before the separate "List of London Bankers," and I should imagine it was more of a trading than a banking institution. It disappeared before 1798.

W. R. WILLIAMS.

The following extract is taken from Lawson's 'History of Banking' (1850):—

"About the latter end of 1693 there appeared a scheme for a bank, commonly called 'The Million Bank.' It took its rise from a number of London bankers, who lent out money on pledges, agreeing to purchase tickets in King William's Million Lottery, and from thence they were called 'The Company of the Million Bank.' This bank was finally established, and its affairs were conducted by a Board of Directors, consisting of twenty-four members, including a Governor and Deputy-Governor; they subsequently purchased many reversions of the Fourteen per Cent. annuities, and permitted many proprietors of annuities to purchase their joint stock, which amounted to £500,000. They were a partnership by deed, enrolled in Chancery, with a joint stock fund."

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

I would suggest a search at the Public Record Office, Chancery Lane.

GEORGE SHERWOOD.

'MR. HOWARD,' PORTRAIT OF (12 S. iv. 18).—I do not know whether this can be a portrait of John Howard the philanthropist. I have a stipple (17 in. by 13 in.) representing the philanthropist, sitting in a chair, holding a scroll in one hand, marked "Plan of Laenrettos." It was engraved by Edmund Scott from a portrait by Mather Brom. He is dressed in the prevailing style.

I have also a pastel (full length) not named, but showing what is supposed to *be Howard, sitting* in a chair, by a table, on which is a MS. relating to Prisons. He holds in one hand a MS. of some size. It is an oval about 27 in. by 20 in., beautifully coloured—artist unknown.

HOWARD EDWARDS.

2026 Mt. Vernon Street, Philadelphia.

PROVERB: "LET THE WEAKEST GO TO THE WALL" (12 S. v. 177).—The quotation from the Rev. George Miller's book was given at 11 S. x. 78. The period to which the author refers is not clear, but one may suppose that it was not earlier than 1540.

W. Carew Hazlitt in his 'English Proverbs,' editions 1882 and 1907, writes as, "The weakest goeth to the wall."

"The title of a play printed 1600 and 1618. But in Scogin's *Jests*, first published in 1540, the phrase is, Even the weakest is thrust to the wall..... Tuvill, in his *Essays Morall and Theologicall*, 1609, p. 187, speaks of this as That common Proverbe of our owne.

"*Sampson.* I will take the wall of any man or maide of the Mountagues.

"*Gregorie.* That shewes thee a weake slaue, for the weakest goes to the wall.—*Romeo and Juliet*, edit. 1599, sign. A 3."

Probably Hazlitt quotes David Erskine Baker's 'Biograhhia Dramatica' (2nd ed.), vol. ii. p. 400, as to the play, entitled 'The Weakest goeth to the Wall,' where it is said to be "Anonymous. Acted by the Earl of Oxford, Lord Chamberlain of England's servants, 4to, 1600, 4to, 1618. The scene is laid in Burgundy."

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

DICKENS'S TOPOGRAPHICAL SLIPS (12 S. v. 37, 136, 164, 187).—I have no wish to be hypercritical, but the evidence of structural changes at Child's ("Tellson's") Bank is very definite, and the late Mr. Hilton Price must be the preferred authority on all relating to the bank and the changes in its appearance.

The allusion in the novel to the cheques is haphazard because it suggests they were then in common use. The whole graphic reference to the bank is strictly in accord with its appearance, customs, and traditions when the novelist saw it; but he is at fault in pre-dating all these suggestions of age fifty or sixty years.

I derive some satisfaction in having received useful comment from MR. W. COURTHORPE FORMAN.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

BOULOGNE: REGISTERS AND EPITAPHS, &c. (12 S. v. 181).—In answer to the query initialled J. W. F. I am directed to say that this Society has in its Great Index copies of the M.I. at Boulogne, transcribed by

Col. Newport-Tinley, a late valued member of this Society. So far as we know these have not been printed.

A. E. Rowan, Secretary.

Society of Genealogists of London,
5 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1.

The late Col. Newport-Tinley transcribed for the Society of Genealogists the English Inscriptions at Boulogne (Cimitière de l'Est), and also those at Caen (see the Society's Annual Report, 1913, p. 17). They are embodied in our Consolidated Index, to which Col. Newport-Tinley contributed well over 100,000 index-slips. The Society will be glad to send a copy of this Report or any other (1911–18), to J. W. F. or others interested in such matters.

George Sherwood.

The late Col. G. F. Newport-Tinley, C.B., extracted the list of tombs from the records of the Vice-Consulate at Boulogne. This list was sent to the consul at Boulogne by the Maire on Jan. 17, 1851, and was printed in *The British Archivist* for November, 1913, pages 71-74. A. H. W. Fynmore.

Tarrant Street, Arundel.

Author of Quotations Wanted (12 S. v. 183).—

3. See 'The Old Pindaree,' in the late Sir Alfred Lyall's 'Verses Written in India.' C. L. S.

Notes on Books.

Supplement to the Letters of Horace Walpole Chronologically Arranged and Edited, with Notes and Indexes, by Paget Toynbee, D.Litt. 2 vols. (Oxford University Press, 17*s*. net.)

As a letter-writer Horace Walpole is in the first rank, and, like Edward FitzGerald, he spent the best part of his energies on his correspondents. If he was particular about the fortunes of his letters, his wishes could not have been more amply observed than by Mrs. Paget Toynbee, whose masterly edition of the 'Letters of Horace Walpole' now receives a 'Supplement' in two volumes which is a marvel of accuracy and precise research. The larger portion of the second volume is occupied with additions and corrections to the long row of Mrs. Toynbee's volumes, followed by a list of missing letters, and 'Supplementary Addenda.' We congratulate Dr. Paget Toynbee on the successful completion of what must have been a labour of love. The new volumes were delayed by the War, and we welcome them as one of the signs of returning civilization. Horace Walpole, though a *petit maître*, is a master in his way, and deserves the care bestowed upon him. There is not much editing work of this final quality about, but all lovers of letters must wish for more of it in a period largely devoted to second-rate writing and slack printing.

A main source of Dr. Toynbee's new material has been the Waller Collection, which is likely, we learn, to supply us with two further volumes of matter Walpole had gathered "for illustration." Bored by politics, unattracted by relatives, he lived for his own treasures and the company of his choice, both within easy reach. Like Horace, when he avoided the bore, he was always "Nescio quid meditans nugarum et totus in illis." In the correspondence before us there is much of interest. The letters to Madame du Deffand are now complete, and represent one of the writer's firmest allies. The lady, even when old and blind, was so active and relentless a seeker after intellectual and social pleasures as to be somewhat of a trial to Walpole in Paris. At home he had to protest against her lachrymose fears of losing his friendship; but usually his letters are gay enough, full of scandal, epigram and criticism. He is bored with Montaigne, but able to recommend the wit of George Selwyn; he discusses the merits of 'The Castle of Otranto' and affirms the opinion he expressed in the preface to the second edition of the French translation that "Shakespeare a beaucoup plus d'esprit que Voltaire." Voltaire was vexed, of course. The notes below the page give us some of Madame du Deffand's replies. They both agreed in regarding "common sense" as a guide of life. But what has "common sense" to do with the collection of scandal, antiquities, and the writing of elaborately polished correspondence? Three letters to a forgotten dramatist, Robert Jephson, contain some interesting views on tragedy. Walpole's own verse is negligible, but he did much to bring Gray forward. That Walpole could treat a difficult relative with every care that consideration and good sense could suggest is shown by his letters to his brother concerning their mad nephew. He writes: "I have ever wished to serve and save my nephew. I have wished to save and restore the family." All this unhappy business showed him as very far from an elegant trifler. His compliments to all kinds of correspondents strike one nowadays as boringly elaborate. We prefer his epistles to familiar friends. His interests in pictures and antiquities are incessant, and varied by news of the Court. To ladies he is always courtly. His single letter to Miss Burney begins: "Humility modest and beautiful as yours, madam, could alone make you express yourself to me in terms that make me ashamed; and I should be twenty times more ashamed both of my heart and taste, were I capable of forgetting so much virtue, sense, and genius as Miss Burney's." A leisurely world, indeed, when there was time to begin a letter with so much padding! A few choice illustrations complete the two volumes. The prettiest is a miniature of Walpole as a little boy, dressed in great style and even at that age looking a little complacent.

Warwickshire Records.

It has been suggested that a society (to be called the Dugdale Society) should be formed for the publication of manuscript material throwing light on the history, topography, and antiquities of the county of Warwick. Though there is a vast mass of unprinted matter of the highest importance in various public and private collections, Warwickshire is far behind other counties in making its

ancient records accessible to the general reader. It is requested that anyone interested in this matter, who would assist in the formation of such a Society, should communicate with one of the undersigned:—M. DORMER HARRIS, 16 Gaveston Road, Leamington: FREDK. C. WELLSTOOD, Shakespeare's Birthplace, Stratford-upon-Avon.

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.

WE have just received from Messrs. Maggs Bros. another of their fine Catalogues, namely, No. 380, entitled 'Manuscripts and Early Printed Books.' This profusely illustrated Catalogue contains 36 full-page reproductions of items therein. It is divided into four parts: Part I. Manuscripts; Part II. Incunables; Part III. Illustrated Books of the Sixteenth Century; Part IV. Aldine Press, and other Rare Books of the Sixteenth Century.

One of the most interesting manuscripts is doubtless a French Bible, in 3 vols., written on parchment, and richly illuminated, which comes from the library of Diana de Poitier. Diana de Poitier was the contemporary and perhaps the rival of Grolier as a book collector. It was the suggestion of Diana de Poitier that one copy of every book to which the royal privilege was extended should be printed on vellum and handsomely bound, and deposited in the Royal library. This edict was issued by Henry II. in 1556, but Diana was assuredly at the bottom of it. Several reproductions from this manuscript are given, showing us how interesting the French art of the middle of the fifteenth century was. It is a curious fact that both the arms of Aymar de Poitier, the grandfather of Diana de Poitier, and Diana de Poitier's arms are to be found on most of the miniatures, including the motto "Et puis hola." An English Manuscript Chronicle, written by an English scribe, upon a roll of vellum, measuring 20 ft. 5 in. long by 12 in. wide, with illuminated border and ornamental genealogical tree, is a valuable early historical manuscript. It was presumably completed before 1465, the year in which King Edward IV. was married to Elizabeth Woodvill. Another Chronicle of England, written in French by an English scribe of the fourteenth century, appears at item 1682, and is a French version of Le Brut, similar to that in the British Museum. Item 1691 of the Catalogue is a Twelfth-Century Medical Manuscript, also written by an English scribe, in Latin, in the first half of the twelfth century in England, on vellum. This must be of high importance to a student in medicine.

Many important manuscripts with miniatures complete Part I. of the Catalogue.

Time and space prevent our dealing at present with the other three Parts, but we propose to comment upon them in our next issue.

MESSRS. MYERS & Co., 59 High Holborn, have issued a Clearance Catalogue of Scarce and Interesting Books, Autograph Letters, &c., containing a number of items relating to America; the Edition de Luxe of the Lea and Dove Edition of Walton's Angler in morocco extra, 6*l.* 6*s.*; Sir H. Wotton's Elements of Architecture, 1624, 4*l.* 15*s.*; Sanderus's Chorographia Sacra Brabantiæ, 1659-95, 4*l.* 4*s.*; Book of Common Prayer, with arms of Charles I. on sides, 4*l.* 10*s.*; Dickens's Oliver Twist, first octavo edition, original cloth, 5*l.* 10*s.*; Kœmpher's Japan, 1727, 5*l.* 10*s.*; Pettus on Metals, 1683, 4*l.* 4*s.*; Tom Brown's Works, 1730, 2*l.* 2*s*; Churchill's Poems, first collected edition, 1763-65, in a beautiful Contemporary English binding, 14*l.*; Milton's Paradise Regained, 1671, very fine copy of the first edition, 21*l.*; Prelleur's Modern Music Master, the very rare first edition of 1730, 8*l.* 8*s.*; Complete set of Catlin's Indian Portfolio, 1844, 18*l.* 10*s.*; a number of fine old morocco bindings, and many scarce and out of the way items relating to Freemasonry, Ireland, Law, Medicine, Shakespeariana, &c., &c. Many of the works in this catalogue come from the old family library of the Cotton family at Combermere, and have either their arms on the sides, or fine armorial bookplate inside the covers.

Obituary.

RICHARD WELFORD.

THE death of Mr. Richard Welford, M.A., at Gosforth, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on June 29 last, at the age of 83 years, removes from amongst us an old and valued contributor to 'N. & Q.' His first contribution was sent in January, 1891, his last in 1915. During the intervening years he sent about two hundred and fourteen separate contributions to 'N. & Q.' Mr. Welford was a native of Upper Holloway, but was brought up in the village of Haddenham, in Buckinghamshire. He went to Newcastle in 1854, a little while before he reached the age of 18 years, and resided there for the rest of his life. After a very strenuous ten years' apprenticeship to journalism and literary work generally, which started on the lowest rung of the ladder, he adopted a commercial career. In this he was highly successful; but it is by his labours as an historian, an antiquary, a biographer, and a bibliographer that he is best known. His chief works are 'A History of the Parish of Gosforth,' 1879; 'A Descriptive and Historical Account of the Monuments in the Church of St. Nicholas, Newcastle-upon-Tyne,' 1880; 'History of Newcastle and Gateshead in the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth Centuries,' 1884-7; 'Men of Mark 'Twixt Tyne and Tweed,' 1895; 'Early Newcastle Typography,' &c. An obituary notice of Mr. Welford was read at the July meeting of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries by Mr. John Oxberry, who said that when Mr. Welford passed away the North of England saw the end of an eminently useful career, and the friends who knew him bade farewell to a charming personality.

Notices to Correspondents.

ON all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

WE cannot undertake to answer queries privately, but we will forward advance proofs of answers received if a shilling is sent with the query; nor can we advise correspondents as to the value of old books and other objects or as to the means of disposing of them.

CORRIGENDA.—("Three Black Crows"): June p. 160, col. 1, l. 28 from foot, J. G. T. *Grisse* should be "Grässe." — ("Scotchman's Post"): p. 188, col. 1, l. 17 from foot, *Arran* should be "Annan."

LONDON, SEPTEMBER, 1919

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Notes.

CYRIL TOURNEUR: 'THE REVENGER'S TRAGEDY': 'THE SECOND MAIDEN'S TRAGEDY.

The only Elizabethan drama that bears on its title-page the name of Cyril Tourneur is 'The Atheist's Tragedy, or The Honest Man's Revenge,' printed, "as in divers places it hath been acted," in 1611. Although Tourneur is also usually credited with the authorship of 'The Revenger's Tragedy,' published anonymously in 1607 and again in 1608, there has been an increasing tendency to regard his title to this play as doubtful since Fleay questioned it some thirty years ago. Prof. F. E. Schelling remarks that, though consensus of opinion assigns it to Tourneur, neither in style nor in characterization does 'The Revenger's Tragedy' resemble 'The Atheist's Tragedy,' "above which the former rises as far æsthetically for the living realism of its effects, its mastery of horror, and its passages of poetic power as it falls below the well-defined moral intent of the earlier play" ('Elizabethan Drama,' vol. i. p. 568). Prof. Thorndike ('Webster and Tourneur,' American Book Company, 1912, p. 337) observes that Tourneur's authorship of the anonymous play is "accepted rather than certain." Another recent critic, Mr. E. H. C. Oliphant, emphatically rejects its attribution to Tourneur:—

"I cannot," he says, "conceive of the two plays as being by the one author. To accept Tourneur as the writer of 'The Revenger's Tragedy' we have to suppose that he alone of the Elizabethan dramatists did not develop but absolutely revolutionized his manner of writing...I know of no one among the named writers of the time to whom I would attribute it, unless it be to Middleton, to whose verse alone the swing of the verse of 'The Revenger's Tragedy' makes some approximation... I prefer, however, to consider 'The Revenger's Tragedy' as the greatest work of its period of that prolific writer 'Anon.,' and look upon the establishment of the identity of the author as one of the chief problems to be tackled by students of Elizabethan drama."—'Problems of Authorship in Elizabethan Dramatic Literature,' *Modern Philology*, 1911, vol. viii. pp. 427–8.

The doubts concerning Tourneur's claim to 'The Revenger's Tragedy' are chiefly due to the unlikeness of its metrical system to that of 'The Atheist's Tragedy,' and as they have found their way into most of the recent discussions of Tourneur's work, I determined to make an effort to set them at rest. In this I venture to think that I have been successful, having discovered sufficient internal evidence to justify the traditional ascription of 'The Revenger's Tragedy' to the author of 'The Atheist's Tragedy.' I have also convinced myself, and hope to convince the reader, that Tourneur was the author of another anonymous tragedy of this period which closely resembles 'The Revenger's Tragedy' both in plot and technique. This tragedy is that usually known as 'The Second Maiden's Tragedy,' a title given to it by Sir George Buc because the MS. submitted to him for licensing had "no name inscribed." "This *Second Maiden's Tragedy* (for it hath no name inscribed)," runs the licence, "may, with the reformations, bee acted publicly. 31 October, 1611, G. Buc." It is printed in Hazlitt's 'Dodsley' (vol. x.).

with a prefatory note from which we learn that the name of "William Goughe" is written on the back of the manuscript, subsequently altered to "G. Chapman," and this again to "Will. Shakespeare." Nothing is known of any William Goughe, and it is inconceivable that either Chapman or Shakespeare can have had a hand in the play. As the chief figure of the tragedy is called simply "The Tyrant," it has been suggested that it may be identifiable with a play of that name entered in the Stationers' Register by Moseley in 1660 as Massinger's. Whether this be so or not, 'The Second Maiden's Tragedy' has nothing in common with any known work of Massinger's, nor is there any evidence that Massinger was writing for the stage so early as 1611. Fleay believed that it was written by the author, not of 'The Atheist's Tragedy,' but of 'The Revenger's Tragedy.' There is no doubt whatever in my mind that all three plays are the work of one hand, and that the hand of Cyril Tourneur.

On comparing the texts of 'The Atheist's Tragedy' and 'The Revenger's Tragedy' one of the first points I noted was that colloquial contractions of the smaller parts of speech—and especially *'t* for "it" were unusually common in both plays. On examining 'The Second Maiden's Tragedy' I found these contractions even more numerous. Used in association with the common words "do," "for," "in," "on," "upon," "is," "was," and "to," the contraction of "it" to *'t* ("do't," "for't," "in't," &c.) will be found about 20 times in 'The Atheist's Tragedy,' nearly 50 times in 'The Revenger's Tragedy,' and over 70 times in 'The Second Maiden's Tragedy.'* The plays do not differ greatly in length, and the lack of uniformity in the figures is doubtless to be accounted for by differences of date. Besides the above we find "confer't," "done't," "mak't," "sha't," "then't," "under't" in 'The Atheist's Tragedy'; "and't," "else't," "gi'en't," "keep't," "o'er't," "take't," "were't" in 'The Revenger's Tragedy'; and "bestow't," "by't," "have't," "know't," "me't," "pardon't," "recover't," "restore't," "turn't" "unto't," "with't" in 'The Second Maiden's Tragedy.' This is not conclusive evidence of Tourneur's authorship, for there are other dramatists of the period (Middleton, for instance) who use this elision just as freely, but it is an important feature common to the three plays.

Though rime is much more abundant in 'The Revenger's Tragedy' than in 'The Atheist's Tragedy,' both contain a large number of rimed couplets. These are of the sententious, moralizing type found also in Webster, and, later, in Ford. But the author of 'The Atheist's Tragedy' and 'The Revenger's Tragedy' is much more addicted to antithesis than either of these two dramatists. Fully one-third of the couplets in each play are antithetical. Here are some of those in 'The Atheist's Tragedy':—

Let all men lose, so I increase my gain,
I have no feeling of another's pain.
Act I. sc. i., Mermaid Edn., p. 249.

And fear not that your profit shall be small;
Your interest shall exceed your principal.
I. ii. 254.

But we may say of his brave blessed decease
He died in war, and yet he died in peace.
III. i. 289.

I've buried under these two marble stones
Thy living hopes, and thy dead father's bones.
III. i. 290.

and, from 'The Revenger's Tragedy':—

But there's a cold curse laid upon all maids,
Whilst others clip the sun, they clasp the shades.
II. i. 369.

If all feared drowning that spy waves ashore,
Gold would grow rich, and all the merchants poor.
II. i. 370.

Age hot is like a monster to be seen:
My hairs are white, and yet my sins are green.
II. iv. 383.

As much as the dumb thing can, he shall feel:
What fails in poison, we'll supply in steel.
III. iv. 393.

Couplets are less abundant in 'The Second Maiden's Tragedy' than in 'The Atheist's Tragedy' and there is much less antithesis. But it appears now and then, *e.g.*:—

I wish no better to bring me content,
Lovers' best freedom is imprisonment.
Hazlitt, 'Dodsley,' x. 394.

And yet confess too that you found me kind
To hear your words, though I withstood your mind.
P. 410.

So by imprisonment I sustain great loss,
Heav'n opens to that man the world keeps close.
P. 425.

The money ne'er will thrive, that's a sure saw,
What's got from grace is ever spent in law.
P. 444.

Tourneur does not repeat phrases to any noticeable extent, and though in his early satirical poem 'The Transformed Metamorphosis' there is a deal of outlandish

* I have (perhaps unwisely) assumed that the modern reprints of the plays in the Mermaid edition of Webster and Tourneur and Hazlitt's 'Dodsley' (here used) accurately reproduce the *early copies so far as this contraction is concerned.*

jargon, there is nothing very distinctive in the vocabulary of his plays. In view of its traditional association with his name little more in the way of internal evidence will be required to complete the proof of his authorship of 'The Revenger's Tragedy.' It will doubtless be sufficient to draw attention to the following points :—

1. The author of 'The Revenger's Tragedy,' besides riming "another" with "mother," "brother" with "mother," "others" with "mothers," and "brother" with "t'other," twice rimes "brother" with "another" :—

Vendice. Come, mother, sister: you'll bring me onward, brother?
Hippolito. I will.
Vendice. I'll quickly turn into another.
I. i. 347.

I rise just in that place,
Where thou'rt cut off; upon thy neck, kind brother;
The falling of one head lifts up another.
III. i. 385.

This "brother"—"another" rime occurs also in 'The Atheist's Tragedy' :—

....gentle love and noble courage are
So near allied, that one begets another;
Or Love is sister, and Courage is the brother.
I. iv. 260.

2. In 'The Atheist's Tragedy,' I. i., Borachio sententiously observes :—

Wealth is lord
Of all felicity.

and D'Amville replies :—

*'Tis oracle.**
For what's a man that's honest without wealth?

So in 'The Revenger's Tragedy' (end of IV. i.) when Lussurioso remarks to the nobles of the Duke's court :—

What in us
Would appear light, in him [*i.e.*, the Duke] seems virtuous.

the "3rd Noble" answers :—

'Tis oracle, my lord.

3. In 'The Atheist's Tragedy,' I. ii. 251, Belforest observes to Charlemont that no time should be employed in compliments,

But what our *serious business* will admit,

and at IV. iii. 316, D'Amville speaks of the ghost of Montferrers as

A fool unfit to be employed in
Any *serious business* for the state of hell.

Compare, in I. ii. of 'The Revenger's Tragedy' (last speech of the Duke) :—

About it, then, my lords, with your best powers;
More *serious business* calls upon our hours.

* The punctuation of the Mermaid edition, "'Tis, oracle" is obviously incorrect.

4. In 'The Atheist's Tragedy,' IV. iii. 312, Castabella, on hearing the vile proposals of the "atheist" D'Amville, exclaims :—

O *patient Heaven!* *Why dost thou not* express
Thy wrath in thunderbolts, to tear the frame
Of man in pieces? How can *earth* endure
The *burthen of this wickedness* without
An earthquake? Or the *angry face* of Heaven
Be not inflamed with lightning?

Compare with this Vendice's outburst in 'The Revenger's Tragedy,' II. i. 372 :—

Why does not Heaven turn black, or with a *frown*
Undo the world? Why does not *earth* start up,
And strike *the sins that tread upon't?*

and again (IV. ii. 411) :—

O thou *almighty patience!* 'tis my wonder
That such a fellow, impudent and wicked,
Should not be cloven as he stood;
. . . . .
Is there no thunder left; or is't kept up
In stock for heavier vengeance?

So far as the language of the two plays is concerned, this is the only striking parallel I can find. But there can scarcely be any question as to its significance.

Now for the evidence as to 'The Second Maiden's Tragedy.' Though in 'The Atheist's Tragedy' and 'The Revenger's Tragedy' we find the same atmosphere of vice and corruption, the same ingenuity in devising horrible situations and morbid satisfaction in revealing the uttermost depths of depravity, there is no close resemblance so far as their plots are concerned. But it is different with 'The Second Maiden's Tragedy.' This contains a grotesquely horrible incident—the painting by Govianus of the lips and face of his dead wife with poison as a means of revenge upon the Tyrant who has sought to supplant him in her affections—all but identical with a device appearing in 'The Revenger's Tragedy,' where Vendice wreaks vengeance upon the ravisher of his dead mistress by poisoning the lips of her skull. And there are other significant points of resemblance in the plots of these two plays. As Dr. Stoll has pointed out,* Helvetius's endeavour to persuade his daughter to yield to the advances of the Tyrant ('S.M.T.,' II. i.) and Votarius's tempting of the wife of his friend Anselmus at the latter's instigation ('S.M.T.,' IV. i.) together contain all the elements of Vendice's temptation of his mother and sister ('R.T.,' II. i.). Helvetius's conversion by his daughter and son-in-law ('S.M.T.,' II. i.) is remarkably like the conversion of

* See the 'Sketch of the Development of (Plays of) the Revenge Type' in his 'John Webster,' pp. 114-5.

Gratiana through her children ('R.T.,' IV. iv.), and, as in the case of the Duke in 'The Revenger's Tragedy,' the sufferings of Anselmus when at the point of death are intensified by the revelation of his wife's infidelity ('R.T.,' III. iv.; 'S.M.T.,' V. i.). There are so many points of contact here that it is obvious that some relation exists between the two plays; either the author of 'The Second Maiden's Tragedy' borrowed from 'The Revenger's Tragedy' or both plots originated in the same brain. It remains to be shown that, little as Tourneur repeats himself, there are yet sufficient traces in 'The Second Maiden's Tragedy' of the language and sentiments of 'The Atheist's Tragedy' and 'The Revenger's Tragedy' to exclude any doubt as to their common authorship. The clearest of these traces will be found in the passages set forth below:—

1. 'Second Maiden's Tragedy,' I. ii. 396 (Anselmus, the brother of the deposed King Govianus, tells his friend Votarius that, far from being overwhelmed with grief at his deposition, Govianus was never so happy):—

He's lost the kingdom, but his mind's restored
Which is the larger empire? prythee, tell me:
Dominions have their limits; the whole earth
Is but a prisoner, as the sea her jailor
That with a silver hoop locks in her body.

. . . . .

But the unbounded kingdom of the mind
Is as unlimitable as heaven.

'The Atheist's Tragedy,' III. iii. 298 (Charlemont is here speaking to Sebastian, whose father, D'Amville, has dispossessed him of his inheritance):—

I have a heart above the reach
Of thy most violent maliciousness;

. . . . .

I was a baron. That thy father has
Deprived me of. Instead of that I am
Created king. I've lost a signiory
That was confined within a piece of earth,
A wart upon the body of the world,
But now I am an emperor of a world,
This little world of man.

2. 'Second Maiden's Tragedy,' II. i. 409 (second speech of Helvetius):—

I'll sooner give my blessing to a drunkard
Whom the *ridiculous power of wine* makes humble,
As foolish use makes thee.

'Atheist's Tragedy, II. ii. 270 (D'Amville to Borachio, calling his attention to three men-servants who are tippling close at hand):—

Their *drunkenness*, that seems *ridiculous*,
Shall be a serious instrument to bring
Our sober purposes to their success.

3. 'Second Maiden's Tragedy,' IV. iii. 447 (a soldier is raising the stone that covers the "Second Maiden's" tomb):—

'Tis the first stone that ever I took off
From any lady; marry, I have brought 'em many,
Fair diamonds, sapphires, rubies.

'Atheist's Tragedy,' II. iv. 277 (Borachio, who has killed Montferrers with a stone, describes the murder to D'Amville):—

. . . . ere his faltering tongue
Could utter double O, I knocked out's brains
With this fair ruby, and had another stone
Just of this form and bigness ready.

4. 'Second Maiden's Tragedy,' V. ii. 465 (Govianus, having poisoned the Tyrant, throws off his disguise and reviles his victim for his sacrilegious exhumation of the maiden's body):—

Thou thief of rest, robber of monuments!
Cannot the body, after funeral
Sleep in the grave for thee? must it be rais'd
Only to please the wickedness of thine eye?
Do all things end with death, and not thy lust?

'Atheist's Tragedy,' III. i. 292-3 (Charlemont discovers the monument of his murdered father):—

Of all men's griefs must mine be singular?
Without example? Here I met my grave,
And all men's woes are buried i'their graves
But mine.

5. 'Second Maiden's Tragedy,' II. ii. 425—

Tyrant. Sophonirus!
Here take this jewel, bear it as a token
To our heart's saint, 'twill do thy words no harm;
Speech may do much, but wealth's a greater charm
Than any made of words.

'Revenger's Tragedy,' I. iii. 355:—

Lussurioso (giving money to Hippolito).
We thank thee: yet words are but great men's blanks;
Gold, though it be dumb, does utter the best thanks.

6. 'Second Maiden's Tragedy,' II. i. 418:—

Votarius. . . . . thy once crack'd honesty
Is like the breaking of whole money:
It never comes to good, but wastes away.

'Revenger's Tragedy,' I. iii. 358:—

Lussurioso. . . . . honesty
Is like a stock of money laid to sleep
Which, ne'er so little broke, does never keep.

A few words may be added on the subject of the date of 'The Atheist's Tragedy.' Apart from the doubts as to the authenticity of 'The Revenger's Tragedy' there has been a good deal of discussion as to whether this or 'The Atheist's Tragedy' was written first. Though 'The Revenger's Tragedy' was registered and published in 1607, 'The Atheist's Tragedy' not until 1611, Prof. Churton Collins and others have inferred from the "immaturity" of 'The Atheist's

'Tragedy' that it was written before 'The Revenger's Tragedy.' Dr. Stoll ('John Webster,' Appendix I.) combats this view, arguing that a comparison of their metrical characteristics favours the presumption that the dates of registration and publication of the two plays indicate approximately the dates of composition. He points particularly to the more sparing use of rime and the abundant light and weak endings in 'The Atheist's Tragedy' as marks of a later stage in the development of Tourneur's metrical technique. I think there can be no doubt that Dr. Stoll is right. Many small points of difference between the two plays show that they are separated by a considerable interval of time. For instance, the contractions *ha'* (="have") and *o'* for "of" (not followed by the definite article) are as abundant throughout the text of 'The Atheist's Tragedy' as they are rare in 'The Revenger's Tragedy.' But there are other peculiarities in 'The Atheist's Tragedy' of greater significance in their bearing on the question of its date. The diction of this play is much more elaborate and stilted than that of 'The Revenger's Tragedy.' Unlike the latter play, its text bristles with polysyllabic nouns terminating in *-tion*. Now the abundance of these *-tion* words is equally noticeable in Tourneur's 'Funeral Poem on the Death of Sir Francis Vere,' written in 1609. This strongly favours the presumption that they were written much about the same time. And there is another small point that confirms this presumption. Tourneur, as I have remarked, has few uncommon words in his plays. This makes it the more noticeable that three times in one scene of 'The Atheist's Tragedy' (I. iv.) he has the word "hability" (Fr. *habileté*). He also uses this noun, as well as the adjective "hable," in 'Vere.' I have noted it nowhere else either in his plays or poems.

It is curious that although 'The Second Maiden's Tragedy' (licensed 1611) resembles 'The Atheist's Tragedy' in its comparatively sparing use of rime, it seems closer to 'The Revenger's Tragedy' in plot, metre, and diction. Tourneur here shows no marked partiality for nouns in *-tion*. Whether we are to infer that this partiality, so clearly exhibited in 'The Atheist's Tragedy' and 'Vere,' was only a passing phase, or that 'The Second Maiden's Tragedy' was written many years before it reached the licenser's hands, is a question upon which I hesitate to express an opinion.

H. Dugdale Sykes.

Enfield.

PYRGO PARK AND OLD BOW BRIDGE.

It ought not to be forgotten, when the ancient estate of Pyrgo Park (between Romford and Brentwood, and occupying a delightfully picturesque position in rural Essex, although only a walking distance from industrial East London), again comes up for private sale, by Lord O'Hagan, that it includes an interesting association with the Old Bow Bridge across the Lea River at a point—dingy and forlorn as it now is—which is compact with thronging memories of the long past. The present mansion at Pyrgo, raised in the Classic Italian style, erected upon the site of a former residence, but not upon the actual site of the ancient Palace, was built in part in 1836 from a design by Sabin, and completed in 1852 by Messrs. Cubitt & Sons. In 1862 it was enlarged under the able and active superintendence of Barry, and during the occupation of Lord O'Hagan it has been further greatly improved by the addition of the picture gallery, by the conversion of the conservatory into a lounge and billiard-room, &c. So, if a thousand years ago the status of the old Manor of Havering-Bower was more exalted among the conglomerating Saxons and other tribes from oversea, the conditions were far less luxurious. The county historians tell us that Havering-Bower is one of the manors into which the Havering Liberty was divided, that "Liberty" being 9 miles in length from north to south, and 4½ miles in its greatest width from east to west, but near the Thames it is not above three-quarters of a mile. In the time of the Saxons it was an old demesne of the Crown, the park covering 1000 acres; and, being one of the royal palaces, it was created into a "Liberty," independent of the adjoining Hundred of Becontree, or, indeed, of any jurisdiction, either ecclesiastical or civil, of the county: *de facto* itself a tribunal for life and death. The reason of this seems to have been that, the kings of newly united "Angle-land" having here a hunting lodge at which they passed much of their time, their officers should take cognizance of crimes and misdemeanours within the pale of the demesne, and that offenders should receive sentence under their more immediate inspection; or else it was a privilege usually belonging to royal palaces.

The name of Havering is plainly derived from two Saxon words, and means "Goats' Pasture." Philip Morant, the eighteenth-

century antiquary and collator, notes another derivation which he says is quite "legendary and fabulous." The substance is that St. John the Evangelist, under the guise of an old beggar, asked alms of King Edward the Confessor. The King, having nothing else at hand ready to bestow upon him, gave him a ring off his finger. Some years after, St. John sent him this ring back by two English pilgrims to Rome, with warning that he would die within six months. They delivered the message and ring to him at Havering-Bower, which was the accustomed retiring place of the Saxon kings, and particularly of King Edward the Confessor, for he took a great delight in its woody solitudes as fitting for his private devotions and saintly meditations. The suffix of "Bower" added to it meant that it included the Dower House—as in the case of Rosamund's Bower at Woodstock. Georgian writers concur in describing the area as a most charming spot in their day, "having a beautifully expansive prospect over a great part of Essex, Hertfordshire, Kent, Middlesex, and Surrey, and also a view of the Thames with shipping continually sailing up and down."

And besides the palace here vouched to have been built there was another near by at Pyrgo which belonged to the Queens of England for centuries, where they resided at their own conveniency, and probably during their widowhood or the absence of their spouses on the wars. For Havering was usually part of the queen's jointure. Matilda, the wife of King Henry I., built Old Bow Bridge across the Lea in order to get to "Pyrgo" without danger at the ferry, and "as a mark of gratitude for her preservation from the peril of a great flood that beset the River Lea." Eleanor, Queen of King Edward I., appears to have enjoyed Pyrgo's peace; and it otherwise appears that in her time both Havering-Bower and Pyrgo had parks. In the time of Anne, Queen of King Richard II., who held this Manor of Havering in dower, it was valued at 100*l.* per annum. The old Georgian scholars used to suggest that "Pyrgo" (the name has been most variously spelt through the ages) derives its title from the fact that it was originally a park gateway before the Dower House itself was erected and its own demesne and park created out of the primeval forest land. Joan, widow of King Henry IV., died there in July, 1437. When Queen Mary was made the medium of pacification between *her father and the* Emperor Charles V., she was residing with her brother Edward and her sister Elizabeth at Havering-Bower. Coming to post-Reformation times, it is seen that Queen Elizabeth, in April, 1559, granted to Sir John Gray the site and capital messuage of Pyrgo and the appurtenances and park. This Sir John Gray was the second son of Thomas Gray, the Marquis of Dorset who was the grandson of Sir John Gray and Elizabeth Woodville, afterwards Queen of King Edward IV. And his eldest brother, Henry Gray, Duke of Suffolk, was the father of the Lady Jane Gray, the Nine Days' Queen of England. The estate was eventually sold to Sir Thomas Cheke, grandson of the learned Sir John Cheke, who had got it, apparently, as one of the tutors of King Edward VI. When that family had died out it came to Thomas Archer by marriage, and he was created Baron Archer on July 14, 1747, and was the holder of the property and in residence when Philip Morant published his portly tomes on the history and antiquities of the county of Essex.

For the assistance of those who explore the county by map it may be stated that the Manor of Dagenham stands south-east of Pyrgo, bordering upon South Weald; and that the road is, at normal times and seasons, tolerably good, and certainly is full of interest to all concerned in Old England and its long and varied history. Mc.

Swift and Mrs. Oldfield. — In his 'Journal to Stella,' Swift, under date April 6, 1713, writes:—

> "I was this morning at ten at the rehearsal of Mr. Addison's play, called Cato, which is to be acted on Friday. There were not above half-a-score of us to see it. We stood on the stage, and it was foolish enough to see the actors prompted every moment, and the poet directing them: and the drab that acts Cato's daughter, out in the midst of a passionate part, and then calling out 'What's next?'"

Resenting this uncomplimentary appellation, Mr. Fyvie in his 'Tragedy Queens of the Georgian Era,' 1909, runs to Mrs. Oldfield's protection, sword in hand:—

> "Swift's reference to her as 'the drab that acts Cato's daughter' is merely an instance of the habit that acrid genius had of flinging his degrading epithets indiscriminately at high and low."—P. 57.

Though Swift could, on occasion, rage with volcanic fury, the 'Journal' (1710-13), as a whole, displays an evenness of temper which is seldom ruffled save by excessively hot weather, or when his man absents himself.

key in pocket, and he is forced to pace Chelsea "embankment" till the small hours of the morning. A letter written by George Berkeley to Sir John Percival affords, I suggest, an indication of what was passing in Swift's mind as he penned the entry of April 6. Dating May 7, 1713, Berkeley observes:—

"Mr. Addison's play has taken wonderfully, they have acted it now almost a month, and would, I believe, act it a month longer were it not that Mrs. Oldfield cannot hold out any longer, having had for several nights past, as I am informed, a midwife behind the scenes, which is surely very unbecoming the character of Cato's daughter."

I quote this passage from Benjamin Rand's 'Correspondence of George Berkelev, afterwards Bishop of Cloyne, and Sir John Percival, afterwards Earl of Egmont,' 1914 (at p. 115). I quote it because it "may account indifferently well," to use an expression from 'Tom Jones,' for Swift's contemptuous utterance. But I do not quote it for the purpose of throwing mud at Mrs. Oldfield; on the contrary, the situation, as recently disclosed, serves to show how great was her personal courage.

J. Paul de Castro.

1 Essex Court, Temple.

Dürer: Wilibald Pirkheimer.—I want to call the attention of your readers to what, I believe, is a little joke of Albert Dürer's about his friend Wilibald Pirkheimer. About twenty-five years ago I was browsing among old books on astrology at the British Museum Library, a subject in which the late Dr. Richard Garnett, then head librarian, was not merely a student, but a firm believer, and the writer of a valuable essay on 'The Soul and the Stars.' Among other horoscopes of famous men, I copied out one of Pirkheimer. I regret that in this case I did not make a note of the book from which I copied it, but perhaps another reader can supply this.

Pirkheimer was born at Nuremberg on Tuesday, Dec. 4, 1470, at 1.30 a.m., when the eleventh degree of Libra or the Balance was rising on the eastern horizon or Ascendant. Now, on one day looking at a reproduction of Dürer's woodcut of the Four Riders of the Apocalypse, I was at once struck by the strong resemblance of the rider with the Balance to Dürer's well-known engraved portrait of his friend. The only difference is that the man in the woodcut of 1498 is an older man than Pirkheimer then was, but otherwise the face is identical, a square massive one of an unusual type. Any one by comparing reproductions can see this for himself. The whole of Dürer's engraved works is accessible in various publications, of which the cheapest are the admirable "Klassiker der Kunst Series," 'Deutsche Vertags-Anstalt,' Stuttgart, 1906, and Hachette's "Les Classiques de l'Art." Dürer also designed a book-plate for Pirkheimer, and did some astrologic drawings for a book which his friend contemplated but did not publish. Pirkheimer was a learned man, and also, if we are to believe certain jests in Dürer's letters to him from Venice, rather a Don Juan. He wrote the epitaph of his friend, and is the origin of the legend that the great artist's wife was a shrew.

Hamilton Minchin.

Gunnersbury: Ruislip. — Johnston's 'Place-Names of England and Wales' states that the name "Gunnersbury" denotes the town or dwelling of Gunner, the English form of Norwegian Gunnair, and that its earliest occurrence dates from the fifteenth century; while the modern "Ruislip," represented by an archaic *Ryslippe*, is explained as the leap of Ruga, a hypothetical individual of whose actual name earlier forms are desired. Both these conjectures can now be dismissed as erroneous.

In a letter of great historical value to *The Times Literary Supplement* Mr. J. Harvey Bloom, after an examination of certain unpublished records at Compton Verney belonging to Lord Willoughby de Broke, gives minute details concerning the estates owned in 1380 by Alice Perrers, the reputed mistress of Edward III., and her husband, Sir William de Wyndesor, situated in fifteen different counties, among which are mentioned "the manors of Rischlep and Gunnoldsbury" in the county of Middlesex. Hence it follows that Gunnersbury derives its name from an early settler in the Ealing district called Gunnold or Gunnild, synonymous with the Norwegian Gunhild, or Gunhilda, which, like the Wagnerian Brynhild or Brunhilda is a woman's name; and that the word Ruislip is compounded of A.-S. *rusc*, M.E. *risce*, a rush + *hlyp*, a leap, also an enclosure, as in Rishangles, Rishton, Rissington, Hindlip, Islip, &c.

This discovery well illustrates the importance of research among the earliest available records for all disputed place-names, and the too common fallacy of attributing the majority of such names to an eponymous or tribal Teutonic source. N. W. Hill.

35 Highbury Place, N.

THE PURITAN AND HIS CAT. (See 12 S. iii. 360, 393, 455).—Richard Brathwaite's 'Barnabæ Itinerarium' (first published 1638) contains the famous lines:—

To Banbury came I, O profane one!
Where I saw a Puritane one
Hanging of his cat on Monday,
For killing of a mouse on Sunday.

The play 'Pathomachia or The Battell of Affections' (described when printed in 1630 as "Written some yeares since, and now first published by a Friend of the deceassed Author") appears to have been written about 1616 by Thomas Tomkis of Trinity College, Cambridge, author of the plays 'Lingua' and 'Albumazar.' (It occurs also in Harl. MS. 6869 and Bodleian MS. Eng. misc. e.5.) Here in Act II. sc. v. we have mention of "some factions [perhaps 'factious'] men whereof one of late killed his Cat because it kil'd a Mouse on Sunday."

Again, in the lines 'On my Lute-stringes Catt bitten,' by the accomplished Thomas Master of New College, the friend and literary assistant of Lord Herbert of Cherbury—lines found often in MS. collections (*e.g.*, Rawl. Poet 206, p. 59, and 147, p. 104, and printed in Dr. Smith's and Sir John Mennes' 'Musarum Deliciæ') we have:—

Puss, I will curse thee, maist thou dwell
With some dry Hermite in a Cell
Where Ratt nere peepte, wher mouse nere fedd,
And flyes go supperless to Bedd,
Or with some close-parde Brother, where
Thou'st fast each Sabboth in ye yeare;
Or els (prophane) bee hangde on Monday
For butchering a Mouse on Sunday.

Master died in 1643, at the age of 40, and these lines may have been written before Brathwaite's, though not before Tomkis's, allusion. There are perhaps other references to the jest which I have not come across.

G. C. MOORE SMITH.

Sheffield.

"MAN PROPOSES, GOD DISPOSES."—It may, perhaps, be of interest to note with regard to this proverb that in seven languages the jingle is preserved. This, no doubt, is not very remarkable in the case of the Romance nations, as they all borrowed from a common source, and though Ariosto wrote "Ordina l'uomo e Dio dispone," the rendering "L'uomo propone e Dio dispone" may be found in a modern Italian - English dictionary. Latin has "Homo proponit et Deus disponit," French "L'homme propose et Dieu dispose," and Spanish "El hombre pone y Dios dispone." *England* has taken the saying, not from an *Anglo-Saxon source*, but from the Latin; it is found for the first time, I believe, in 'Piers Plowman' in a Latin form, and it occurs again in 'The Imitation.' What, however, is more striking than any of the above versions is that German has "Der Mensch denkt, Gott lenkt," and Russian, "Cheloviek predpolagaet a Bograspodagaet." Russian scholars who read 'N. & Q.'—and there are several of them, I know—will not be too hard on me, I hope, if I have not rendered the Russian lettering into English with the nearest possible approach to accuracy. Possibly, of course, the version I have given is merely a translation of the English, and is not a proverb in current use among the Russian people.

T. PERCY ARMSTRONG.

SIR RICHARD PHILLIPS.—In discussing (11 S. x. 463) this author-publisher's unfamiliar work 'A Personal Tour through the United Kingdom,' issued by his son Horatio Phillips in parts, commencing 1828, I was uncertain as to its extent and what the author intended to accomplish. These points are definitely settled in a letter addressed by him to William Hone (then at Newington Green) from 8 Marlboro' Square, Chelsea, Dec. 19, 1829:—

"I mean to prosecute my tour as a downright fagging job, to the extent of 40 or 50 parts or 7 or 8 volumes. I have copy for 7 parts, but wait for the public to buy and read. My reception everywhere, good as it was, will be improved, and the excursion become memorable! I wanted a companion like you, but as it was, I found materials in superabundance. I could write 3 parts for 1, but I dare not dwell for fear of becoming dull and prosing.

"There are Book Societies at Newington Green and they ought to be of my readers. What an old-fashioned place! I often meditate on what London will be, if it last, 'till all the New buildings get of that age.

"What a No. of odd and curious people I found everywhere! I converted most of them by some means or other, though in a preliminary route I was less understood than I could have wished to be. I often wanted Cruikshank."

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

MRS. SUSAN CROMWELL. (See "Rabsey Cromwell, *alias* Williams," 12 S. ii. 136.)—The following is taken from 'The Book of Days,' edited by R. Chambers, 1863, vol. i. pp. 305-6, under February 28:—

"On the 28th of February, 1834, died, at the age of ninety, Mrs. Susan Cromwell, youngest daughter of Thomas Cromwell, Esq., the great-grandson of the Protector. She was the last of the Protector's descendants who bore his name. The father of this lady, whose grandfather, Henry Cromwell, had been Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, spent his life in the modest business of a grocer on Snow-hill; he

was, however, a man of exemplary worth, fit to have adorned a higher station. His father, who was a major in King William's army, had been born in Dublin Castle during his father's lieutenancy. It may be remarked that the family of the Lord Protector Oliver Cromwell was one of good account, his uncle and godfather, Sir Oliver Cromwell, possessing estates in Huntingdonshire alone which were afterwards worth £30,000 a year. The Protector's mother, by an odd chance, was named Stewart; but it is altogether imaginary that she bore any traceable relationship to the royal family. The race was originally Welsh, and bore the name of Williams; but the great-grandfather of the Protector changed it to Cromwell, in compliance with a wish of Henry VIII., taking that particular name in honour of his relation, Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex."

FRED. L. TAVARÉ.

22 Trentham Street, Pendleton, Manchester.

MRS. GRUNDY.—Within the last few weeks a Doctor of Divinity of some eminence referred to this lady two or three times in a sermon preached in a cathedral church. She is as yet only about 120 years old, and it is perhaps too soon to affirm her immortality, but it strikes me that as a mere name, in an almost forgotten play—not one of its personages—her vitality is abnormal. When Thomas Morton wrote 'Speed the Plough' he could have had little idea how the fame of Mrs. Grundy, whom he never brings upon the stage, would outlive that of every other character in his play.

ST. SWITHIN.

ROGER DE GLOUCESTER IN 'DOMESDAY.'—In 1102 Roger de Gloucester made an exchange of lands with Serlo, Abbot of St. Peter's, Gloucester:—

"Anno Domini millesimo centesimo secundo, Serlo abbas fecit escambium cum Rogero de Gloucestria, scilicet quod abbas habuit in Westbury habeat Rogerus in feodo absque decima aquæ et silvæ, et abbas prædictus habeat in elemosinam Sandhurst, et Erelyam, et terram Ulsthetel, cum omnibus quæ prædictæ terræ pertinent apud Hamme, et decimam suam" ('Hist. et Cart. S. Petri de Gloucestria,' i. 112).

"Erelyam" should rather be "Atteleyam" as on p. 352.

Of the above lands given by Roger, Sandhurst and Hatherley were in the king's hands in 1086 (Taylor, 'Analysis of the Domesday Survey of Gloucestershire,' pp. 288–9). Hamme was already held by St. Peter's of Gloucester at that date (*ibid.*, pp. 320–1). Its identity is not certain (*ibid.*, p. 205), but it was apparently close to Lassington (*ibid.*, pp. 320–1), and of Lassington we read in 'Domesday':—

"Ulchetel tenuit Lessedune....Modo ten' Rog' de Thoma Arch" (i. 164*b*.).

I suggest that it is at least highly probable that the "terra Ulsthetel" of 1102 was part of the estate held by Ulfketyl in 1066, and had retained the name of Ulfketyl's land in spite of the change of ownership. If this were the case, the Roger who held of the Archbishop in 1086 would presumably be Roger de Gloucester, who has not previously been traced in 'Domesday' so far as I know.

G. H. WHITE.

23 Weighton Road, Anerley.

"TOPPING": "TOP-HOLE."—In modern slang "topping" and "top-hole" have quite displaced "ripping." I venture to throw out the suggestion that "top-hole" may be merely a light-hearted variant of "topping"—invented by, or conceived by, some horsey youth who had in mind the buckling of a horse's girth or belly-band to its top-hole.

But "topping" appears to have a respectable ancestry. The dictionaries give it as a synonym for "surpassing," "pre-eminent," "fine," "noble," "gallant," &c., and I have just come across it in Mr. Hardy's 'Far from the Madding Crowd,' chap. xxxviii. Gabriel Oak says to Boldwood, "You look strangely altered, Sir," and in reply to Boldwood's disclaimer, remarks, "I thought you didn't look quite so topping as you used to, that was all."

J. R. H.

SUNDIAL MOTTO IN SAVOY.—The following appeared in a Lausanne newspaper in, I think, 1913:—

"Tu ne sais l'heure.—On vient de restaurer à Thônes, urès Annecy (Savoie), un vieux cadran solaire de 1690 qui se trouve en face de l'église. L'ancienne devise ressort très lisible maintenant:—

Tu vois l'heure
Tu ne scais l'heure."

HERBERT SOUTHAM.

FRANCIS PLACE, POLITICAL ECONOMIST, 1771–1854.—Neither the 'D.N.B.' nor Bates's 'Maclise Portrait Gallery' in notices of the above mentions that he was foreman of the coroner's jury which in 1810 sat to inquire into the death of Sellis, who was found to have committed *felo de se* after having attempted to murder his master, Ernest, Duke of Cumberland. In a later controversy, arising in 1832 on a prosecution for libel upon the Duke in connexion with the Sellis affair, Place, described as "of Charing Cross, man's mercer," figured in affidavits that were made and filed, and appears to have himself published "a letter to the Public" under date of April 19, 1832.

W. B. H.

Official Peace Rejoicings.—Touching the neglect of the Port of London in the matter of official peace rejoicings, a correspondent writes that he well remembers being taken to Victoria Park on May 29, 1856, when there was a grand official firework display to mark the termination of the Crimean campaign and its many blunders and glories, and the end of the Franco-British War with "the Autocrat of all the Russias." Mc.

Queries.

We must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

Emerson's 'English Traits.'—I should be grateful for any suggestions, elucidations, or reference to sources or authorities for any of the following passages in the above work. References to pages and lines follow the World's Classics Edition. Phrases in brackets are my own.

1. P. 11, l. 33. [Wordsworth advised Americans] never to call into action the physical strength of the people, as had just now [1832] been done in England in the Reform Bill, a thing prophesied by Delolme. [What is the "thing prophesied by D."—the Bill, or its effect in calling into action, &c. And where does such a prophecy occur in D.'s writings?]

2. P. 13, l. 22. κτῆμα ἐς ἀεί. [From Thucydides, I believe; but I have no reference.]

3. P. 19, l. 4. [Concerning the English claim to the sovereignty of the seas against the Dutch.] "As if," they said, "we contended for the drops of the sea, and not for its situation, or the bed of those waters. The sea is bounded by His Majesty's empire." [Is this a literal quotation from any source? If a general abstract, to what date may it be referred?]

4. P. 19, l. 20. Alfieri thought Italy and England the only countries worth living in. [Perhaps from Alfieri's autobiography.]

5. P. 22, l. 16. Charles the Second said, "it [the English climate] invited men abroad more days in the year and more hours in the day than any other country."

6. P. 23, l. 2. The epigram on the climate by an English wit, "In a fine day, looking up a chimney; in a foul day, looking down one."

7. P. 23, l. 13. Sir John Herschel said, "London was the centre of the terrene globe."

8. P. 23, l. 28. Chestnut Street. [Apparently a street in Philadelphia; but is it the Park Lane of Philadelphia, or the Throgmorton Street, or what?]

9. P. 24, l. 29. Fontenelle thought that nature had sometimes a little affectation.

10. P. 25, l. 32. Humboldt reckons three races of men. [I cannot find any such reckoning. In his 'Cosmos' H. deprecates such divisional classification.]

11. P. 28, l. 5. Our Hoosiers, Suckers, and Badgers of the American woods. [Where are these tribes located?]

12. P. 30, l. 8. Defoe said in his wrath, "the Englishman was the mud of all races." [I cannot trace any such phrase literally. Is it merely given as the gist of D.'s 'True-born Englishman'?]

13. P. 32, l. 8. The Celts or Sidonides are an old family. [Liddell and Scott give "Phœnicians" as a meaning for "Sidonides." Is it so used in classical literature? Has Emerson any authority for identifying the Celts with the Phœnicians, or is he following some theory now abandoned?]

14. P. 35, l. 25. The [Norman] conquest has obtained in the chronicles the name of the "memory of sorrow." [I have not found any such "name," though passages on the people's misery are common enough.]

15. P. 36, l. 37. Alfieri said, "The crimes of Italy were the proof of the superiority of the stock." [Probably in A.'s autobiography.]

16. P. 37, l. 23. The right of the husband to sell the wife [in England] has been retained down to our times. [Is this still true? If not, when was the right abolished? 'English Traits' was published in 1856.]

17. P. 38, l. 5. As early as the conquest it is remarked in explanation of the wealth of England that its merchants trade to all countries.

18. P. 39, l. 32. I apply to Britannia the words in which her latest novelist portrays his heroine: "She is as mild as she is game, and as game as she is mild." [Who is this heroine? I should guess the novelist to be Thackeray.]

19. P. 40, l. 2. Admiral Rodney's figure approached to delicacy and effeminacy, and he declared himself very sensible to fear, which he surmounted only by considerations of honour and public duty.

20. P. 40, l. 9. Sir Edward Parry said the other day of Sir John Franklin, that, "if he found Wellington Sound open, he explored it; for he was a man who never turned his back on a danger, yet of that tenderness, that he would not brush away a mosquito." [Who was Sir Edward Parry? Can his observation on Franklin be traced?]

(Rev.) R. Fletcher.

Buckland, Faringdon, Berks.

Wordsworth: 'The Excursion': Grasmere Church.—1. In book vi. (Knight, vol. v. p. 261, ll. 515-26; Macmillan, 1888, p. 489) the following inscription is given as being "around the margin of the plate" of a dial in Grasmere churchyard:—

We gathered, as we read,
The appropriate sense, in Latin numbers couched:
"Time flies: it is his melancholy task
To bring and bear away delusive hopes
And reproduce the troubles he destroys.
But while his blindness thus is occupied,
Discerning mortal, do thou serve the will
Of Time's eternal Master, and that peace
Which the world wants, shall be by thee confirmed."

followed immediately by the Solitary's comment:—

Smooth verse, inspired by no unletter'd Muse.

"There is no dial in Grasmere churchyard, and no tradition even of one" (Knight); but it is suggested that Wordsworth has mixed up with his Grasmere scenery some reminiscence of a dial once existing on a pillar in Bowness churchyard. Or it may be somewhere else. Does any reader of 'N. & Q.' know this inscription? What I want to get at is the original Latin verse. The passage with its context seems to me proof that the inscription did exist and was not a flight of fancy, like the bells of 'Sir Alfred Irthing' in book vii. l. 981.

2. In book v. l. 172, Wordsworth records among the sepulchral stones in Grasmere Church:—

Some with small
And shining effigies of brass inlaid
. . . . .
A brazen plate,
Not easily deciphered, told of one
Whose course of earthly honour was begun
In quality of page among the train
Of the Eighth Henry, when he crossed the seas,
His royal state to show and prove his strength
In tournament upon the fields of France.

that is to say, at the "Field of the Cloth of Gold" in 1520. The text is that of the poet's final decision. There are not now—were there ever?—any monumental brasses in Grasmere Church. But do these brasses exist, or are they recorded as once existing, anywhere in the Lake District? At Crosthwaite is the brass effigy of a Sir John Ratclif, dated 1527; this is the only one in the county whose date is suitable. Was this personage attached to Henry VIII.'s court?

H. K. St. J. S.

Richard Challoner, Father of Bishop Challoner (b. at Lewes, Sept. 29, 1691), is said to have been a wine-cooper by trade and "a rigid Dissenter" by religion, and to have died when his son Richard, the future bishop, was still very young (Burton's 'Bishop Challoner,' vol. i. p. 1).

Is it known whether the father of the bishop was related in any way to Richard Chaloner, "of the Chapell, gentleman," who "lived an orthodoxe Christian, feared God, honoured the King, obeyed the Church ...." and "died of an apoplexie in the 46 year of his age," May 12, and was buried at Westweston, May 14, 1664 [the last figure is uncertain]? As to him see 'English Topography, Surrey and Sussex,' "Gent. Mag. Library," London, 1900, at p. 338.

Hare in his 'Sussex' (1896) states at p. 110 that the church of St. John, *sub Castro*, at Lewes contains a tomb of "Mr. John Chaloner, 1705, father of Bishop Chaloner." I have been unable to find this tomb; but, anyhow, John Chaloner was not Bishop Challoner's father, though perhaps he was a relative.

Richard Chaloner of Westmeston had a son named William, who died in May, 1713, aged 57, and was buried at Westmeston: probably John Chaloner of Lewes was another son.

Where is there any pedigree of the Sussex Chaloners?

John B. Wainewright.

Dennis the Hangman.—In recording the trials at the Old Bailey of the Gordon Rioters, *The Gent. Mag.* has this paragraph, under date, Monday, July 3, 1780:—

"Edw. Dennis, better known by the name of *Jack Ketch*, was tried for assisting in pulling down the house of Mr. Boggis in New Turnstyle. The prisoner admitted the fact, but pleaded compulsion, the mob swearing they would burn him if he did not assist them in burning the goods. He was found guilty, but recommended to mercy, and has a bailable warrant, which will be sued out when the executions are ended. The humanity of Mr. Smith, the Keeper of Tothill-fields bridewell, to whose custody he was committed, deserves due praise. He declined confining him among the other prisoners lest his obnoxious character should expose him to their rage."

Now if old "Sylvanus Urban's" statement was correct it sharply controverts at least two of the portions in 'Barnaby Rudge' dealing with this unhappy man, for it implies (1) that Dennis would be reprieved, and in that case was never hanged, so disposing of the thrilling picture of the all-night waiting of the crowd for his execution; and states (2) that he was allowed a cell by himself in Tothill Fields Bridewell, whereas in Dickens the turnkey thrust him into Hugh's cell in Newgate, with the grim remark that necessity, or the rioters, had left no choice. Has any student of the novelist noticed this before?

W. R. Williams.

Oldfield.—Who was John Oldfield of Oldfield, who died 1762, aged 74? Please reply direct.

(Mrs.) E. E. Cope.

Finchampstead, Berks.

"When you die of old age, I shall quake for fear."—This was a common saying among peasants and workpeople, when speaking to someone rather older than themselves. Of course, other causes which led to decease were excluded, it was death caused by senile decay was the sole reason alluded to. Was this a well-known saying or merely a stray cockney allusion?

W. W. Glenny.

Barking.

David M. Main and the English Sonnet.—David M. Main in his preface to the 'Treasury of English Sonnets' (ed. 1880) says that he determined "not to encumber his volume with the analytical Essay on the Sonnet out of which it originally grew." Can any reader say if that essay was ever printed, either separately or in any periodical? Roland Austin.

Public Library, Gloucester.

Lucien Bonaparte: Prisoner in England.—Madame Junot, Duchesse d'Abrantès, at p. 146, vol. iv., of her 'Memoirs (Bentley & Sons, 1893), relates that Lucien Bonaparte on being taken prisoner by the English was conducted to Ludlow Castle and placed under the charge of Lord Powis, Lord Lieutenant of the county. Is this accurate, and was any part of the Castle habitable so recently as 1810? Graham Milward.

77 Colmore Row, Birmingham.

Feast of the Assumption: Sign of the Cross.—Can any of your readers tell me of an instance in which they have heard Aug. 15, the Feast of the Assumption, spoken of as "Lady Day in harvest"? I believe that it was so called by the peasantry in past days and I am very anxious to know if the usage, or any definite record of it, still survives.

I should be grateful also for any information as to old Catholic practices, such as the use of the sign of the cross, which may still exist, to your readers' knowledge. I am trying to collect traces of such. I may add that I do not want to trouble any one for more than a postcard.

Margaret A. Moule.

Thistledown, Bearton Avenue, Hitchin, Herts.

Mary Clarke of New York.—There is a tablet to her memory in the chancel of Millbrook Church, Bedfordshire, in which she is described as wife of Richard Vassall of Jamaica who was born in 1730, died 1795. Any particulars regarding Mary Clarke, especially in regard to her connection with Millbrook, will be welcome.

Harry P. Pollard.

Marylebone Burial Grounds.—On the south side of Paddington Street is the largest ground, consecrated *temp.* George I. The site having been converted into a public garden the headstones have been mostly set up against the boundary wall, others having been laid flat to form a walk. Very few of the inscriptions are now legible, owing to incrustations of dirt and the effect *of the weather.* Some stones have had identification numbers painted on them. Is any list in existence? The majority had "Mr." but a few "Esq." Among the latter I noticed Robert Auchmuty, Judge of the Admiralty in New England, whose death is not given in Sabine's 'American Loyalists.' V. L. Oliver, F.S.A.

Sunninghill.

Wooden Pegs: Screws.—I should be glad to know when wooden pegs in furniture were displaced by pointless screws, and when the latter gave way to pointed screws.

J. W. Swithinbank.

Sheffield.

Ralph Griffith.—A few particulars and dates of birth and death of the founder or conductor of *Monthly Review*, 1749–1789, will be esteemed Aneurin Williams.

Menai View, North Road, Carnarvon.

Maule.—Information concerning the following Maules who were educated at Westminster School is desired:—

(1) John Maule, admitted in 1787.
(2) Robert Maule, admitted in 1746, aged 10,
(3) Willaim Maule, admitted in 1786.

G. F. R. B.

Martin.—Information is much wanted about the following Martins, who were educated at Westminster School:—

(1) Charles Martin, admitted 1766.
(2) Charles Martin, son of Charles Martin of Charleston, South Carolina, who was admitted a King's Scholar 1772, aged 13.
(3) Edward Martin, who graduated M.A. at Camb. Univ. from Trin. Coll. 1606.
(4) George Martin, admitted 1772.
(5) George Martin, admitted 1783.
(6) John Martin, who graduated M.A. at Camb. Univ. from Trin. Coll. 1649.
(7) John Martin, admitted 1718, aged 15.
(8) Leonard Martin, admitted 1727, aged 12.
(9) Richard Martin, admitted 1720, aged 11.
(10) Samuel Martin, admitted 1722, aged 7.
(11) Thomas Martin, admitted 1720, aged 14.

G. F. R. B.

Newton, R.A.: Portraits Wanted.—I shall be glad of particulars of portraits painted by Gilbert Stuart Newton, R.A.

E. Alfred Jones.

6 Fig Tree Court, Temple, E.C.

Crusaders' Names.—A list of the recruits furnished to the third Crusade exists in a MS. *penes* Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. Has this ever been printed, if so, where and when? J. H. R

George Dyer: Portrait and Autobiography.—Do any of your readers know anything of the present whereabouts of the portrait of George Dyer (Lamb's friend, 1755-1841), once owned by Theodore Watts-Dunton, or of the present or former whereabouts of the manuscript autobiography of Dyer quoted in the obituary notice in *The Gentleman's Magazine*, and the materials collected by Dyer for a bibliographical work —all referred to in the 'D.N.B.'? Has the portrait ever been engraved?

Christopher Morley.
1722 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

"Valhalla."—Can any one explain why the German word "valhalla" should be employed in English? Our forefathers, Anglo-Saxon and Norse, knew nothing of the *a* suffix tacked on by foreign Teutons.

N. Powlett, Col.

"Buffaloes."—About two thousand Yorkshire members of the "Royal Antediluvian Order of Buffaloes" lately assembled at a memorial service, held in church, with reference to the hecatomb which their society had contributed to war-victims. Will some one tell me why the members are "Buffaloes," and how they are "antediluvian"?

St. Swithin.

John Wilson, Bookseller: his Catalogue.—Do any of your readers know whether or not there is still in existence, and where, a copy of the book catalogue of John Wilson, London bookseller, who died in 1889, in which (possibly on the front cover) first appeared the well known "O! for a booke and a shadie nooke" lines? (See 10 S. ix. 192, Mar. 7, 1908, communication of Mr. Austin Dobson.)

Christopher Morley.
1722 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. Stocks.—Information wanted of a Dr. Stocks. He was a traveller, and I understand he presented many years ago some of his collection (woods, &c.) to a museum in Kew Gardens.

Montague Pawson.
58 Coleman Street, E.C.

Cornwall: Unwritten Book.—Borrow is said to have made a lot of memoranda for his proposed book on Cornwall, which was advertised at the end of 'The Romany Rye,' but was never written. Can any one tell me where these memoranda are? They would be worth printing just as they stand.

J. H. Rowe.

Caractacus: Druids.—Can any reader tell me where to find particulars of the life of Caractacus? I wish to know the names of his wife, daughter, son-in-law (was this Caius?), of the Arch-Druid, and of the Roman tribune with whom he had dealings. I want any information outside of Tacitus. Where did Hume get his information from on the subject? I do not mind if the references are to Spanish, French, or German works.

At the same time can a reader give me the name of a very good German work on the Druids?

I am anxious to get all this information as early as I can.

M. Luck.

The Simplon Tunnel: Man and the Simplon.—Does any one know of a translation from (I fancy) Italian of a description of the construction of the tunnel given to a passer-by by a workman who, with his father, had both worked therein? The father died before the feat was accomplished, and the son promises to visit his tomb and tell him if man has been able to triumph over nature. The English translation begins with: "A blue lake is deeply set in mountains capped with eternal snow."

A. D. B.

Richenda: Origin of Name.—What is the origin of the woman's name Richenda, and how does it obtain among gipsies as well as in such a family as the Gurneys of Norfolk?

F. M. Bland.
Inglethorpe Manor, Wisbech.

Louisa spelt Leweezer.—In the churchyard of the old church on the hill at Llandrindod Wells, I came across a tombstone on which the Christian name Louisa was spelt Leweezer. Is this unique?

Inquirer (3).

Old Watch- and Clock-makers.—Was John Price of Deptford (a maker of watches) the man of this name apprenticed to R. Nemes in C.C. in 1678? (See Britten, 2nd edn., p. 678.)

Is anything known of Michael Knight of Brighthelmstone, clock-maker?

John B. Wainewright.

Welsh Pupils of Richard Wilson, R.A. —Can a list be given of whom they were and where they were wont to foregather? Did any of his pupils attain any distinction as landscape painters?

Aneurin Williams.
Menai View, North Road, Carnarvon.

STANDARD: REFERENCE WANTED.—In a poem written a number of years ago relating to a picture shown in some British exhibition, and representing a grandmother, daughter, and granddaughter, it is said of the last that she was in the Court that

> Greeted, when the "standard" fell,
> A Hanoverian king.

I am not sure that I have the lines exactly right, but there was a reference to the "standard." What is the meaning of this reference? HENRY LEFFMAUN.

Philadelphia.

"OLD LADY OF THREADNEEDLE STREET."—Can any reader kindly inform me when and by whom the Bank of England first got the name of "The Old Lady of Threadneedle Street"? MABERLY PHILLIPS, F.S.A.

Steyning, Enfield.

[See 11 S. i. 89, 177.]

CAPT. B. GRANT.—Can any of your correspondents give me any information regarding Capt. B. Grant, wounded at Waterloo while serving in an infantry regiment? A. T. CROSSE.

13, Drayton Gardens, S.W.10.

TWINING-HAYNES MARRIAGE.—Wanted, evidence of the marriage of John Aldred Twining of Twickenham and Emma Haynes, probably about 1808. Please reply direct to (Sir) ALFRED IRWIN.

49 Ailesbury Road, Dublin.

SHIELD OF FLANDERS.—The ancient shield of Flanders was:—Gyronny or and azure, an inescutcheon gules. The modern shield is: Or, a lion rampant sable. When and by whom was the change made? H. I. HALL.

9 Neeld Parade, Wembley Hill.

'THE MOAT ISLAND.'—I came into possession recently of an engraving entitled 'The Moat Island,' T. Sandby del., F. Nivarez, sculp. The number "3" in the corner seems to indicate that this picture is one of a series. It was published March 2, 1772, by John Boydell, engraver, in Cheapside, London. I would like to find out whether the picture refers to some existing locality, and if so, where this moat island is to be found. R. P. HOMMELL.

Lehigh University, U.S.A.

EDWARD THE CONFESSOR'S CROWN.—The English "regalia," including the famous crown of Edward the Confessor, were destroyed about the time of the Commonwealth. I am interested in a representation, *I believe, of this crown* in a tapestry I suppose to be of James I.'s time. The shape is of a sort of circle surmounted by two half-circles, enriched with pearls, and at the top by a small orb with lion. Are any other representations of the same known in England or does any reliable description exist? P. TURPIN.

44 Heath Terrace, Leamington.

DAVID, "EPISCOPUS RECREENSIS."—In 1315, after the death of Archbishop William Greenfield, David, "Episcopus Recreensis," was commissioned by the Dean and Chapter of York to reconcile the churchyard of St. Mary, Bishophill, senior, Yorks, polluted by blood-shedding. Is it known from what see this bishop derived his title? An Irish origin has been suggested. WILLIAM BROWN.

The Old House, Sowerby, Thirsk.

ELEPHANT: OLIPHANT.—In *The Times Literary Supplement* for August some correspondence has been published concerning the site of the Elephant tavern in Southwark, and old documents are quoted where the words "elephant" and "oliphant" are both used to indicate the place. Did this well-known Scottish surname originate in the name of the quadruped? J. LANDFEAR LUCAS.

Glendora, Hindhead, Surrey.

COL. BARNARD, 1778.—Who was the Col. Barnard who is represented in the portrait group by Romney recently purchased for the National Gallery. A description of the picture appeared in *The Times* of June 9 last. H. C. B.

BIRTH AND BARTH PLACE-NAMES.—In the Registers of the Society of Friends at Somerset House, I find two persons described as "of Birth" and "of Barth" respectively. As they both appear indigenous to Suffolk, I suppose these places, or this place, to be in Suffolk, but can find no trace of such a place in that county. Have your readers any suggestion? RICHARD FREE.

St. Clement's Vicarage, Fulham, S.W.

ST. JOHN BAPTIST HEADS. (See *ante*, p. 209.)—In what building in Nottingham are these and the other figures mentioned by Dr. Philip Nelson to be found? ST. SWITHIN.

POEMS WANTED.—Wanted the title of a book of poems written in India in 1867-8 by the late Sir Gilbert Campbell. F. M. BLAND.

Author of Quotation Wanted.—

1. They shall not pass.

Can any reader supply the words and author of this poem which appeared in the film of the life of Lord Kitchener? Please reply direct.

(Miss) Gwen Galbraith.

10 Binswood Avenue, Leamington Spa.

2. Can any of your correspondents kindly give me any clue to words and music of some lines which my mother taught me fifty years ago? I give a stanza from memory:—

Yes! I will leave the battle field,
And seek again my native land.
I cast aside my spear and shield
And join the merry mountain band.
To roam o'er hills and valleys green,
I'd gaily rise at early dawn,
And listen to the echo wild
Of the merry mountain horn.

H. Hargrave.

Glen Hill, Oadby, Leicester.

3. Can any reader kindly tell me the author of these clever lines on 'The Road'?—

I am the way the Past has trod,
I wear the dust of ages;
On me the Future, yet unshod,
Must travel through its stages.

I am the means whereby men meet
The parting place of others;
For I, like Death, divide the past
Of comrades, sweethearts, brothers.

J. Harris Stone.

Oxford and Cambridge Club.

Replies.

YEOMAN OF THE MOUTH.

(12 S. iii. 508; iv. 89)

It is impossible after this lapse of time to define the duties of this post, and they can only be guessed at from the title. In Chamberlayne's 'Present State of England,' 1700, among the thirty-four different departments of the "Queen's Household Officers and Servants, attending in the several Offices below Stairs, under the Command of William, Duke of Devonshire, Lord Steward,' such as the Buttery, Ewry, Acatery, Poultery, Almondry, &c., appears the name of "Jo. Centlivre, Yeoman, Mouth, wages 5*l.*, and Board Wages 45*l.* per Annum," under the heading of "Privy Kitchen," following the first, second, and third clerks, the master cook, second and third ditto, and preceding four yeomen, four grooms, and four children. "In each Office there is a Succession from one to another; thus one of the Children may come to be a Groom, then Yeoman, then Gentleman, then Serjeant, as he happens to out-live them above him" (*ibid.*, 716). "The Yeomen are chiefly employ'd in Soups, Ragousts, &c. The Grooms for boil'd Meats; and the Children for all Meats roasted." ('The True State of England, 1734.')

The Historical Register for Jan. 20, 1725, says: "Dy'd Mr. Joseph Centlivre, Master-Cook to his Majesty"; and, earlier, on Dec. 1, 1723, said of his wife, the poetess: "Dy'd Mrs. Centlivre, Author of The Busy Body, and several other Plays. She was wife of Mr. Joseph Centlivre, one of the Yeomen of the Kitchen to his Majesty."

He was succeeded as Yeoman of the Mouth by Claude Arnold in March, 1724, and he again in Jan., 1725, by Henry Daniel, whose board wages were 55*l.* in 1727, but who in 1734 was Master Cook of the Queen's Privy Kitchen at 11*l.* 8*s.* 1½*d.* and 108*l.* 11*s.* 10½*d.*

In 1734 Henry Lyon was Yeoman of the Mouth of the King's Privy Kitchen, while John Humston held the same post in the Queen Consort's Privy Kitchen, both at 60*l.* In 1737 Joseph Lemarey held the office to the King, and William Calboun, sen., to the Queen Consort. "Henry Lyon of the King's Kitchen," died Jan. 18, 1754 (*London Magazine*), having been made second Master Cook at 11*l.* 8*s.* 1½*d.* wages and 100*l.* 11*s.* 10½*d* board wages, before 1741. In 1748 Joseph Lemarey was still Yeoman of the Mouth, Daniel Durant and Anthony Trolling were two of the four Yeomen at 60*l.* each, and Thomas Griffith was a groom at 50*l.*, and from other similar lists it appears that one of the children at 40*l.* would in years later be found to have been promoted to groom, yeoman, Yeoman of the Mouth, and master-cook successively. Michael Heathcote was one of the two Grooms of the Pantry at 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* and 37*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* in 1741 and 1748 but by 1755 had been promoted to Gentleman and Yeoman of the Pantry at 60*l.*, but this was another branch of the Lord Steward's department.

In 1750 the style was altered to the King's Private Kitchen, when Daniel Durant was Yeoman of the Mouth at 60*l.*; Anthony Froling held it in 1755, being succeeded by Thomas Griffith two years later, who held it till 1761, when the style was again altered to the King's Kitchen, and Henry Tegetmeyer was appointed at 140*l.* a year, and held it in 1769. *The London Magazine* gives his death on Mar. 8, 1779, as: "— Tegetmeyer, cook to the King" (being then first master-cook at 237*l.* 10*s.*).

Other holders of the post were John Dixon in 1773, W. Weybrow, who succeeded him

in 1778, who was succeeded by G. Harris before 1781; Nathaniel Gardiner at 138*l.* in 1783 and 1797; Peter Donaldson in 1800, who was succeeded by George Rawlinson in 1808, who was succeeded by J. Teed in 1811, but the post was vacant during the King's illness, 1812 to 1820. Henry Beard held it 1820 to 1823, when two Yeomen of the Mouth, Thomas Huggins and Fr. Chevasset were appointed, who were succeeded by F. Chevasset and John Miller in 1827 or 1828. In 1830 Alex. Jaquiery and George Sheppard were appointed to the position, and the latter held it alone 1833 to 1837, being the last Yeoman of the Mouth (cf. Royal Kalendars).

W. R. Williams.

Byron's 'Don Juan,' Cantos 17 and 18. (12 S. v. 179).—The cantos 17 and 18 mentioned by your correspondent is undoubtedly one of the 'Sequels' mentioned by Mr. E. H. Coleridge in the 'Works of Lord Byron,' vol. vi. p. 608 (Murray, 1903).

Mr. Coleridge gives a foot-note on this matter on p. 608, which is as follows:—

"May 8, 1823. MS.—More than one seventeenth canto or so-called continuation of 'Don Juan' has been published. Some of these 'Sequels' pretend to be genuine, while others are undisguisedly imitations or parodies. There was, however, a foundation for the myth. Before Byron left Italy he had begun (May 8, 1823) a seventeenth canto, and when he sailed for Greece he took the new stanzas with him. Trelawnay found fifteen stanzas of the seventeenth canto of 'Don Juan' in Byron's room at Missolonghi ('Recollections,' &c., 1858, p. 237). The MS., together with other papers, was handed over to J. C. Hobhouse, and is now in the posession of his daughter Lady Dorchester. The copyright was purchased by the late John Murray. The fourteen (not fifteen) stanzas are now printed and published for the first time."

The other four parts which are mentioned in the paper bindings, and published at 1*s.* each, by J. Hunt of Old Bond Street, are not original first editions of the various cantos of 'Don Juan.' These were published as follows:—

Cantos 1 2. T. Davidson, Whitefriars, 1819. 4to ... ... price	£1 11 6
Cantos 1, 2. T. Davidson (new edition), 1819, 8vo	9 6
Cantos 3, 4, 5. T. Davidson, 1821, 8vo ...	9 6
Cantos 6, 7, 8. John Hunt, 1823	9 6
Cantos 9, 10, 11. John Hunt, 1823	9 6
Cantos 12, 13, 14. John Hunt, 1823	9 6
Cantos 15, 16. John & H. L. Hunt, 1824 ...	9 6

None of these editions were published with Byron's name.

I have in my collection a similar set of *Poems in six volumes* to those your correspondent mentions, but mine differ somewhat in dates to those given. The particulars of my set are as follows:—

Vol. 1	(in 2 vols) ...	J. F. Dove	1828.*
Vol. 2	(in 2 vols) ...	J. F. Dove	1828.*
Vol. 3	(in 4 vols) ...	J. Murray	1830.
Vol. 4	(in 4 vols) ...	J. Murray	1830.
Vol. 5	(no mention of 4 vols)	J. Murray	1831.
Vol. 6	,, ,,	J. Murray	1831.

I have also another edition of Lord Byron's works in my collection which has the same variation, viz., six volumes published by Murray, 1827. The last two volumes are uniform with the above, containing 'Don Juan,' published by T. Davidson, 1828.

It is difficult to say how these variations occur, except that at that time there were a great number of collected works of Lord Byron published within a few years, and it looks as though several of these editions have got mixed up in the collections, and hence have come through in this manner.

Herbert C. Roe.

Sunnyholme, Alexandra Park, Nottingham.

In 1903 was published by a London firm "Don Juan, XVIIth and XVIIIth Cantos," 74 pp., containing 80 and 79 stanzas respectively. The lines quoted at reference do not appear, and the work (for what it was worth) seemed to be original.

'A Sequel to "Don Juan"' (10 S. ii. 55), had this advertisement prefixed:—

"Five cantos of the 'Sequel to Don Juan' are now issued to the public: should they be received with favour, eleven more will shortly follow, it being the original intention of the writer to extend the work to the same length as the 'Don Juan' of Lord Byron. In the meantime the author deems it prudent to withold (*sic*) his name from the title-page—with the promise, however, that he shall feel bound to reveal himself should the remaining eleven cantos of his poem be called for."

Anonymous both as to author and date (the latter appearing, from internal evidence, to be 1840 or a few years later), the 'Sequel' has been attributed to G. W. M. Reynolds; but the above advertisement is quite unlike his style; and though there may be points of resemblance between the 'Sequel' and passages in Reynolds's works, assertions in the former's text as to the family and seemingly far from flourishing circumstances of the author, and ill-treatment of him by a relative, leave me with a

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* It is strange these volumes published by Dove also contain 'Don Juan' similar to the other edition mentioned below by Davidson. It is most probable Murray still adhered to his refusal to publish 'Don Juan.'

strong impression that G. W. M. Reynolds was not the writer.

Can it be stated whether the contemplated eleven cantos were claimed by and given to the public; and if such were the case, if the author "revealed himself" as promised?

W. B. H.

[Dr. Leffmann also thanked for reply.]

William Hoorde (12 S. v. 179), the Winchester Scholar of 1555, was the son of Roger Hoorde (Horde or Hurde), the Scholar of 1527. The marginal note to Roger's name in the College Register is "Vergifer ecclesie cathedralis Winton.," and his career explains why, though he himself was a native of Shrewsbury, his son William was born in the soke of Winchester. In 1541 Roger Hurde was "chyef sexten" at the Cathedral ('Winchester Cathedral Documents,' i. 55, Hampshire Record Soc.). In May, 1559, when Dr. White, the Bishop of Winchester, was a prisoner in the Tower of London, Roger Horde was one of the Bishop's officers who were permitted to see him there about his accounts ('Acts of Privy Council,' N.S. vii. 103). Thomas Gyrdeler, another of these officers, had also been a Winchester Scholar. The will, dated May 6, 1580, of Roger Hoorde, of Wolvesaye, was proved on Oct. 23, 1581, by Peter Johnson, notary public, proctor for the testator's son William, the executor (P.C.C., 36 Darcy). According to some notes that I have of the will, the testator desired to be buried at the College, where his wife had already been buried, and therefore bequeathed to the College the works of Origen, Basil, Tertullian, and Gregory of Nazianzus (Hoorde's copies of these books do not seem to be now in our Fellows' Library). He mentioned his daughters: (1) Iline Ilman (whose children, Richard, Thomas, William and Alice were surnamed Symonds); (2) Alice Goodlake (who had three sons), and (3) Thomazine (mother to Thomas and Anne Chidley). His son William Hoorde (the residuary legatee) had four children, Roger, John, Clare and Ellen. Mr. Thomas Henslowe and his brother Mr. Harrie Henslowe were appointed overseers of the will.

H. C.

Winchester College.

Etchings by T. Parker, 1838 (12 S. v. 183).—T. Parker, or rather T. H. Parker, was my grandfather. The original copperplate of the etching Mr. Abrahams refers to is still in my possession. I have never heard of any other views round London etched by him, and I think that the late Mr. Fawcett was wrong in his surmise.

The old firm of T. H. Parker is still in existence at 12a Berkeley Street, Piccadilly, and I represent the fourth generation carrying on the business, established in 1790.

Early in 1917 my brother suddenly dying, and I and most of the staff serving in the army, I had no other option but to close down the business temporarily until Christmas, 1918, when I was invalided out, and able to re-establish the business at its present address.

Harry Parker.

Exeter Cathedral Epitaph (12 S. v. 152).—In Fuller's 'Worthies' is the epitaph of William Scot, buried in Braborne Church, Kent, "qui obiit 5 Febr. 1433." There are four hexameters, the last two being:—

Quisquis eris qui transieris, sic perlege, plora.
Sum quod eris, fueramque quod es, pro me, precor, ora.

This is over fifty years earlier than the date given for Sylke's death.

Weever, 'Ancient Funerall Monuments,' p. 609, has an inscription over a member of the Coggeshall family from Maldon, Essex, the year of death being given as 1427 (Jan. 9). It contains the two lines quoted above, with the difference of *sta* for *sic* in the first.

Nathan Chytraeus, 'Deliciæ,' 1606, p. 298, gives two undated lines at Augsburg:—

Quisquis ades, qui morte cades, sta, respice, plora.
Sum quod eris, modicum cineris, pro me, precor, ora.

An inscription closely resembling the above, if not identical with it, in the church at Santeuil (Seine-et-Oise), was the subject of correspondence in vols. lxxi. and lxxii. of *L'Intermédiaire*, but the writer who introduced it did not recognise the metre.

In one form or another the lines are widely spread. It will be interesting to see if Mr. Wainewright's query draws an example of still earlier date than those given here.

Edward Bensly.

Oudle Cottage, Much Hadham, Herts.

Joseph Knibb, Clockmaker (12 S. v. 123).—Three or four members of the Knibb family are known among the seventeenth century clockmakers, but the most eminent was Joseph, of whom Mr. Wainwright will find a very long notice in Britten's 'Old Clocks and Watches and their Makers,' together with several illustrations of miniature, bracket, and long-case clocks. Particular note is also made of the peculiar striking features of many of them. A perusal of the new edition of

Britten, published by Batsford in 1911 will reveal much interesting information about Dial numbering and striking arrangements. Cescinsky and Webster's book 'English Domestic Clocks' (Routledge, 1913) and also Moore's 'Old Clock Book,' published by Heinemann in 1912, may be read with advantage. ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND MARRIAGE SERVICE (12 S. v. 208).—With reference to the inquiry by DR. WILLCOCK, Scott was quite accurate in 'The Fortunes of Nigel' in making Lord Dalgarno speak of "that happy portion of the Prayer Book which begins with 'dearly beloved' and ends with 'amazement.'" The Anglican marriage service opens by the clergyman addressing the congregation as "dearly beloved," and it ends with an exhortation to the newly-married couple as to their respective duties, women being in subjection unto their husbands, "even as Sarah obeyed Abraham calling him lord, whose daughters ye are as long as ye do well, and are not afraid with any amazement." W. S. YATES.

Birmingham.

[MR. F. A. RUSSELL also thanked for reply.]

SIR PETER DENIS (12 S. v. 206).—Sir Peter Denis was a son of the Rev. Jacob Denis, a Huguenot, born at Rochefoucauld in Angoumois (now Department de la Charente), who fled from France at the revocation of the Edict of Nantes and settled at Chester, where he was ordained, and married "Mrs. Martha Leech, who was born in Manchester of a very antient family in Lancashire" (Kimber), by whom he had twelve children born in Chester. Peter, the youngest but one, adopted the naval profession, and sailed round the world with Lord Anson. He commanded the Centurion in 1747 and the Dorsetshire in 1758, and was afterwards "one of the most foremost ships of Sir Edward Hawke's fleet," and took part in many hard-fought actions. After the peace he was made captain of the Royal Charlotte yacht, and it was in this vessel, with Lord Anson on board, that he was sent to meet Princess Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz at Stade. There are two engravings, by Pierre Canot, representing the yachts going out on this occasion. My great-grandmother Elizabeth, Duchess of Hamilton, was one of the two Ladies of the Bedchamber sent to meet the Princess at Stade. The voyage back was performed under the charge of Admiral Kingsmill. It lasted ten days, and the ladies were extremely ill. When the Princess first saw the two Duchesses, it is said that she burst into tears and exclaimed: "Are all the women of England as beautiful as you?"

Admiral Peter Denis "of St. Mary's, and Blackmonstone in Romney-Marsh, Kent," was created a baronet Oct. 28, 1767. His wife Elizabeth died two years previously, aged 44, and was buried in the burial-ground behind the Foundling Hospital belonging to the parish of St. George, Bloomsbury, where there is also a monument to the memory of her mother-in-law, "Mrs. Martha Denis, relict of the rev. Mr. Jacob Denis, who departed this life July 11, 1746, aged 77 years." The arms of Sir Peter are given as: Arg., a chevron, engrailed between three fleur-de-lis, gu. At some time of his life he must have been living in Dublin, as we find there amongst the Huguenot notices mention of his standing godfather and also being a witness to marriages.

CONSTANCE RUSSELL.

Swallowfield Park, Reading.

Sir Peter Denis was born at Chester in 1713, and m. Sept. 2, 1750, Elizabeth (known as "Miss Poppet"), dau. of John James Heidegger of St. James's (a Swiss Count), manager of the Opera in London, who died Dec. 30, 1765. Sir Peter died *s.p.* June 12, 1778, aged 65, title extinct, will proved 1778. He was seated at Valence (which he bought in 1753, and sold about 1766) in Westrane, Kent, and at St. Mary's, Blackmonstone, in Romney Marsh, Kent (G. E. C.'s 'Complete Baronetage').

From *The Gentleman's Magazine* and other sources it appears that he became a lieutenant in the Royal Navy, 1739, and went as third lieutenant of the Centurion with Anson round the world, 1740 to 1744, returning as his first lieutenant; became master and commander, June 25, 1744; post captain, Feb. 9, 1745; captain of the Centurion (a fourth rate ship, 400 men, 60 guns) February, 1747, in which he greatly distinguished himself in the battle of May 3 following off Cape Finisterre, where he began the attack, and was sent home with Anson's despatch of the victory. He was appointed to command the Medway (60) in March, 1755, sat on the court-martial on the unfortunate Admiral Byng at Portsmouth in December, 1756 and January, 1757; commanded the Namur (second rate, 750 men, 92 guns), in 1759, and was made captain of the Dorsetshire (a new 70 gun ship), Feb., 1758, in which he took the

Raisonable (64) in that year, and began the battle off Belleisle, Nov. 20, 1759, where he gained great honour. He commanded the Bellona (74, a new ship just off the stocks at Chatham); the Royal Charlotte yacht (of 155 tons, 40 men, 8 cannonade and 10 swivel guns, stationed at Deptford), from August, 1761, till he was made rear-admiral of the Blue, Oct. 28, 1770, and of the White four days later; became vice-admiral of the Blue, March 31, 1775, then vice-admiral of the Red Squadron of H.M.'s Fleet, was M.P. for Hedon in two Parliaments, 1754 to 1768, and a director of Greenwich Hospital, January, 1769, till his death. W. R. Williams.

[Col. Fynmore and Mr. Archibald Sparke also thanked for replies.]

Devonian Priests executed in 1548-9 (12 S. v. 131, 183).—Anthony Babington mentioned by your correspondent was not a priest, but a page to Mary Queen of Scots, and there is no evidence to show that he came from Devonshire. Some information concerning him is given in Gillow's 'Biog. Dict. English Catholics' (vol. i. p. 93), where it is stated that he was "concerned in a plot to procure the liberation of Mary Queen of Scots and to assassinate Queen Elizabeth." For a long time he lay concealed in a house in St. John's Wood until compelled by hunger he fled to Harrow-on-the-Hill, where he was taken. He was executed on Sept. 20, 1586, together with thirteen others (including John Ballard) implicated in the same conspiracy. This, it will be observed, is nearly forty years after the date mentioned by your correspondent (*ante*, p. 183). As to George Stocker to whom he refers, no mention of him is made in the 'Dict. Nat. Biog.,' but some information concerning him is given in 'Notes of Priests at Wisbech, prisoners in the Tower,' printed in *Catholic Records*, vol. ii. pp. 280, 282. Thus "George Stocker, the old Earl of Northumberland's man, who would have conveyed his daughter awaye [to save her from arrest ?]. He came lately from Rome" (p. 280). Again, "Feb. 7, 1587. George Stocker prisoner [in the Tower] vj. monthes who hath been in ffrance these xxtie yeares, and came over to fetch the Earle of Westmorland's [*sic*] daughter" (p. 282). The date of his execution is not given, but evidently from this entry it could not have been so early as 1548-9 as suggested in the headline, and was most probably some time in 1587.

J. E. Harting.

Portmore Lodge, Weybridge.

"Abdolla" (12 S. v. 182).—Can this be an error for the Latin word *abolla*, meaning a cloak, which occurs in the following places at least:—

Juv., iii. 115.—Facinus majoris abollæ, a crime committed by one who wore an ampler cloak, i.e., a professed (Stoic or Cynic) philosopher.

Juv., iv. 76.—Rapta properabat abolla Pegasus (a courtier).

Suet. Vit. Calig., 35.—Ptolemaeus ... convertit hominum oculos fulgore purpureæ abollæ.

Mart., viii. 48.—Nescit cui dederit Tyriam Crispinus abollam.

Prudent. adv. Symmachum 1, 557 [Romanorum senatum conversum ad Christum 12].

[Anicius Olybrius] palmatâ insignis abollâ.

The first reference suggests that the garment had some speciality of significance; the *abolla* was a large, voluminous, comprehensive cloak, serving as an all-enveloping garment by day and a blanket by night (Mart., iv. 53). H. K. St. J. S.

[G. G. L. also thanked for reply.]

Ambassador (12 S. v. 210).—This definition is not due to Samuel Johnson, nor may it go to the credit of Izaak Walton. It is a witty translation of a *mot* of Sir Henry Wotton's, recorded by his biographer, but to which "the judicious hooker" makes no claim. Here is part of a passage relating to the authorship. When Sir Henry was going as ambassador into Italy,

"as he passed through Germany he stayed some days at Augusta, where, having been in his former travels well known by many of the best note for learning and ingeniousness (those that are esteemed the virtuosi of that nation), with whom he, passing an evening in merriment, was requested by Christopher Flecamore to write some sentence in his Albo (a book of white paper which the German gentry carry about with them for that purpose), and Sir Henry Wotton, consenting to that motion, took occasion, from some accidental discourse of the present company, to give a pleasant definition of an ambassador in these very words:—

'Legatus est vir bonus peregrè missus ad mentiendum reipublicæ causâ,'

Which Sir Henry Wotton could have been content should have been thus Englished:—

'An ambassador is an honest man sent to *lie* abroad for the good of his country.'

But the word for *lie*, being the hinge upon which the conceit was to turn, was not to be expressed in Latin, as would admit (in the hands of an enemy especially) so fair a construction as Sir Henry's thought in English."—'Lives,' Zouch's edition, pp. 128-9.

With us "to lie" formerly signified "to lodge" or "to stay." St. Swithin.

Izaak Walton in his 'Life of Sir Henry Wotton' says:—

"Sir Henry Wotton....took an occasion, from some accidental discourse of the present company, to write a pleasant definition of an Ambassador

in these very words: Legatus est vir bonus, peregrè missus ad mentiendum Reipublicæ causâ; which Sir Henry Wotton could have been content should have been thus Englished: An Ambassador is an honest man, sent to lie abroad for the good of his country."

The witty conceit is Walton's. It appears that Wotton's blunt definition eventually got him into trouble. C. A. Cook.

It was Sir Henry Wotton (1568-1639) who first said that an ambassador was "a good man sent to lie abroad for the good of his country." According to the 'D.N.B.' he first phrased it in Latin ("ad mentiendum"), which obviously annihilates the double entente. The tempering of the cynicism with the jest appears to have been an afterthought. See the 'D.N.B.,' vol. lxiii, p. 53, and Izaak Walton's 'Life of Sir Henry Wotton,' a little beyond half way through.

S.

[Several other correspondents also thanked for replies.]

Miss Helen Maria Williams (12 S. v. 180).—Of this lady, then living, I find a somewhat lurid account in 1816, apparently written by one possessing personal knowledge from about 1780. Coming from Berwick to London, the proceeds of her poems and novels enabled her about 1788 to visit Paris, where she became resident in 1791. During the reign of Robespierre she was arrested and imprisoned, but on his fall was released.

"Though a violent republican, this woman could stoop to eulogise the late usurper of France; and, to her eternal disgrace, she undertook the employment of editing the Correspondence of Louis XVI., accompanying all the letters with the basest calumnies, and the most brutal observations."

A later publication, however, "A Narrative of the Events which have taken place in France from the landing of Napoleon Buonaparte on the 1st of March, 1815, till the Restoration of Louis XVIIIth, 1815," is credited as being "a volume which, if it does not completely atone for the bad qualities of her former works, will at least entitle her to respect." She appears to have written some fifteen or sixteen different works, and to have died in 1827.

W. B. H.

Helen Maria Williams was the daughter of Charles Williams, an officer in the army, and was born in London in 1762. In 1782 she published 'Edwin and Eltruda,' a legendary tale in verse, and later wrote many other poems. She went to France in 1788 on a visit to her sister, and from that time she for the most part resided there. She adopted with enthusiasm the principles and ideas of the revolution, and wrote of it with a fervour that amounted almost to frenzy. She became acquainted with many of the leading Girondists, was thrown into prison by Robespierre, and narrowly escaped the fate of so many of her friends. In 1817 she took out letters of naturalisation in France, and died in Paris on Dec. 15, 1827. A long account of her will be found in the 'D.N.B.' Archibald Sparke.

Charlotte Ann Burney in January, 1783, found her "superfinely affected," and Mary Wollstonecraft writing from Paris in December, 1794, notes her affectation, "yet the simple goodness of her heart continually breaks through the varnish." I have seen it stated that she was Imlay's mistress. Johnson met her at Hoole's in 1785 (see Boswell), and Wordsworth met her in Paris later (see Harper's 'Life of Wordsworth').

G. G. L.

Manor Records (12 S. v. 182).—The Court Rolls of a manor remain in the custody of the lord of the manor—in practice with his steward who is usually a solicitor. In some cases they have been deposited with the Board of Agriculture under Copyhold Act 1894 s. 64. A list of manor customs is collected by Watkins in his book on Copyholds. Where the Crown is lord of the manor the Court Rolls are either with the Duchy of Lancaster Officers or the Commissioners of Woods, &c.

G. D. Johnston.

10 Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.

The Manorial Court Rolls should be in possession of the lord of the manor. There are many Manor Court Rolls in the Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, and a printed list of them is issued by the Stationery Office. Refer to Mr. N. J. Hone's 'The Manor and Manorial Records,' second edition (Methuen, 1912), and to The Manorial Society, 1 Mitre Court Buildings, Temple, E.C.

Court Rolls, being regarded as private title-deeds, have been much scattered and destroyed. A well-known dealer would sell these invaluable records in separate membranes, so that the records of any one Court may at the present time be scattered all over the world. Every effort should be made to save what remain of them, and one of the best methods is to join the Manorial Society.

George Sherwood.

'Trilby': 'Life of Henry Maitland': Keys Wanted (12 S. v. 151).—The following is my opinion. In 'Trilby' du Maurier introduced Gleyre's Studio in Paris ("Carrel's"). "Little Billee" was Frederick Walker, and "the Laird," T. R. Lamont. "Taffy" was a composite of more than one original, notably of a certain friend of Mr. Armstrong and Sir Edward Poynter—"a splendidly built and handsome athlete," writes Canon Ainger. Whistler was "Joe Sibley;" and, perhaps as the portrait was rather too like, he "took it in snuff" and wrote fiercely to *The Pall Mall Gazette*. An apology was inserted in *Harper's Magazine* (wherein 'Trilby' was running) for January, 1895. The original numbers are before me, and du Maurier was certainly emphatic enough with both pen and pencil. His drawings of Whistler are not to be mistaken. When the novel appeared in book form the place of Sibley was filled by one *Anthony*, "tall and stout and slightly bald," writes Whistler, exultingly. He had been consulted in Anthony's making. So his self-respect is re-instated. When 'Trilby' was burlesqued at the Gaiety, Whistler was represented as "The Stranger," but was unrecognized and speedily disappeared.

George Marshall.

21 Parkfield Road, Liverpool.

The reference to Whistler in Du Maurier's novel is dealt with fully in his 'Life,' by E. R. and J. Pennell, vol. ii. pp. 160 *et seq.* The omission of "Joe Sibley" from the book after serial publication is also mentioned in 'George du Maurier,' by T. Martin Wood, who states that even Whistler himself "confessed" to a regret for the disappearance; this seems so improbable, in view of Whistler's resentment of the characterisation, that it would be interesting to know if there is any authority for the confession.

F. J. P.

R. S. Surtees (12 S. v. 122).—Robert Smith Surtees was the second son of Anthony Surtees of Milkwell Burn and Hamsterley Hall, co. Durham, and of Ackworth Park, co. York, by Alice Beaumont his wife, sister of Christopher Beaumont of Wylam, M.P. for South Northumberland, and his eldest brother Anthony having died aged 30 at Malta, March 24, 1831, *in vita patris*, succeeded his father in the above mentioned estates, March 5, 1838. He was born in 1803, was a J.P. and D.L. for Durham county, and served as High Sheriff, 1856, and was for some time major in the Durham militia. He died at Brighton, March 16, 1864. He was succeeded by his only son Anthony, who died at Rome, March 17, 1871, unmarried, aged 24, and his two daughters succeeded to the estates. F. de H. L.

Jenner Family (12 S. v. 149).—The conjecture at the end of this note that a certain Thomas Jenner, son of Josiah, became President of Magdalen College, Oxford, in 1747, is without foundation. The president's father was John Jenner, of Standish, co. Gloucester. (See W. D. Macray, Magdalen College Register vi. 153.)

W. A. B. C.

Grim or Grime (12 S. v. 95, 137, 160).—Grim was a Scandinavian (Danish) adventurer (like Asgar, Hacon, Orm, &c.), who gave his name to Grimsby (and they to Asgarby, Haconby, Ormsby, &c.), "by" signifying (originally) a dwelling or single farm, and (eventually) a village. The suffix is common in Denmark, and is also found in the names of places colonized by Danes. (See G. S. Streatfield's 'Lincolnshire and the Danes,' 19.) Until the abolition of the dues in the Sound, vessels belonging to Grimsby could claim certain privileges and exemptions at the port of Elsinore which had been conferred by the Danish founder of the town. (See Palgrave, 'English Commonwealth,' i. 50, and 'Normandy and England,' iii. 349.) Besides the Grimsby in Lincolnshire, one ought not to forget that the chief port of Scilly is also called Grimsby. There is a Grim's dyke near Salisbury (part of the old boundary between the Saxons and Welsh); Grime's dyke in Scotland (part of the old northern wall of Antoninus twixt Forth and Clyde); Grime's ditch in Cheshire (an old earthwork). See Chalmers's 'Caledonia,' i. 119. J. W. Fawcett.

Somerset Incumbents (12 S. v. 153).—Mr. Fawcett and others may be interested to read an extract from the Report of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society, read at the annual meeting of the society at Taunton on July 29 last:—

"From the Rev. F. W. Weaver, F.S.A., has been received his library copy of 'Somerset Incumbents,' which he edited in 1889, together with a considerable amount of additional information in the form of letters and loose manuscript sheets. Further entries have been made in the Society's interleaved copy of 'Somerset Incumbents,' and your Council is anxious to hear of somebody willing to undertake the collation of the memoranda preserved with the copy which Mr. Weaver has presented, and the additions and corrections to the

part having reference to the Archdeaconry of Wells, compiled and recently given to your Society by the Rev. Prebendary Daniel. Your Council has been informed by Sir H. Maxwell Lyte, K.C.B., that in the Literary Search Room of the Public Record Office there is a series of Institution Books from 1720 to 1838, which give the name of the incumbent, the date of institution, and the name of the patron. The diocese of Bath and Wells is in Series C., Vol. I., which is arranged under parishes alphabetically."

H. St. George Gray.

Taunton Castle.

Exchange of Souls in Fiction (12 S. v. 124, 191).—Something of the kind occurs in Mrs. Margaret L. Woods's novel 'The Invader.' C. L. S.

An early 'Tale from Blackwood' ('The Metempsychosis') is an interesting example.

J. K.

South Africa.

East Anglian Characters and Characteristics (12 S. v. 178).—It would appear that the persons named were contemporaries of the writer R. S., and were of or connected with Norwich. The Parr must have been the well-known headmaster of Norwich Grammar School, Rev. Samuel Parr, D.D., and the references to "birch" and "Greek discourse" make that clear.

The following names are suggested :—

Bacon.—Edward Bacon of Earlham, Norwich, Recorder and M.P. for many years.
Dewing.—Edward Dewing of Guist, after 1785, was Master of the Norwich staghounds.
Addey.—John Addey, Mayor of Norwich, 1773.
Cutting.—William Cutting, Sheriff of Norwich, 1790.
Parson Brand.—Rev. John Brand, or Rev. Fitz-john Brand.
Burcham.—Rev. John Burcham, Rector of St. Simon and St. Jude, Norwich, 1736–91.

C. G.

Hervey or Hervet (12 S. v. 95, 167, 189).—Prof. Weekley in his 'Surnames' makes the observation that the suffixes *-itt* and *-ett*, as in the personal names Hewitt and Willett, are not always diminutives, but are occasionally only altered forms, here of Heward and Willard, the termination being the same as in "dullard," "coward," &c.; but these cases are exceptions. In the case of Hervey, the Latin form, Herveus, occurs twice in Domesday, so that I suspect Hervet resulted from a contracted Latinised variant Hervetus, which proved to be more durable than the other; compare Lat. *privus*, single, whence *privatus*, and ultimately Eng. *privet*; especially as S. H. A. H. informs us that both Hervey and Hervet were applied concurrently to the same family.

Solecisms arose in Norman and Plantagenet times, as I pointed out (10 S. xii. 515; 11 S. i. 58), through the difficulty Norman functionaries experienced in adapting their tongue to an Anglo-Saxon vocabulary; so that A.S. *heáh tyd*, high festival, became *haut tyd* by the substitution of the French adjective; and this through the Church's influence soon got popularized as Hocktide: a word which had for long baffled the skill of that ardent philologist the late Prof. Skeat. Thus it often happens that irregularities occur in the development of surnames and place-names, such as those to which S. H. A. H. alludes, by means of phonetic decay and popular assimilation; thus Culmundelei in D.B., literally Ceolmund's pasture, became Cholmondeley—which Bardsley took to be of Norman origin—the modern Chumleigh.

N. W. Hill.

Bird-scaring Songs (12 S. v. 98, 132, 160).—Here is another sample which will, I hope, be acceptable to Mr. Sampson. I take it from Halliwell's 'Popular Rhymes and Nursery Tales,' p. 179, where it is said to be "the universal bird-shooer's song in the Midland counties":—

Awa' birds, awa,'
Take a peck
And leave a seck,
And come no more to-day.

'The Nursery Rhymes of England' at p. 264 supplies another bird-boy's song:—

Eat birds eat, and make no waste,
I lie here and make no haste;
If my master chance to come,
You must fly and I must run.

St. Swithin.

Philip Westcott, Portrait Painter (12 S. iii. 385; iv. 55, 314).—The Committee of Royal Museum and Art Galleries, Peel Park, Salford, own oil portraits of Stephen Heelis, whom your querist refers to in his note, William Lockett (full length), E. B. Langworthy, M.P., 1853 (full length), John Kay, 1858 (half length), all presented by subscribers. Joseph Brotherton, M.P., donor, County Borough Council. All of these pictures are painted by Philip Westcott, who was born in 1815. His practice was principally in the North of England, notably in Liverpool and Manchester. He expired January, 1878.

Fred L. Tavaré.

22 Trentham Street, Pendleton, Manchester.

Heredity: Long Hair (12 S. v. 177).—My grandmother often spoke of my great-great-grandmother (Hutton of Lanarkshire), who at the age of 96 had snow-white hair, reaching the ground when seated on an ordinary chair. Two of my aunts in the same line had long heads of hair at the age of 79. My sister's hair reached her ankles, and my own hair laid a good inch on the ground when standing, enormously thick, so much so that friends used to spin me round and bet whether I was facing them or otherwise. My height was 5 ft. 4 in. My hair now is over 3 ft. long, nearly white; my age 77. Headache has been unknown to me. I was born in India, and lived some time in Queensland, thermometer often 117° in shade. E. C. Wienholt.

7 Shooter's Hill Road, Blackheath, S.E.3.

Mrs. Anne Dutton (12 S. ii. 147, 197, 215, 275, 338, 471; iii. 78, 136).—Hearing that the identical Bible used by her was still in existence and preserved in the Baptist Library, Broughton, Hants, I wrote making inquiries, when I received a photograph of it, with the following particulars. Size 6½ in. by 3½ in. by 1¾ in., bound in leather, with two metal clasps, one of which is broken. Title-page:—

"The Holy Bible, containing the Old and New Testament. Newly translated out of the original tongues and with the former translations diligently compared and revised. | With Marginal notes | shewing | The Scripture to (be) the best Interpreter of Scripture | London. | Printed by Charles Bill, and the Executrix of Thomas Newcomb deceas'd. | Printers to the King and Most Excellent Majesty Anno Dom. 1698."

After the names and order of the Books there is an address, "To the Reader, on the Scripture being the best Interpreter of Scripture," signed "John Canne." On one of the fly-leaves (in very minute writing) is a copy of an address:—

"To the right honourable Lords and Commons assembled in the high Court of PARLIAMENT, Great Reformers, &c., also signed 'John Canne.' | 'Extracted from ye Amsterdam Edition of Canne's Bible. 12mo, 1647.'"

"Inscriptions | Ann Dutton or One who hath tasted that the 'Lord' is gracious. | Great Gransden | Huntingdonshire."

Inserted in another hand:—

"Died 1765, November 17 | Anne Steele, Junr. | Broughton, Hampshire."

Also in another hand:—

"Theodosia died 1778, Nov. 11th, aged 61 yrs."

The first inscription is in Mrs. Dutton's own unmistakable minute hand, with "Lord" as always by her in capitals, and most probably the above extract from Canne's is hers also, as her husband visited Holland, and preached at Rotterdam in 1735.

My kind correspondent at Broughton asks the usual question: "Who was Mrs. Dutton?" The unique library at Broughton was collected by John Collins of Devizes, a former deacon at Broughton, and bequeathed to the church there at his death. Diligent search has been made, but no work of Mrs. Dutton's can be found among its treasures, and how or when the Bible came into the possession of the afflicted but gifted hymn-writer Anne Steele yet remains to be known. Neither ladies at any time travelled far from their homes, but might have known each other by correspondence, and similarity of sentiment. Mrs. Dutton's correspondence was very extensive. R. H.

Cowap (12 S. v. 206).—As a Cumberland or Westmorland name the suffix is probably *-hope*, common in place-names, but of very vague meaning. Thus, *cow-hope*. This *-hope* becomes in compounds *-ap*, *-ip*, *-ep*, *-op*, *-up*. With Cowap cf. Harrap (hare-hope).

Ernest Weekley.

University College, Nottingham.

In Harrison's 'Surnames of the United Kingdom' (Eaton Press, 1912), the derivation of the above name is given as "Dweller at the cow-hope," the cow-hope being a shelter in some hollow valley, or hill-recess.

Archibald Sparke.

St. Alkelda (12 S. v. 152, 190).—Mr. Self Weeks and Mr. Armstrong would derive *kelda* from Anglo-Saxon, but no such word is to be found in Bosworth and Toller's Dictionary, either under *C* or *K*. Cleasby and Vigfusson's 'Icelandic Dictionary,' however, gives *kelda* = well or spring; and *keld* is noted in the 'E.D.D.' as a North-Country word for well. *Kelda* enters into the composition of place-names in Denmark (Roeskilde) and Iceland (Keldin). Björkman (f. 141) gives it as an old West Scandinavian word. Consult 'Handbook of Lancashire Place-Names,' by J. Sephton, 1913, and 'Place-Names in Lancashire,' by Wyld and Hirst, 1911; as also 'Norske Gaardnavne,' O. Rygh, 1898 (the Introduction), and 'Northmen in Cumberland,' Ferguson, 1856, f. 119. The Norse for "holy" would be *heilagr*, which, according to Munch, gives Heiligstadir, now Heilstad, pronounced Hélstad. See K. Rygh, 'Helgeland's Stednavne,' f. 65, in

'Norsk. Hist. Tidskrt.,' 1, and also J. Nordlander, 'Norrlandska Ortnam,' 1881, f. 25. I would submit that Norse, and not Anglo-Saxon, accounts for Alkelda. In 'Northern Folk-Lore on Wells and Water,' by Alex. Fraser, Inverness, 1878, reference is made to a spring in Burgie-Forres: Tubernacrumkel, no doubt a composite word, which the author says should be Gaelic *tobar nan crum ghiall!*

ALEX. G. MOFFAT.

Swansea.

'THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH' (12 S. v. 211).—The original blacksmith's shop is generally supposed to have been situated in the village of Edgware, Middlesex, and to have been visited by Handel, while staying at Canon's Park with the Duke of Chandos. But a monument was put up at a comparatively recent date in the church at Little Stanmore or Whitchurch, which is scarcely a mile from Edgware, to the memory of "William Powell, the Harmonious Blacksmith," which would seem to indicate that he at least lived at Whitchurch for some period of his life though his shop may not have been there.

F. DE H. L.

'The Poetical Works of Longfellow,' published by Cassell & Co. about 1886, has on p. 58 the words of this well-known poem, with a wood-engraving of the smithy. Referring to this in the 'Notes on Illustrations' is the following:—

"From a water-color painting, in Mr. Longfellow's possession, of the blacksmith shop and chestnut tree, which stood for many years on Brattle Street in Cambridge, not far from the poet's house. The smithy was subsequently removed to make place for a dwelling-house, and the tree has since been cut down upon the plea that its low-hanging branches rendered passage dangerous."

W. S. P.

"ARGYLES" OR GRAVY-POTS: "TEA KITCHENS" (12 S. v. 154, 219).—John, 5th Duke of Argyle, was born in 1823, so if "Argyles" were his invention the period of their introduction was probably early George III. It would be of interest to hear further from LADY CONSTANCE RUSSELL on this subject. Can she tell us how it came about that her great-great-grandfather invented "Argyles," whilst apparently her great grandfather was the first to use them. Are the articles she mentions silver or Old Sheffield plate? and will she be good enough to let us know the date of their manufacture, or any other interesting particulars in connection with them? Having discovered the inventor of "Argyles," can any of your readers throw light on the origin and exact meaning of "Tea Kitchens," found so described in Old Silver Assay Office books and lists of plate about 150 years since. In all probability they were what are to-day known as Tea Kettles. Matthew Boulton, writing to his wife from London in 1767, says: "I am to wait upon their majesties again as soon as our tripod Tea Kitchen arrives."

FREDK. BRADBURY.

Sheffield.

REV. THOMAS HUGO (12 S. v. 207).—This celebrated cleric, scholar and antiquary was the son of Dr. Charles Hugo and was born at Taunton in 1820; he died at his rectory of West Hackney, in the north-east of London in 1876. He was educated at Worcester College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1842, and M.A. in 1850. Having been ordained by Dr. Sumner, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, he served several curacies in the North of England; for a very short time he was vicar of Halliwell, near Bolton-le-Moors. In 1851 he came to London, as senior curate of St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate, a church which is still connected with the Honourable Artillery Company of which ancient military body he subsequently became chaplain. In 1858 he was appointed to the living of All Saints, Bishopsgate Street, which he exchanged for the rectory of West Hackney in 1868, and here he remained for the rest of his life. He was a member of a large number of learned societies, amongst others: The Royal Society of Literature, The Society of Antiquaries, The London and Middlesex Archæological Society and the Genealogical Society of Great Britain. He was a voluminous author, and wrote on a number of subjects: theological, archæological, literary, Church government, &c., also many hymns, forming a supplement to 'Hymns Ancient and Modern,' as well as numerous articles in the *Transactions* of learned societies, and in various magazines, &c.

"Our author published in 1866 'A critical and descriptive catalogue of the works of the Brothers Thomas and John Bewick' (the celebrated wood engravers of Newcastle-upon-Tyne), of which Mr. Hugo possessed the finest collection ever formed, including many of the original wood blocks. This was followed in 1868 by 'The Bewick Collector,' a supplement to the foregoing, and two years later appeared a volume of 'Bewick's Woodcuts,' with an introduction, a descriptive catalogue of the blocks, and a list of books and pamphlets illustrated."

This last paragraph I take from an Introduction to a most interesting book, entitled

'Miscellaneous Papers by the *late* Rev. Thomas Hugo, M.A., Rector of West Hackney.' The book was published by Masters in 1878. It was designed as a memorial volume of this great scholar. A short account of his life is given in the Introduction, and specimens of his sermons, speeches, papers, &c., are given to show the variety of his work, both in Church and State. His archæological treatises show great research, as do his scientific papers.

He belonged to a family of French extraction. He was a man much admired as a scholar, and greatly beloved as a parish priest. As a very young man, I had the privilege of hearing him on several occasions, his descriptions were clear, and clothed in most beautiful language, while the charm of his delivery I can never forget. The volume I have mentioned contains a bibliographical list of his publications, but I have not been able to find a complete list of his papers and reviews, which are scattered up and down many volumes of various *Transactions*, magazines, and other periodicals.

G. Yarrow Baldock, Major.

Turner Family of Shrigley Park, co. Chester (12 S. v. 94).—Adverting to my query at the above reference I am indebted to Mr. R. Grime for notes on this family extracted from the 'History of Blackburn,' by Mr. W. A. Abram.

The notes give me particulars of the ancestry of William Turner, M.P., of Shrigley Park, co. Chester, and the names of the latter's brothers, Thomas, Robert, and John, but do not state the connexion between this family and Emanuel Turner (born 1825), the Committee Clerk to the Manchester Corporation from 1842 to 1857.

I should be glad if any of your readers could tell me whom the following gentlemen married:—

1. Robert Turner of Martholme in 1687, buried at Great Harwood, December, 1727.
2. Thomas Turner (son of the above), Trustee of Township Charities, 1743 and 1759.
3. Thomas Turner (son of above Thomas) of Altham, born 1732, died April 10, 1812.
4. Robert Turner (brother of No. 3), born 1734, died October, 1811.
5. Thomas, James, and William (sons of No. 3).
6. Thomas, Robert, and John (sons of No. 4), brothers of William Turner, the member of Parliament for Blackburn.

James Seton-Anderson.

4 Temple Street, Brighton.

Seven Kings (12 S. v. 210).—Presumably the name is derived from the seven sovereigns who were styled Bretwaldas, viz., Ella of Sussex, 491–510; Ceawlin of Wessex, 560–93; Ethelbert of Kent, 560–616; Redwald of East Anglia, 599–620; Edwin of Northumbria, 617–33; Oswald of Northumbria, 634–42; and Oswy of Northumbria, 642–70.

Willoughby Maycock.

The name is derived from a legend to the effect that seven kings met there during the time of the Heptarchy. The subject was discussed in 'East London Antiquities,' by W. Locks; 'Ilford, Past and Present,' by G. Tasker; 'Sketch of Barking,' by E. Tuck,' and 'London's Forest,' by P. J. S. Perceval. The same question was asked 3 S. vi. 455 (1864), under 'Localities in Essex,' and also discussed at 10 S. xi. 89, 154, 335, 376.

The earliest mention of Seven Kings is in 1437. Reference to it is made in the Record Office Lists and Indexes, No. 11, Foreign Accounts, p. 239. Ogilby's 'Traveller's Guide,' 1699, also mentions "Seven Kings Watering."

G. H. W.

[Mr. T. P. Armstrong also thanked for reply.]

Society for Preserving the Memorials of the Dead (12 S. v. 183).—This society, which was started in 1882, has ceased to exist. It published a Journal, the first volume of which was completed in 1888. The last report I have is of the tenth annual meeting in 1892. The secretary was Mr. William Vincent, Belle Vue Rise, Hellesdon Road, Norwich, who died quite recently.

Geo. W. G. Barnard.

Norwich.

Robertson (12 S. v. 208).—Robertson, miniaturist, of Dublin, would be either Walter Robertson or his younger brother Charles, as both were noted miniature-painters.

Walter was born in Dublin, about 1750, the son of a jeweller, and towards the end of the eighteenth century held the first place as a painter in miniature in that city. He was known as "Irish Robertson," and went with Gilbert C. Stuart to America. Later he sailed for the East Indies, where he died.

The younger brother Charles went to London in 1806, and between 1790 and 1810 exhibited eight miniatures at the Royal Academy. Returning to Ireland he took a prominent part in the movement which led to the foundation of the Royal Hibernian Academy.

Archibald Sparke.

Robertson, the Dublin miniaturist, was named Walter, and is known as "Irish Robertson," apparently to distinguish him from the three brothers Robertson, who belonged to Aberdeenshire. He went to America in 1783, and subsequently to India, where he died. Bryan gives a very skimpy paragraph on him in his encyclopædic work on 'Engravers.' It would be interesting to know if anything more has recently come to light. J. M. Bulloch.

37 Bedford Square, W.C.

Dickens's Topographical Slips (12 S. v. 37, 136, 164, 187, 222).—No doubt a great part of Dickens's success is due to the fact that he is so human, therefore, like all mankind, he is liable to error. But, after all, what do these little "slips" matter to us? There is apparently a trivial one in 'Scotland Yard,' one of the 'Sketches by Boz,' according to 'Old and New London' (vol. ii.) the first stone of London Bridge was laid by the Right Hon. John Garratt, Lord Mayor, and not "by a Duke—the King's brother."

J. Ardagh.

Metal Mortars (12 S. v. 209).—If J. W. Swithinbank refers to the following articles on 'Domestic and other Mortars,' the information required will be obtained: *Antiquary*, August, September, November, and December, 1897; *The Chemist and Druggist*, January and July, 1903, January, 1904, and July, 1907; *The Connoisseur*, August, 1906; *The Spatula*, April, 1914.

W. J. M.

Inscriptions in St. John the Evangelist's, Waterloo Road: R. W. Elliston's Place of Education (12 S. v. 63, 135, 193, 216).—Charles Lamb, in 'Essays of Elia,' Second Series; 'Ellistoniana' (published 1831) gives a clear indication when he apostrophises his late friend:—

"Thou wert a scholar, and an early ripe one, under the roofs builded by the munificent and pious Colet. For thee the Pauline muses weep. In elegies that shall silence this crude prose, they shall celebrate thy praise."

W. B. H.

The Houghton Meeting (12 S. v. 154).—Sir Willoughby Maycock seems to be correct in his surmise. Sir Robert Walpole held a "hunting congress" of the neighbouring gentry at Houghton, in the November of every year. Horace Walpole has a description of such a "congress." The name and the season would be chosen in his *honour for the Newmarket* meeting.

George Marshall.

Portraits on Gravestones (12 S. ii. 210, 277, 377, 459; iii. 14).—The Rev. T. D. Whitaker, LL.D., in his 'History of Richmondshire,' ii. (1823), 452-3, writes:—

"In the churchyard [of Garstang, Lancashire] near the east end of the church, is a stone, in length six feet seven inches, breadth two feet one inch. On it is a nude cumbent figure in mezzo relievo, with the hands joined on the breast. At the head is inscribed:—

LEONARD FOSTER, BURIED NOVEMBER, AN. 1631.

The man, as it appears by the parish register, died of the plague, and his tomb deserves to be mentioned, as containing the last specimen, which I am aquainted with; of an attempt to sculpture the human form on a gravestone."

Is any later specimen known? J. W. F.

"Pro pelle cutem" (12 S. v. 93, 132, 164, 217).—I surmise that as *cutis* regularly means human skin and *pellis* non-human hide, the motto "pro pelle cutem" means: "(We risk) human life to get seal-skin," or: "We pay for the seal's hide with suffering (danger, &c.) to our own skin."

Juv. x. 192, and Hor., Epod. 17.22, are two passages in which *pellis* is used with deliberate significance of human skin deteriorated and coarsened. H. K. St. J. S.

"Apochromatic" (12 S. v. 209).—"Apochromatic" is clearly compounded of the prefix "apo" and the word "chromatic," which is derived from the Greek word *chrōma* with the long *o*. F. de H. L.

Col. Colquhoun Grant (12 S. iv. 326; v. 54).—There were three contemporary officers of this name: (1) Colquhoun Grant, M.D., Surgeon to the 74th Foot in 1832, from Apr. 16, 1812; (2) Major-General Sir (John) Colquhoun Grant, M.P., a Cavalry officer, who fought at Waterloo; and (3) Lieut.-Col. Colquhoun Grant, who is the man wanted, of whom Sir John Philippart's 'Royal Military Calendar,' 3rd ed., 1820, says:—

"Ensign, 11th Foot, Sept. 9, 1795; Lieut., April 5, 1796; Capt., Nov. 19, 1801; Brev.-Maj., May 30, 1811; Brev. Lt.-Col., May 19, 1814, and Maj., 11th Foot, Oct. 13 following; he is now on the half-pay of the 11th foot. He served as an Assist.-Quar.-Mast.-Gen. in Spain and Portugal: he also served in Flanders and was present at the battle of Waterloo."

I can carry his career a little further (from the Army Lists) by adding that he was on half-pay of major 11th Foot, 1816 to 1821, and junior lieutenant-colonel 54th Foot, Nov. 25, 1821, till he retired Dec. 24 or 25, 1829. He was made a C.B. 1822, and was living twenty years later (Dod's 'Peerage,' 1842). W. R. Williams.

Notes on Books.

History of the Worshipful Company of Glaziers of the City of London. By Charles Henry Ashdown, F.R.G.S. With contributory notes by Percy W. Berriman Tippetts, Clerk and Solicitor to the Company. (Blades, East & Blades [1919], roy. 8vo, viii–163 pp., 8 plates. 12s. 6d.

Ramsey's 'History of the Worshipful Company of Glass-sellers of London' appeared in 1898, but contributed little, if anything, of value to our knowledge of the history of glass in England prior to the Restoration. The volume before us deals with a wider theme; for the art of the glazier originally included glass-painting and staining and the records of this art go far back into the Middle Ages. The subject naturally divides itself into two parts—the art of window glass-making and that of the painter-glazier. In their inception both arts were under the patronage of the Church, and may be regarded as monastic industries.

The early history of glass-making and the ethnology of the craft are obscure, and as Jeames de la Pluche would have said, "wropped in mystery," for the local industry nowhere appears as indigenous. The Sussex industry is thought to have been of French extraction; the Normandy glass-makers were not Normans; the Lorraine glass-makers are said to have been of Bohemian origin. Of what race were these aliens? Their occupation was an hereditary one and rigidly preserved by close intermarriage. On the Continent special privileges were claimed and conceded by charter. Certain features in the history of the craft suggest a Jewish origin, but this is a digression which cannot here be pursued, for the work before us deals only perfunctorily with the history of English glass-making. The object of its authors is to trace the rise and fortunes of the London Company; the earliest mention of which is found in Guildhall Records of the year 1328. This list is of considerable interest, as are the subsequent regulations adopted for the government of the Guild, but the later history of the Company fails to incorporate the results of recent investigation in the well-known treatise of Hartshorne, and the numerous articles in *The Antiquary* and 'N. & Q.' For instance, the relations of the foreign colony of glaziers to the London Company in the reign of Henry VIII. are of supreme importance, for they show that at the period when glass-painting had reached its height, the Crown patronage was almost exclusively bestowed on the Flemish glaziers of Southwark. The glazing at Fairford appears to have set the fashion which was subsequently followed at Westminster and Cambridge. The Flemish colony prospered at the expense of the London glaziers. The latter appealed to the Court of Star Chamber, but apparently with indifferent success for Flemish design continued to dominate English glass-painting right through the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. This critical period in the history of English glazing is represented in the work before us by a solitary petition of the English glaziers in 1541–42. In chap. iv. the same want of familiarity with the published history of the art is shown. Isaac Bongar, for instance, is introduced as an unfamiliar personage, although Hartshorne has dealt with him at some length and with scant courtesy. Bongar, the sworn opponent of Mansel and Monopoly, asserted that his ancestors were the first to introduce window glass-making into this country. This much-commented-on statement has generally been interpreted to mean that Bongar came over with the French immigrants early in the reign of Elizabeth, and helped to spread the art of making "muff" glass throughout the country. The late Mr. Cooper of Chiddingfold, however, suggested to the present reviewer that Bongar's statement may have referred to an earlier immigration, as there was a parcel of land in Chiddingfold still known as "Bungler's Field." The whole history of the Mansel Monopoly is set out with such detail in Hartshorne's work that it was hardly necessary to go over the same ground again. Buckley's learned monographs on the taxation, &c., of English glass do not appear to have been consulted, and we have no disquisition on the introduction, rise and fall of the English "Crown" glass industry.

Notwithstanding these defects of omission we are sincerely grateful to the author for the publication of this work. It contains material of value and data that are now revealed for the first time. We did not, for instance, know of the existence of a glass furnace at Newgate in 1580, and there is much in this volume that will help the student of glazing to bridge the gaps in the history of the craft. The volume is handsomely produced and will be sought after by collectors, and we look forward to its publication at no distant date in a second and extended edition.

Milton: Areopagitica. With a Commentary by Sir Richard C. Jebb; and with supplementary material. (Cambridge University Press, 3s. net.)

Milton's famous plea for the liberty of the Press failed to achieve its object; but it remains the finest of his prose works, and includes the most celebrated of tributes to England as "a noble and puissant nation." Jebb, as Mr. Waller explains in his brief foreword, printed privately the notes here given for a course of lectures as long ago as 1872. It was an excellent idea to publish them with additions by Mr. A. W. Verity, who is well known as one of the soundest editors of English classics, and particularly of Milton's poems. The volume thus ranks with the Pitt Press Series of Schoolbooks, and is admirably equipped for the use of students. Jebbs' mastery of the subject and his clear and graceful English make his notes excellent. He did not deal in detail with points of English and allusions which were well worth bringing out, and Mr. Verity's work here fills out the scheme.

The only objection is that the two sets of notes are not printed together, so that the student has to refer to two places to find whether there is any assistance for him. So much, however, is done nowadays for the learner that this little addition to his trouble should not matter. We are particularly glad to see that the notes deal with derivations and give parallels for odd words or usages. This is the best way to fix them on the mind. We find, for instance, good notes on "its" and "monopoly," in each case with references to 'Shakespeare's England.'

Mr. Verity has added a judicious Life of Milton, in which he justly refers to the "barren" controversy with Salmasius. A poet such as Milton was wasting his time in a slanging match. It seems rather odd at this time of day to refer to "Mr. Mark Pattison." Perhaps the little Life was written when he was not generally known as a scholar of great repute.

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.

Messrs. D. W. Edwards, 11 Queen Street, Hull, has issued No. 18 Rough Catalogue of Secondhand Books on Art, Autograph Letters, Illustrated Books of the Sixties, and various subjects.

No. 312, a Series of Autograph Letters addressed to the Duke of Leeds, Lord Lieutenant of the East Riding, *re* the formation of the Volunteers to defend the East Coast against the threatened invasion by Napoleon, 1792, from Right Hon. Henry Dundas, John Wray (Mayor of Hull), Sir Tatton Sykes, Portland, R. H. Crew, Sec. Ordnance, Frederick F. M. (son of George III.), &c. In all 65 letters, documents with MSS. of a Paper on the subject written for the purpose of a lecture. Price 20*l.* Another unusual item is a Collection of Tracts, printed in Hull or written by Hull authors on matters appertaining to Hull, 1200 (50*l.*). There are 449 titles, some priced as low as 1*s.* 6*d.*, and list of Desiderata, Books Wanted.

The September Catalogue of Remainder books just issued by William Glaisher, Ltd., of 265 High Holborn, London, contains among other items many volumes of 'The Biblical Illustrator,' at 3*s.* 9*d.* each; Dawbarn's 'Makers of New France,' 10*s.* 6*d.* for 3*s.* 9*d.*; four books by Christopher Hare on the 'Italian Renaissance,' 6*s.* for 2*s.* 6*d.* each; Martin Hume's 'Court of Philip IV.,' 18*s.* for 5*s.* 6*d.*; Rannie's 'Adventures among the South Sea Cannibals,' 16*s.* for 7*s.*; 'St. Clare and Her Order,' 7*s.* 6*d.* for 3*s.* 3*d.*, and many other books at reduced prices.

We conclude our comments on Messrs. Maggs Bros.' Catalogue No. 380, Part I. of which was dealt with in our last issue.

Part II. of the Catalogue, which is wholly devoted to Incunabula, including woodcut books of the fifteenth century, is of great interest, and contains examples of nearly every country.

Part III. comprises illustrated books of the sixteenth century only, and contains no less than 230 books. We notice that the great works of Dürer, 'The Apocalypse,' 'The Life of the Virgin,' and 'The Passion' are all included. It is interesting to note how all the countries—Spain, Belgium, France, Holland and Italy, all contribute their quota to this section.

Part IV. contains 75 books printed by Aldus and his successors in Venice. The other divisions in this Part are America, Astrology, Curiosa, French Books, Greece and Greek Books, Herbals, Italian Books, Law, and Liturgy. Many interesting editions of Luther's tracts are to be found under 'Luther and the Reformation.' Further headings are Magic and Witchcraft, Mathematics, Medical Books, Music, Roman Catholic, including an interesting 'Papal Indulgence,' imprinted in London *by Richard Faques in 1520*, and is a form of indulgence *granted to such* as should become members of the confraternity of the Hospital of the Holy Spirit at Rome. It was issued by Philip Malset, the Papal Commissary in England and Ireland, and granted to all benefactors certain specified privileges. Richard Faques issued about 24 different books, but for some reason almost everything he printed is of the greatest rarity, quite one half of his productions being known only from single copies or fragments. Another item of interest is the Papal Bull against the Russians granted by Pope Julius II. in 1506, being a Bull of indulgence to all those who should assist in person or in purse in resisting the heretical and schismatic Russians. The Indulgence was made in favour of the King of Poland, who in the following year defeated the Russians, under Czar Basilius, and slew thirty thousand of them.

The Catalogue concludes with a number of interesting Spanish books, the first Aldine edition of Æsop, and some additional manuscripts with miniatures.

Messrs. C. J. Sawyer, Ltd., of 23 New Oxford Street, London, have recently issued another of their excellently produced Illustrated Catalogues (No. 55).

This interesting list contains a fine selection of Illustrated Works, Picture Galleries, and rare Colour-Plate Books in choice condition, a large and finely executed Original Oil Painting of Charles Dickens, by W. P. Frith, R.A., and a magnificent large Oil Painting of Greenwich from Observatory Hill by Thomas Shotter Boys, deserve attention. Attractive reproductions of those are shewn in the list. Amongst the miscellaneous items we note fine bound sets of Modern Authors, British Poets, British Essayists, &c., beautiful bindings, and a first rate copy of Lewin's 'Birds of Great Britain,' illustrated with the original water colour drawings. Also Autograph Letters from Samuel Johnson to Mrs. Piozzi on the death of her husband, and a number of other autograph letters from the Townshend Collection.

We also notice what is possibly one of the greatest extra-illustrated works ever attempted, 'Life of George Cruikshank,' by Blanchard Jerrold, the two crown octavo volumes extended to four folio volumes by the insertion of over 1,700 rare colour plates, caricatures, autograph letters, drawings, playbills, &c., sumptuously bound in polished levant morocco, at the price of 400*l.*

Notices to Correspondents.

We cannot undertake to answer queries privately, but we will forward advance proofs of answers received if a shilling is sent with the query; nor can we advise correspondents as to the value of old books and other objects or as to the means of disposing of them.

Hendon, Homerton, and Mr. E. Williams.—Forwarded.

St. Swithin.—Yes.

Corrigenda.—*Ante*, p. 190, col. 1, l. 16, for "Falkland" and "Fally" read *Folkland*, *Folly*.—P. 201, col. 2, l. 21, for "Marchaumort" read *Marchaumont*.—P. 211, col. 1, l. 19 from foot, for "Permissa" read *Permissu*.—P. 214, col. 1, l. 11, for "urning" read *mourning*.

LONDON, OCTOBER, 1919

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Notes.

TEMPLE BAR.

My recent contribution on Tellson's Bank (*ante*, p. 37) and subsequent correspondence (*ante*, pp. 136, 164, 187, 222) occasioned some research and the reassembling of notes on the iconography of Temple Bar for the associated buildings on the south side.

Such a list has in a measure been anticipated by James Holbert Wilson, whose published portion of his 'Catalogue of Pictorial Records of London' describes many illustrations of this outer gate of the city.

The timber gateway on this site, that was taken down in 1670, was a survival of successive triumphal arches raised to welcome James I., &c., and finally Charles II. at the Restoration. The only illustration of it has been re-drawn by T. H. Shepherd and others from the small representation in Hollar's seven-sheet map of London. The Portland-stone gate that replaced this was completed in 1672 from the designs of Sir Christopher Wren, who filled in the west side of the pediment with an altar, from which flames rise, supported on either side by cornucopiæ; presumably an allusion to the Great Fire and subsequent re-building of the city.

The seventeenth-century illustrations of Temple Bar are not only uncommon but difficult to date correctly.

1. 'The Sheet of Engravings of the Gates of London,' by Sutton Nicholls, includes Temple Bar.

2. 'Memoires et Observations Faites par un Voyageur en Angleterre,' published "à la Haye, 1698," contains a small 4to folding plate showing the structure isolated from its surroundings. There are a few pedestrians, but no other traffic. The title is provided on a ribbon above the pediment, 'Temple Barr.'

3. The illustration in 'Les Delices de la Grande Bretagne' has for its title 'Temple Barr du Côté du Couchant.' There are several states of this familiar plate; the houses on the left have been added piecemeal; also the incident of the pair-horse coach, the barking dogs, and the man escaping has probably some significance.

4. A small 4to plate that may be an English re-rendering of No. 3. The Bar is represented in fine-line engraving, but the streets cene and houses are etched, and the perspective is hopelessly at fault. The street incidents are a four-horsed coach being met by two pair-horsed coaches from which persons of consequence have alighted, while horsemen proceed to the city. Pedestrians are looking towards this incident, which may be illustrative. The whole plate is surrounded by a laurel border with title-piece inlaid: 'Temple Barr: the West-Side.'

Other seventeenth-century illustrations are the rare engravings of the 'Solemn Mock Processions,' usually headed by an effigy of Sir Edmundbury Godfrey and his antagonists. The procession stopped at Temple Bar and a huge bonfire completed the celebration, which apparently was held Nov. 17, 1679, and 1680. The three (5, 6, and 7) engravings and a descriptive pamphlet are fully described by J. Holbert Wilson (see *ante*). It is worth noting that Samuel Pepys the diarist completed in 1700

his MS. catalogue entitled 'My Collection of Prints and Drawings (as far as extant and recoverable) relating to the Cities of London and Westminster and their Environs.' This only includes two west views of Temple Bar, so his collection was not so complete as his zeal and opportunities would lead us to expect.

The eighteenth-century illustrations are very numerous, and I do not claim to have listed all, but only noted the most remarkable.

Hogarths's view provided in the eleventh plate (8) of the 'Hudibras' set is fictitious, as it illustrates an incident occurring twelve years before Temple Bar was built (*vide* Pepys's 'Diary,' Feb. 11, 1660).

Another familiar illustration of Temple Bar is the print with the heads of Townley and Fletcher exposed on poles above the pediment. The original 4to etching (9) is very scarce, but has been re-engraved, and the lithograph inserted at p. 26 of 'Temple Bar, the City Golgotha,' correctly represents the illustrative part of the print. There are in the original eight verses below an imprint: "Published Sept. 20, 1746. Price 6*d*." Of great interest are the parodies of this engraving. One represents Lord Bute and George III. walking through the arch, and another has the head of Fox as the fearful example of treason.

The Battle of Temple Bar (10) illustrated in *The Oxford Magazine*, 1769, is not an important illustration and of the published engravings the 4to views by Roffe after W. Capon (11), published by W. Richardson, May 8, 1797, and by Neagle after E. Dayes (12), published by Stockdale, 1799, are probably the most interesting. There are other important views: the engravings by Malton and Morle—but I must express a preference for two important paintings in which Temple Bar is illustrated conspicuously—'The Reception of George III.,' now in the corridor of the Council Chamber at the Guildhall, and a canvas by John Colet, painted between 1741 and 1780, now in the possession of Child & Co. The water-colour drawings of this and the later period, by Schnebbelie, T. H. Shepherd, and others, are numerous, but in many instances suspect of being ingenious reconstructions or copies from engravings. Each must be strictly judged for its topographical accuracy. I also exclude some engravings that, cropped of their imprints, cannot be identified.

The nineteenth-century illustrations of Temple Bar are numerous, but, as book *illustrations, without* special merit. When in the seventies the clearance of buildings for the new Courts of Justice caused the subsidence and consequent propping of the centre arch, the photographers were active, and I have before me a very full series illustrating the stages of its decay and final demolition. Of published illustrations in this period some call for special notice.

The Illustrated Times of Feb. 18, 1871 (p. 103), provides an excellent view of the interior of the room. A rare etching by C. W. Sherborn is of interest, and in a letter accompanying the example before me he says:—

"I have this day forwarded a proof impression of my work on Temple Bar. On the left you will see I have introduced the entrance to the Temple and Child's old Banking house where Nelly Gwyne used to Bank. On the right the Cock Tavern, one of the oldest in London, with the cock carved by Gibbons."

He adds that he stood at the corner of Chancery Lane to obtain the view.

The removal and rebuilding of Temple Bar was so much a topic of the hour and subsequent sentiment that illustrations of it frequently occur in Christmas greeting cards, menus of city banquets, and other less familiar forms of publicity. It is a distinction singular to this city gate, but makes almost impossible this or any other effort to provide a complete iconography.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.
51 Rutland Park Mansions, N.W.2.

'THE TRAGEDY OF NERO' AND 'PISO'S CONSPIRACY.'

IT is peculiar how responsible historians of literature, deeply versed in their subject, careful and erudite as they may be, sometimes persist, one after the other, in making the same mistakes as to matters of fact, or in reproducing uncritically the uncritical assertions of earlier historians. It is easy to make mistakes, but some mistakes seem so ludicrous and so apparent that one wonders how they first came to be made, and, more, how they continued to be repeated. Of such a mistake 'The Tragedy of Nero' presents an interesting example.

'The Tragedy of Nero, Emperour of Rome,' published in 1675 and acted at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, the same year, was the first of those tragedies written by poor Nat Lee, dark with the overlooming melancholy of madness, yet so luridly and so beautifully lit at times with the fierce lightning flashes of his genius. Its probable production on the stage was in the early

summer, as it was licensed on June 19 and appeared from the press in the Trinity term (Arber, 'The Term Catalogues,' i. 211). The year following, 1676, another play on the same subject, but this time styled 'Piso's Conspiracy,' and issued anonymously, was acted at the rival playhouse at Dorset Garden. It was licensed on Feb. 10 and appeared in book form about Easter ('The Term Catalogues,' i. 227). It is concerning these two plays that the uncritical error referred to above occurs.

Gerard Langbaine, in his 'Momus Triumphans' (1687), and later in his 'An Account of the English Dramatick Poets' (1691), in speaking of the latter play, declares that it is "only the Tragedy of *Nero*. . . .* Reviv'd, and printed *verbatim*" (p. 545). Charles Gildon, who in 1698/9 produced an amended and enlarged edition of Langbaine's work ('The Lives and Characters of the English Dramatick Poets'), amplified this statement and announced that 'Piso's Conspiracy' "is no more than the Tragedy of *Nero*, with a Title chang'd, and if you compare them, will find no Difference throughout" (p. 166). This statement was duly copied in the various editions of the 'Biographia Dramatica,' and even the Rev. John Genest, in 1832, quoted Langbaine's assertion, apparently with approval ('Some Account of the English Stage,' i. 186). What is most surprising, however, is that, in our modern days of most elaborate and painstaking research, the 'Cambridge History of English Literature' should, in its bibliography of Lee, declare that 'Nero' was "reissued in 1676 as 'Piso's Conspiracy.'" The whole of the statements, of course, since 1687, are based on the initial phrase of Langbaine's, but that hardly excuses the later unverified repetition of his erroneous view.

The truth of the matter is that not only is there not a line of 'Piso's Conspiracy' borrowed from 'The Tragedy of Nero,' but that the two plays, in conception, in characters, in treatment, are as diverse as two plays written on the same subject can very well be. Lee's drama, already rich in its rants and in its bombast, softening into pathetic little patches of pure poetry, abounds not only in such "heroic" exclamations as that of Brittanicus—"O Gods! Devils! Hell, *Heaven* and Earth!"—but also in such powerful scenes as that where the same character runs mad, an early sign of a fatal bent in Lee's own mind, both of which are lacking in the later production. The author of 'Piso's Conspiracy' was obviously more concerned with historical presentment than was Lee. He introduces more classical allusions in his conversation, and less of the emotional outbursts to which Lee gives himself so much away. For this purpose, he introduces among his dramatis personæ the characters of Lucan and Scevinus, as well as the Seneca common to them both, and, cutting out Agrippina, "the Old Empress mother to *Nero*," Octavia, "*Nero's* first wife sister of *Brittanicus*," Cyara, "Princess of *Parthia*, Mrs. [*sic*] of *Brittanicus*," Syllana, "Poppæa's confident," he reduces the female persons to Poppea alone, thus considerably diminishing the emotional element in his play. Along with those characters which are wanting in his drama go Brittanicus himself, "true Heire of the Empire," Otho, Poppea's husband, "*Caligula's* Ghost," Drusillus, Plautus, Silvius, and Mirmilon. On the other hand, he adds, besides the two mentioned above, Nimphidius, "A Noble Man of *Rome*, and Favourite to *Poppea*," Tigellinus, "*Nero's* Creditour," Antonius, "in Love with *Poppea*," a couple of other courtiers and *Memicus*, the freeman of Scevinus. Undoubtedly, the author of 'Piso's Conspiracy' knew more of Roman manners than did Lee. He has inserted little scraps of translation from Juvenal and from Persius into the general dialogue, and such a conversation as that between Seneca, Scevinus, and Lucan in Act I. scene iii. shows how skilfully he could reproduce his knowledge. Lee's tragedy "doth more heroically sound," but in general its horror and its strained emotions are too continuous. There is no working up in it to a preconceived end, and when we consider that it *begins* with a murder we realise that our interest must somewhat flag ere the end be reached. It is not the tragedy of Nero, but of a giant monster of infamy, of a moonstruck villain of his own diseased fancy.

In the conduct of the plot, and apart from the obvious changes made necessary from the difference in the dramatis personæ, the two authors vary almost as far as they could have done. In 'Piso's Conspiracy' Poppea dies in Act IV., stabbed by the hand of Nero; in Lee she is not killed until the close of the play (Act V.), and then she falls by Piso's dagger. Nero, also, in the former tragedy, commits suicide at the close,

* In 'Momus Triumphans' he traces both tragedies to the same source: Suetonius, 'In Vitam Neronis.' 'Piso's Conspiracy,' however, owes much to Tacitus.

naturally: while Lee makes him perish in a supernatural manner as if the heavens were taking revenge on his foul crimes. Moreover, to take only the more obvious dissimilarities, Rome, in 'Piso's Conspiracy,' is shown *coram populo* burning (Act III. scene ii., "Scene *Rome*, a Fire"), with all the accompanying emotions concomitant to that event. In Lee the incident is omitted entirely, for Lee was more interested in the fires of the heart than in the fires of reality.

Variant as the anonymous tragedy is in the matter of plot, it differs too in the region of style. Lee's play was of the "heroic" cast, and was penned largely, if not quite, in rhymed verse. It is rampant, as we have seen, in bombastic exclamations, just such as are so prominent in Lee's other dramatic productions: "Furies! and Hell!" ('Gloriana,' Theatre Royal, 1676), "Night! Horrour! Death! Confusion! Hell! and Furies!" ('Œdipus,' Dorset Garden, 1679), "Death and Devils! Daggers! Poison! Racks and Fire!" ('Cæsar Borgia,' Dorset Garden, 1680), "Furies and Hell!" ('Duke of Guise,' Theatre Royal, 1683), while the bombastic heroics contained in it are hardly to be matched even in other productions of the same cast. Nero's wild rage in the second act could, I think, only have been written by Lee, although Dryden might have run him close in exaggerated absurdity:—

When I look sad, whole *Hecatombs* should fall,
Ha! who are they? my fretting Blood does rise:
Hands, rest: I'le try to blast him with my Eyes.
Make me *Basilisk*, but one short hour,
Some God, that would be *Nero's* Emperour.

On reading 'Piso's Conspiracy' we are thankful that such remarkable "furious" declarations are conspicuous by their absence! That play, in point of fact, is written almost completely in more or less chastened blank verse, which, however, has been apparently most severely handled by the printer who set it in type. In Act IV. Scene iii., for example, a speech of Poppea appears in this wise:—

I know not, but this Youth does strangely move
My mind;
His Face, me-thinks, is more Angelical,
Than Earthly.
Oh! his words invade
My weak'ned Senses, and o'r-come my Heart,

and another, by a Friend of Seneca, in an even more mangled form:—

To our own Losses do we give these Tears,
That lose thy Love, thy Boundless Knowledge
Lose,
Lose the unpattern'd Sample of thy Vertue,
Lose whatsoe'r may Praise, or Sorrow
Move:
In all these Losses.....

and so on for another dozen or so of lines. This, surely, can be nothing but the somewhat crude notions of a seventeenth-century compositor as to the visual "shape" of verse!

Overlooking such typographical eccentricities, however, 'Piso's Conspiracy,' little read as it seems to be, even by responsible critics, is by no means a contemptible production, and whoever the anonymous author he stands well on the same plane as that of the writer of 'The Tragedy of Nero.' Lee's play irritates us by its loyalty and gods and kings, all spoken of in capital letters. His conception of royal excellence has marred what otherwise would have presented an ideal subject for a Restoration blood-tragedy. The anonymous dramatist has not fallen into this pitfall, but has led us into a world of real vice, not vice imagined merely in exaggerated heroics and swayed to a bias of the mind. Nor does he lack those telling lines which, few as they are in number when compared to those of Lee, yet tell of a considerable power of diction and of imagination. The last act is very much superior to that of 'Nero' and does not lose in tone from the fine opening words of the Emperor:—

Enough is wept, *Poppea*, for thy Death,
Enough is bled; so many Tears of others
Wailing their Losses have wip'd mine away.
Who in the Common Funeral of the world
Can mourn one Death?

'Piso's Conspiracy' is not in the British Museum, but there is a well-preserved copy in the Malone collection of the Bodleian Library (No. 52), where also is that unique specimen of 'The Tragedy of Nero' (evidently a presentation copy) which contains what are without doubt the manuscript corrections and additions of the author himself. When Malone bought it it was richly bound in a finely gilt cover; now, unfortunately, it has been added to other first editions of Lee's plays to make up a single collected volume. Most of the corrections are merely ones of spelling or orthography, but on pp. 26 and 29 occur two added lines: "Thy honour's lost. I read it in thy eyes," and "Prettily shrugs and witty prayers does make," which could have come from none but the author's own pen.

Both plays, like so many others of the forgotten Restoration tragedies, are well worth our re-reading, even in our modern sophisticated age. Unnatural and artificial as they often are, they tell of a fertility of imagination not lost from the earlier days

of triumph for the drama, and, if their authors equal not Webster or Ford, to mention no names more illustrious than these, they have worked in the same studio with them, have learnt the same high language, have quaffed the same Parnassian wine, are as representative and as important for an understanding of their age as the earlier dramatists were for that of Elizabeth or of Charles I. In the very midst of bombast lie their treasures of beauty: among the absurdest of their artificialities the elements of a strong and a sane humanity.

ALLARDYCE NICOLL, M.A.

11, St. Clements, Oxford.

JOHN SYKES, NELSON'S COXSWAIN.

THE tracing of coxswains in the Naval Muster Books is always a difficult process, as they were chosen irrespective of their rating on board; but, as coxswains, had no official, or recognised standing; and there are no lists of them in the Naval Records.

Though a coxswain was a personal body attendant of a captain, or admiral, he never appears amongst the retinue of the latter, but was rated along with the rest of the ship's company.

In having come across, in an old Colonial paper,* a very interesting account of the bombardment of Cadiz on the night of July 3, 1797, by an eye-witness (but whose name is not given), the following description therefrom of the devotion of John Sykes for his beloved captain, will be read with interest, and will bear repeating, as it ought to be more generally known.

John Sykes, a native of Kerton, Lincolnshire, joined the Agamemnon as a volunteer in 1793, when 23 years of age; from an A.B. he became ship's corporal July 23, 1793, and for about three years served thereon under Nelson, following him, as his coxswain, to the Captain.

After the battle of St. Vincent (Feb. 14, 1797) Nelson records that John Sykes and others were present on board the Spanish first rate when "I did receive the swords of the vanquished Spaniards, which as I received, I gave to William Fearney,† one of my barge men, who put them with the greatest sangfroid under his arm."

From the Captain John Sykes accompanied Nelson to the Theseus.

On the night of July 3, 1797, Nelson, who had the command of the inshore squadron, proceeded with the Thunder bomb, &c., to bombard the town of Cadiz, but the large mortar being materially injured, she was ordered to retire, and the enemy perceiving this, tried to carry her off, but Nelson defeated them.

. . . . . .

"The commandant of the Spanish gun-boats, a gallant fellow, Don Miguel Tryason, singled out the Admiral's barge, in which we had only ten men besides myself, the Admiral and Capt. Freemantle, and in which was John Sykes, as gallant a sailor as ever took up sloops from a purser, or shared his grog with his mess-mates.

"Don Miguel ordered his boat to be placed alongside of ours; and, as you may suppose, we did not object to the meeting, although she was a powerful craft, and manned by twenty-six stout looking chaps. This was a hand to hand business. Don Miguel led his men bravely; and to give them the credit they deserve, they were worthy of such a gallant commander, and of the honour of being killed by us.

"Nelson parried a blow which would have saved him from being at the Nile, and Freemantle fought like himself, fore and aft, both boats. It was a desperate struggle, and once we were nearly carried. John Sykes was close to Nelson on his left hand, and he seemed more concerned for the Admiral's life than his own: he hardly ever struck a blow, but to save his gallant officer.

"Twice he parried blows which must have been fatal to Nelson; for Sykes was a man whose coolness gave him full scope for the Science at Single Stick, and who never knew what fear was, any more than his Admiral. It was cut, thrust, fire, and no load again—we had no time for that. The Spaniards fought like devils, and seemed resolved to win from the Admiral the laurel of his former Victory: they appeared to know him, and directed their principal attack towards the officers.

"Twice had Sykes saved him; and now he saw a blow descending which would have severed the head of Nelson. In that second of thought which a cool man possesses, Sykes saw that he could not ward the blow with his cutlass: the situation of the Spaniard rendered it impossible. He saw the danger; that moment expired, and Nelson would have been a corpse: but Sykes saved him—he interposed his own head! His Commander was so beloved, that his old follower (for Sykes was with us in the Captain) sought the death he could not otherwise have averted. We all saw it—we were witnesses to the gallant deed, and we gave in revenge one cheer and one tremendous rally. Eighteen of the Spaniards were killed, and we boarded and carried her; there not being one man left on board who was not either dead or wounded.

"'Sykes,' said Nelson, as he caught the gallant fellow in his arms, 'I cannot forget this.' But my wounded shipmate only looked him in the face, and smiled, as he said, 'Thank God, Sir, you are safe.'

"Your heroes have the best hearts: if gratitude could have repaid Sykes, Nelson had done it: he would have made him a lieutenant, but the wound

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* C.O. 116/1, March 21, 1836 (lodged at the Public Record Office).

† Not to John Sykes, which has been sometimes erroneously stated.

rendered him for ever unfit to benefit by the power and disposition of his Admiral. He died soon after, but was always a little queer here in the head; and no wonder, for the blow would have split the skull of a negro, or a cocoa-nut, and Sykes was beyond the help of the noble hero he had saved. This was no brush. It is very rarely that men are opposed hand to hand, and sword to sword; and you may guess how fierce was the fight, when Spaniards resisted until not a man remained untouched amongst them."

From one of the last letters which Nelson ever wrote with his right hand, and which is now preserved in the Museum of the Public Record Office, the following extract is taken:—

"Theseus, July 4, 1797.

I feel particularly indebted for the successful termination of this contest to the gallantry of Capts. Fraser and Miller, the former of whom accompanied me in my barge, and to my coxswain John Sykes who, in defending My Person, is most severely wounded, as was Capt. Freemantle slightly in the attack..... HORATIO NELSON."

John Sykes was discharged from the Theseus on Oct. 24 1797, to the Andromache on promotion to a gunner, and died abroad on May 1 1798, of wounds received by the bursting of a gun.

Letters of administration were granted to his mother Hannah Huddlestone, (sworn under 300*l.*).

John Sykes had a brother, Robinson Sykes, who is said to have been coxswain to some captain or admiral at the battle of St. Vincent. I should be glad if any of your readers could kindly tell me the name of any ship upon which he served.

E. H. FAIRBROTHER.

COWPER'S 'SEPHUS.'

MANY years ago (1 S. xi. 343) there appeared a query, so far unanswered, on the following points: "Who was Joseph Hill's father? Who was his wife? Did they leave children? What became of them? When did he die and where was he interred?" As a result of recent researches which I have been making I am able not only to answer these questions, but also to supply much other interesting information about this stanch and unassuming friend who is so scantily treated by Cowper's biographers.

Joseph Hill was born on Dec. 27, 1733 (O.S.), at Took's Court, Cursitor Street, Chancery Lane, the son of Francis and Theodosia Hill, and was baptized on Jan. 18 following at St. Andrew's, Holborn. Francis Hill, an attorney by profession, was a gentleman of good family and estate, related through his paternal grandmother Tryphena Hill to Sir Joseph Jekyll, Master of the Rolls, whose secretary he became. Tryphena Hill was the daughter of Thomas Sanders of Ireton, co. Derby, a colonel in Cromwell's army. She married first Richard Hill (d. 1650), and in 1653 became the second wife of John Jekyll (1611–90), and bore him several children, the youngest of whom rose to be Master of the Rolls. Francis Hill, who was thus a half-nephew of the judge, married Theodosia Sedgwick, sister of Robert Sedgwick (d. 1744), purveyor to the royal stables at Charing Cross. He died in 1741, leaving his wife (d. 1784) and three infant children, Joseph, Frances, and Theodosia, whose friendship with Cowper has preserved them from oblivion. Cowper's Uncle Ashley was appointed one of the trustees of his will, and it was through Ashley and probably at his house that Cowper and Joseph became acquainted. Despite the fact that Cowper in one of his letters addresses Hill as an old member of the Nonsense Club it is clear from a letter written by Hill to Hayley in 1802—a copy of which is in my possession—and from the absence of his name in the school admission lists between the years 1740 and 1752 that he was not at Westminster. The place of his education I have not been able to discover.

Hill was bred early to the law. While Cowper was giggling and making giggle with his cousins of Southampton Row, Hill was serving under articles of clerkship to Mr. Robert Chester of the Six Clerks' Office in Chancery Lane. In due course he qualified as a solicitor and attorney, and also became one of the Sixty or Sworn Clerks in Chancery.

Cowper's prediction that his friend would have a crowded office was soon realized. He rapidly acquired a flourishing and aristocratic practice, which numbered in its *clientèle* several members of the nobility. Numerous tokens reached him of the esteem felt for his services—one of his clients, the Hon. Mary Leigh, leaving him the princely legacy of 10,000*l.* as a mark of her gratitude.

In 1778, upon Thurlow's elevation to the Woolsack, Hill was created Secretary of Lunatics, a class of unfortunates over whom the Crown, through the Lord Chancellor, exercizes a paternal jurisdiction. Indirectly he owed the appointment to Cowper, for it was the latter who had introduced him to the future Chancellor in the Southampton Row days.

Hill, cockney though he was, shared Cowper's love for rural sights and sounds. In middle life he purchased an estate at

Wargrave and built himself a house beside the Thames, where he entertained Lady Hesketh, and would have entertained her cousin if that cousin could have been induced to stir from Olney.

Hill died on April 28, 1811, at his London house in New Burlington Street, and was buried in Wargrave Church. A memorial tablet ornamented by Nollekens was placed in the chancel bearing the following inscription, composed by his friend Joseph Jekyll :—

"To the memory of Joseph Hill, Esqr., of Wargrave Hill, who died 28 April, 1811, aged 77, great nephew of Sir Joseph Jekyll, Kt., Master of the Rolls. His long practice in the profession of the Law was marked with integrity and talent, his private life with every social and domestic virtue. Near his remains are deposited those of Sarah, his widow, who closed a life of piety and benevolence on October the 11th, 1824, aged 82 years."

Unhappily the memorial was destroyed in the fire which wrecked the church in 1914.

By this his only wife Sarah (b. 1742, the daughter of John Mathews of Wargrave), to whom he was married in August, 1771, Hill had no issue. Unknown to Cowper, except by correspondence, Mrs. Hill, like her husband, was assiduous in attention to the poet's wants and comforts, including his well-known taste for fish.

The friend and confidant of Lady Hesketh and Theodora, Mrs. Hill was the lady entrusted with the packet of Cowper's early poems by her whose love had inspired and preserved them :—

Her through tedious years of doubt and pain,
Fixed in her choice and faithful but in vain.

On the death of Theodora and of Mrs. Hill, within a short time of one another, the poems were handed to James Croft, one of the former's executors, who published them in the following year, 1825.

The Wargrave property, together with the MSS. letters from Cowper to Hill, passed after Mrs. Hill's death to Joseph Jekyll, the well-known wit, whose cousin, the Rev. Joseph Jekyll Rye, was an occasional correspondent of the poet's. The letters were subsequently given by Jekyll's grandson to the late Canon Cowper Johnson, Rector of Yaxham.

I have not seen any portrait of Hill. We learn from Lady Hesketh that he was a little man and from his friend that, like lawyers in general, he escaped corpulency. He lived for some years with his mother and sisters at Cook's Court, Carey Street, where Cowper first addressed him. In 1780 he was living in Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, whence he removed about 1793 to Saville Row. From there he moved shortly before his death to New Burlington Street adjoining.

For the inscription on the memorial tablet I have to thank Sir Herbert Jekyll, who has also most kindly given me much valuable information concerning Hill's pedigree.

WILFRID HOOPER.

Redhill.

STATUES AND MEMORIALS IN THE BRITISH ISLES.

(See 10 S. xi., xii.; 11 S. i.–xii; 12 S. i.–iv. *passim*; v. 89, 145.)

FOR many years I had the pleasure of assisting MR. PAGE with this series; the following notes are supplementary to those published by my friend :—

ROYAL PERSONAGES.

Alfred.—Church of St. Nicholas, Cole Abbey (11 S. iv. 184). There were also in the gardens of old Carlton House statues by Rysbrach of Alfred and the Black Prince; another statue of Alfred, by Rossi, in the Inner Temple Hall is now stored away.

William I.—St. Leonards, in enclosure opposite American Palace Pier, oblong slab with inscription: "Tradition says that William the Conqueror landed at Bulverhythe and dined on this stone."

Henry III. and Edward III.—Statues on exterior of Public Record Office, London.

Edward I. and Edward III.—Inner Temple Hall, by Rossi, now stored away; statues by Richard Garbe, on exterior of National Provincial Bank, High Holborn.

Edward III. and Philippa.—People's Palace, Mile End Road. Marble statues by Edward Wyon, *circa* 1870, formerly in Drapers' Hall.

Henry VI.—Eton College Ante Chapel, white marble statue by Bacon, erected 1786, a fellow of the college, the Rev. E. Betham, having in 1783 bequeathed 600*l.* for this purpose.

Henry VIII.—St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, in niche over west gateway, sculptor unknown, erected 1702.

Edward VI.—In the old Guildhall Chapel, in canopied niches on the west front were stone statues of Edward VI., Charles I., and Henrietta Maria; they are now in the Guildhall Museum. The statue of Edward, formerly in niche in Newgate Street, facing the door of the counting-house of Christ's Hospital, is now at the south end of one of the school buildings at West Horsham.

Over the Bridge Street entrance of Bridewell Prison was a head of Edward sculptured on the keystone of the arch. According to Dickens's 'Dictionary of London,' 1880, p. 251, there was another statue of Edward VI. in St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

Elizabeth.—Statue on exterior of Hotel Russell, London. There were numerous memorials to Elizabeth in London, including those in St. Mildred's Church, Bread Street; St. Mary Magdalen, Old Fish Street; St. Martin Ongar; St. Michael, Wood Street; St. Pancras, Soper Lane; St. Peter, Paul's Wharf; St. Stephen, Coleman Street; St. Thomas the Apostle; Bridewell Precinct; St. Olave's, Southwark; All Hallows the Less; All Hallows the Great; St. Mary Overy; St. Mildred's Church, Poultry; St. Lawrence Jewry; and St. Mary Staining. There are busts at Nicholson's Wharf and St. Olave's Grammar School, Bermondsey (over doorway of central tower), and at the "Queen's Head," St. John's Lane, Clerkenwell (1595). For inscriptions, &c., consult 'Angliæ Metropolis,' 1690; 'N. & Q.,' 1 S. iv. 231; *Punch* Oct. 25, 1916; *Archæologia Cambrensis*, N.S. 1 (1850), pp. 194-9; 'Vetusta Monumenta,' iii. pp. 1-7. Particulars are desired of the statue in Cumnar Church.

James I.—On the western façade of Old St. Paul's Cathedral were statues of James and Charles I., removed during the Commonwealth; they are shown in Hollar's view. In Clothworkers' Hall are statues of James and Charles, richly gilt. Aldersgate had a figure of James in high relief over the centre arch, and another figure of the king in his royal robes on the south side; another statue was on Aldgate. In the Council Chamber of the Tower is a bust erected in 1608 by Sir William Wade. See also 1 S. i. 43.

Charles I.—The statue at Charing Cross has been the subject of many poems, including one by Waller and one in the Harleian MSS. 7315; in the London Museum is a medal with a view of the statue. In the first half of the seventeenth century statues of Charles and Henrietta Maria stood in Great Queen Street; they were removed in 1657. There are busts of Charles in Barber-Surgeons' Hall, London Museum; Victoria and Albert Museum (by Le Sœur, signed and dated 1631). In Windsor Castle is a painting of Charles from three points of view, painted for Bernini, the sculptor of the bust destroyed by fire in 1698. (See *also 1 S. ii. 54; iii. 260.*) In 1678 Wren *prepared designs* for a mausoleum to Charles, for which Parliament voted 70,000*l.* This memorial was never erected, but the designs still exist in All Souls' College, Oxford.

Charles II.—Royal Exchange. Poem by P. K. in 'Flosculum Poeticum,' 1684. Stocks Market (*Gent. Mag.*, xlix., 1779, p. 270; *Dickensian*, 1916, pp. 50 and 76; and 'Book of Days,' ii. 485). Guildhall Museum, stone statue from façade of old College of Physicians, Warwick Lane. Christ's Hospital, West Horsham, in niche outside north entrance to "Big School," dated 1672 removed from the school in London. Chelsea Hospital, bronze statue in Roman costume, by Grinling Gibbons, erected *circa* 1692, the gift of Tobias Rustat. Old Town Hall, Southwark, statue on front of building dated 1686; in 1793 set up in Three Crown Court, afterwards in a garden in New Kent Road. The statues of Charles and James II., by William De Keysar, formerly in niches on front of the Tholsel, Dublin (see Malton's view), are now in the crypt of Christ Church Cathedral. There is a marble bust of Charles II. by Honoré Pelle in the Victoria and Albert Museum, signed and dated 1684; it was intended to erect a statue of Charles instead of the present vase of flames on the Monument. See also 1 S. i. 76; 11 S. xi. 468.

James II.—St. James's Park (see *Proc. Soc. Antiq.*, 2 S. xix. 218-20). National Gallery of Ireland, bronze equestrian statuette, with inscription on girth of horse: "Baxter taught Wyck Drew Larson Embost & Cast it [a date illegible]." Bronze statue formerly on the Sandhill, Newcastle (*Arch. Æliana*, ii. 260-4).

J. ARDAGH.

35 Church Road, Drumcondra, Dublin.

(To be continued.)

EAST HATLEY, CO. CAMBRIDGE, BRASSES.—In *Transactions* of the Monumental Brass Society, vol. iii. p. 28, the above brasses are fully described, as in Cole's MSS., although the knight, the inscription plate, and the lower sinister shield are now missing. Cole attributes these brasses, from the coats given, to Roger Docwra and his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Brockett of Brockett Hall, co. Herts. I have seen the remains of the brasses, namely, the lady and two shields (sad to relate they are used for a standing for the church coalbox), and have obtained rubbings. There is little doubt in my own mind that Cole's supposition is incorrect. Roger, above, was great-grandfather of Sir Thomas Docwra, Lord Prior

of St. John of Jerusalem (1501), until his death in 1527. The dress of the lady depicted in the brass is undoubtedly of Tudor period and not late fourteenth or early fifteenth century, which would be the date of Elizabeth Brockett's death.

James Docwra, elder brother of Sir Thomas the Prior, married Catherine, daughter of John Haseldon of Murdon, co. Cambridge. The arms of Haseldon are: Arg., a cross flory sable, and those of Brockett being Or, a cross flory sable; hence the confusion. But the lady's dress is the real clue to date.

Why James and his wife were buried at East Hatley is a mystery. The family were at that time seated in and around Bradkirke (Hitchin), but John, the son and heir of James, married Ann, daughter of Thomas St. George of Hatley St. George, the next parish to East Hatley.

J. Docwra Rogers.

Manor House, Ashmansworth, nr. Newbury.

Capt. William Considine, 69th Regiment.—A memorial tablet to this officer in the cloisters of the cathedral here has recently fallen to the ground and is smashed beyond repair. I am writing in the hope that some descendant or friend of the family may see my note and come forward and replace the tablet. If this be not done then the memory of a good and gallant soldier will die out as far as this place is concerned, which is much to be deprecated.

I will gladly answer any inquiries.

Joseph C. Bridge.

Chester.

Piano Legs in Trousers.—A correspondent (8 S. iv. 463-4, *s.v.* "Electrocute" or "Electrocuss") writes: "Americans have found....indecency in the legs of a piano."

Whether Capt. Marryat was the first to publish this curious conceit I do not know. He told of it eighty years ago in his 'Diary in America, with Remarks on its Institutions.' I am quoting from the Paris (Galignani's) edition, 1839, first part, pp. 203-4. He tells how he was escorting a young lady at Niagara Falls. Standing on a rock, she slipped down, and hurt herself. She had in fact grazed her shin. Marryat said: "Did you hurt your leg much?" She turned from him evidently shocked or offended. He begged to know what was the reason of her displeasure:—

"After some hesitation, she said that as she knew me well, she would tell me that the word *leg* was never mentioned before ladies. I apologized for my want of refinement, which was attributable to my *having been accustomed* only to *English* society, and added, that as such articles must occasionally be referred to, even in the most polite circles in America, perhaps she would inform me by what name I might mention them without shocking the company. Her reply was, that the word *limb* was used; 'nay,' continued she, 'I am not so particular as some people are, for I know those who always say limb of a table, or limb of a piano-forte.'"

Marryat, in illustration of the above, writes of an incident of a few months later:—

"I was requested by a lady to escort her to a seminary for young ladies, and on being ushered into the reception room, conceive my astonishment at beholding a square piano-forte with four *limbs*. However, that the ladies who visited their daughters, might feel in its full force the extreme delicacy of the mistress of the establishment, and her care to preserve in their utmost purity the ideas of the young ladies under her charge, she had dressed all these four limbs in modest little trousers, with frills at the bottom of them."

Marryat's visit to America began May 4, 1837, and covered nearly two years.

Robert Pierpoint.

Stepney for the Ocean-Born.—Readers know that down to early Victorian times the belief was general in the Port of London that the English ocean-born, and sailors having no traceable local "settlement" under the old Poor Law system, were commonly registered as chargeable to the maritime parish of Stepney; and that "Bumbles" of a season of acute and general distress, anxious to be rid of a burden, quietly rid themselves of this responsibility without recourse to the High Courts of Law and Equity. It is now announced that

"Among the passengers landed the other day from the Pacific liner Oriana was a little girl who was born on the Orduna, in South American waters, just before the War broke out, is a British subject, registered at Stepney, although of foreign parentage."

Mc.

A Spurious Charter of the Conqueror.—In the Gloucester Cartulary No. 316 purports to be a copy of a charter granted by the Conqueror in 1086, confirming to St. Peter's of Gloucester the lands which Archbishop Thomas (of York) formerly held of the abbey, together with the gifts of various donors. ('Hist. et Cart. S. Petri Glouc.,' Rolls Series, i. 334.) The editor remarks that the cartulary heading 'De hyda in Aspertone,' "is quite inapplicable to the charter to which it is prefixed"; but he does not hint at any doubts of the charter itself, which opens with a suspicious dating clause: "Anno Incarnationis Domini millesimo octogesimo sexto, ego Willelmus," &c.

On the other hand, Mr. H. W. C. Davis, who summarises the charter in his invaluable calendar ('Regesta Regum Anglo-Normannorum,' No. 219), observes :—

"The form is suspicious, and resembles that of a preceding charter (No. 167). These lands of Abp. Thomas are entered under his name in 'D.B.,' i. 164*b*. This charter should be compared with a spurious confirmation, attributed to Stephen and dated 1138 ('Cart.,' i. 122 [*rectius* 222])."

But Mr. Davis does not definitely reject the charter, nor mark it with the asterisk with which he distinguishes spurious charters.

There can be no doubt that the alleged charter is a concoction—a forgery if there were a pseudo-original. Amongst the gifts confirmed are those of Littleton by Hugh de Port, Plymtree by Odo Fitz "Hamelin" (*rectius* Gamelin), the mill at Fromelode by Winebaud de Ballon, and Clifford by Roger de Busli: gifts which, according to the monks' own list of donations, were made in 1096, 1095, 1126, and 1099 respectively. ('Hist. et Cart. S.P. de Glouc.,' i. 93, 74, 77, 68.)

As to Winebaud de Ballon, Dr. J. H. Round thinks that he and his brother Hamelin did not even come to England until the reign of William II., who gave Hamelin his lands ('Studies in Peerage and Family History,' p. 190); as Hamelin himself states in a charter ('Cal. Docts. France,' No. 1045).

Again, the charter confirms Westwood as given by Walter de Gloucester for the soul iof his father; but 'Domesday' records that bt was given by *Durand* for the soul of his Prother Roger (Walter's father): "S'c's Detrus de Glowec' ten' Westuode..... Durand' ded' æccl'æ p' anima fr'is sui Rogerii" (i. 181). G. H. WHITE.

23 Weighton Road, Anerley.

"UP" AND "DOWN": THEIR BARBAROUS MISUSE.—Looking over some back numbers of 'N. & Q.' I find at 10 S. v. 245, the heading '"Up": its Barbarous Misuse.' Before the 'N.E.D.' reaches the letter "U" may one be permitted a protest against the constant and meaningless addition of this word in everyday life?

A new route will "link up" all the cross roads, &c.; the train "slowed up"; one is invited to have "a brush up," &c.

May I also request permission to remark on the equally absurd use of the word "down" as found on three consecutive *days, Oct. 13, 14, 15, 1917, in The Daily News (2) and The Observer.* The business was "closed down"; I shall have to "close down" my business; I am sorry to say that, though the rain ceased during the morning and the sun shone awhile, the *weather* has again "closed down." Mr. —— stated that he had the most valuable stallions in England, and if this man were taken he must "close down" his stud. A Sunday paper warns us that unless the heavy entertainment tax is remitted 4,000 out of the 7,000 theatres in this country may have to "close down."

I think the genesis of the expression is this. When there were strikes at the coal mines, and the masters refused to concede the men's demands, it was said the shafts were "shut down," *i.e.*, the covering of the shaft was put on, thus preventing ingress. Then, not to use the same word too often, "closed" was used instead of shut.

A. D. JONES.

Oxford.

MARRIAGES.—It has occurred to me that if your readers interested in genealogy compiled a list of marriages from unpublished notes in their possession, the information might be very useful to those who are compiling pedigrees. The following names are taken from notes in my possession. If any of your readers can supply the names of the parents or children thereof I should be glad.

Elizabeth Adamson ("a pupil of John Knox, 1555") = James Barron of Kinnaird.

John Anderson = Helen Simpson, July 23, 1824.

James Simpson = Nell Forrester, about 1774.

James Simpson = Isabella Dickson, Nov. 26, 1790.

Thomas Baillie (of Lamington?) = ...Gordon, 1720–1760.

Samuel Dickson = Agnes, dau. of Thomas Baillie, April 19, 1773.

Robert Anderson (of Longhoughton?) = Alice Bowden, July 26, 1782.

George Anderson (born July 19, 1829) = Jane Bulman, 1852.

Anne Simpson = John Douglas of Cupar, Fife, about 1815..

Samuel (?) Dickson (fur merchant of Edinburgh and St. Petersburg, died 1798, aged 94) = ...?

JAS. SETON-ANDERSON.

4 Temple Street, Brighton.

(To be continued.)

SWIFT AND WALPOLE.—Mr. C. E. Pearce in his 'Polly Peachum and the Beggar's Opera,' 1913, discussing the intellectual influences on Gay when in the throes of writing his play, remarks at p. 2:—

"Swift had come to England in the spring of 1726.....chiefly with the object of representing to Sir Robert Walpole.....the distressed state of Ireland, and also, with a view of obtaining his own preferment. He failed in the first, Walpole

mistrusting the motives of the intercessor, and as for the second, it is very doubtful whether the Dean's proud, imperious spirit permitted him to ask favours."

If Mr. Pearce refers to Swift's reluctance to asking favours generally, then his inference is scarcely justified by facts, for it is clear from the Calendar of MSS. of the Marquis of Bath (Hist. MSS. Com., 1904, vol. i. p. 228) that Swift personally sought advancement at the hands of Walpole's predecessor. To the Earl of Oxford he wrote on Jan. 5, 1713:—

"I most humbly take leave to inform your Lordship that the Dean of Wells died this morning at one o clock. I entirely submit my poor fortunes to your Lordship."

J. Paul de Castro.

1 Essex Court, Temple.

Ira F. Aldridge, the African Roscius.—In addition to what has already appeared at 4 S. x. 35, 132, 373, and in Boase's 'Modern English Biography,' I can now present some fresh facts concerning this remarkable man and his family. Born in 1804 in Maryland of pure African parentage, after finishing his education at Glasgow University, he eventually adopted the stage as a profession. It was not, however, until he had appeared in 'Othello,' 'Titus Andronicus,' and certain other plays, comic as well as tragic, that his dramatic talent was established, and that even in the eyes of such good judges as J. W. Wallack, Miss O'Neill, and Sheridan Knowles.

His first wife must have been a white woman to judge from the complexion of his eldest son, whom I knew well in the sixties, though he was my senior at school by some years. The wife of the present Mayor of Canterbury, Dr. R. A. Bremner, who subsequently knew the family personally, has kindly informed me that the actor's second wife was a Swedish beauty of noble birth who went by the name of Baroness Aldridge. This second marriage took place, I believe, about 1860, during the course of his professional tour through Belgium, Germany, Sweden, Russia, and Austria. After his death in 1867 Madame Aldridge lived in retirement at Anerley with her three children; but having the misfortune to lose most of her money she died in very straitened circumstances. Her only son is also dead, but the two daughters, whose dark faces contrasted strangely with their mother's fair complexion, being accomplished singers and musicians, took to the stage. I do not know what became of the elder son, though I can recall his acting very effectively in an amateur representation of 'Box and Cox.' The father is credited with having played Aaron in 'Titus Andronicus' for six nights at the Britannia Theatre in March, 1852, that being the last occasion of the play's production in England. N. W. Hill.

Queries.

We must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

William Peer: the Alleged Actor.—The first and last mention of this actor occurs in No. 82 of *The Guardian*, published on June 15, 1713. In this essay Steele speaks of his

"concern for the death of Mr. William Peer of the Theatre-royal, who was an actor at the Restoration and took his theatrical degree with Betterton, Kynaston and Harris," [and] "distinguished himself particularly in two characters, which no man could ever touch but himself."

These were the speaker of the three-line prologue to the play in 'Hamlet,' III. ii., and the apothecary in 'Caius Marius,' which was 'Romeo and Juliet' adapted by Otway to the Restoration stage. Steele proceeds to describe and analyse Peer's excellence in these two very small parts, which, he says won "universal applause," and "more reputation than those who speak the length of a Puritan's sermon every night will ever attain to." He also held the post of property-man, and at last became so prosperous that "in the seventieth year of his age he grew fat," and so was unfitted for the only two parts he could play; and this calamity hastened his death.

On the strength of Steele's enconium Peer has been admitted to that Pantheon the 'D.N.B.,' yet it seems doubtful whether he ever existed. His career must have been a long one if he began to act at the Restoration and lived till 1713; and if he won such "reputation" and "great fame" as Steele attributes to him by these two parts it is strange that a man so well versed in the history of the stage as the late Joseph Knight, who wrote the notice of him in the 'D.N.B.,' could not find so much as a single mention of his name in all the voluminous theatrical literature of this long period, apart from this one essay written after his death.

Moreover, the essay itself is written in a humorous strain, scarcely suited to the obituary even of a minor or minimus actor.

These facts, together with the recollection of the elaborate hoax which Swift had played upon Partridge the astrologer a few years before, make one a little suspicious. And although, if Peer was not a real person, the circumstances of the two jests would not be exactly parallel, it seems possible, to say the least, that the whole essay is a joke of some kind, the key to which is now lost.

Can any reader throw further light on the subject, or adduce any evidence, independent of Steele's essay, that Peer really existed?

It may be worth while to add that Steele's statement that no one but Peer "could ever touch" the two parts mentioned is not literally true, for Cibber records in his 'Apology' (chap. ix.) that Richard Estcourt spoke the prologue in the play scene when 'Hamlet' was acted at Drury Lane in 1707.

GORDON CROSSE.

Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

CHARLES MORRIS OF PORTMAN SQUARE.—About the middle of last century Charles Morris of Portman Square was a frequent visitor and great benefactor to Malvern. He built schools, still known as the "Morris Schools," and large tanks capable of holding many gallons of water for a much-needed water supply, and performed many other good deeds. Unfortunately, no record of him remains beyond these bare facts. Can any of your readers supply the dates of his birth and death, and details of his life, or present or lend a portrait of him to this library? My committee are most anxious to make our local collection as complete as possible and will be grateful for any help that can be given.

F. C. MORGAN, Librarian.

Public Library, Graham Road, Malvern.

CONGEWOI.—Rolf Boldrewood in his novel 'Modern Buccaneer,' speaking of a marine vista outside of Sydney, remarks: "The sea is here much as I remember when a boy I used to get 'congewoi' for bait off those very rocks." What are we to understand by the term? ANEURIN WILLIAMS.

Menai View, North Road, Carnarvon.

AMERICAN CHURCH OF ENGLAND BISHOPS.—Can any reader furnish us with the name of a work giving the succession of the bishops of the Church of England in the United States of America, and their missionary bishops, or furnish me with a copy? What is chiefly wanted is full name, degree, *date, and place* of consecration, and date *and place of death.* J. W. F.

GILBERT WHITE: PORTRAIT OF.—At 1 S. viii. 304 (1853) Mr. A. Holt-White wrote as follows:—

"Oriel College, of which Gilbert White was for more than fifty years a Fellow, some years since offered to have a portrait painted of him for their hall. An inquiry was then made of all the members of his family, but no portrait of any description could be found. I have heard my father say that Gilbert White was much pressed by his brother Thomas (my grandfather), to have his portrait painted, and that he talked of it, but it was never done."

This passage is quoted in Jardine's edition of 1853 of 'White's Natural History and Antiquities of Selborne.'

In 1913 an alleged portrait of the naturalist, which had been purchased in the Cattle-Market, was exhibited at a meeting of the Selborne Society, and it was understood that the owner was endeavouring to trace the early history of the portrait.

Can any of your readers give information as to what was done in the matter, whether the portrait was duly authenticated, or it was proved to have been a forgery?

EDWARD A. MARTIN.

The Gilbert White Fellowship,
285, Holmesdale Road, South Norwood, S.E.

COORG STATE: STRANGE TALE OF A PRINCESS.—Dr. Vincent Smith, in his recently published 'Oxford History of India,' p. 660 note, writes:—

"The princess having been brought up as a Christian by her father's desire, was baptized by the name of Victoria in 1852, the Queen being her godmother. The royal favour encouraged the Raja to claim seven lakhs of rupees from the East India Company, but he lost his suit after litigation lasting several years. His daughter married Colonel C., and had a child by him. The union was unhappy, and she died in 1864. Some time later visitors in a cab called at the Oriental Club, Hanover Square, for Colonel C., who drove off with them, saying he would return shortly. He was never seen again. The child also disappeared. Both must have been secretly murdered and buried somewhere in London. The story of the disappearance of Colonel C. was related by his son to the author. The Raja died before his daughter, and was buried in Kensal Green cemetery."

Can any one give any further detail of this strange story, or refer to any contemporary literature on the subject? EMERITUS.

MORE OR MOORE.—The family of More or Moore of Milton Place, Egham, Surrey, were settled in Antwerp during the reign of Elizabeth. It has been said that they were connected with the Mores of Loseley, Surrey, but I have never found the slightest evidence in support of this statement. Is anything known of the origin of the Egham family?

FREDERIC TURNER.

References to Works Wanted.—It is stated at p. 18 of Roscher's 'Geschichte der National-Oekonomik in Deutschland' that the treatise of Henricus de Hassia (known as Henry Langenstein), entitled 'Tractasu de Contractibus et de Origine Censuam,' and the treatise of Henricus de Hoyta entitled 'Tractatus de Contractibus sc. Redditibus' are to be found in the fourth volume of Gerson's 'Tractatus Diversi.' I cannot find any reference to this work of Gerson's in any library catalogue that I have consulted. Can any of your readers inform me where I can find copies of these two treatises?

George O'Brien.

40 Northumberland Road, Dublin.

Nuncupative Wills.—In the time of Milton was it necessary to the validity of a nuncupative will—that is, a will made by word of mouth—that it should be made when the testator was in extremis? or could it be validly made when the testator was in good health? No weight can be given to what Warton (as quoted in Todd's Milton, 3rd edn., 1826, vol. i., pp. 264, 289) says on this subject; it is evident that Warton's knowledge was very imperfect.

Aegeria.

Rede-birds.—Some years ago a query appeared in 'N. & Q.' as to what were rede-birds, and no satisfactory answer was given. Can any reader say now what are rede-birds?

W. D. R.

J. Symmons of Paddington House.—Is anything known of this excellent collector of topographical prints and drawings, who apparently flourished at the end of the eighteenth century? Messrs. Leigh & Sotheby had prepared for sale on Friday, Dec. 11, 1795, and three following days (Sunday excepted) an exceptionally interesting collection of topographical prints and drawings in England and Wales. A MS. endorsement on the catalogue before me is to the effect that this, the most extensive collection ever offered to public sale, was sold by private contract, the day before the auction was to have commenced, to Mr. Simmons of Paddington. Presumably the purchaser wished to secure certain prints for his own collections, but a few years later—actually on Monday, April 23, 1804, and five following days—Mr. King sold by auction a similar, almost identical, collection of upwards of 10,000 topographical prints and drawings, and in the catalogue before me, in addition to the names of purchasers and prices realised, a MS. note is added identifying the same owner, and referring to the preceding sale.

I would like to write at length of the interest of this collection. As usual the various lots, although large, are all too briefly detailed, but it is possible to notice:—

Lot 80. "Aggas (Ralphe) original map of London in the time of Elizabeth, supposed to be the only one remaining." Bought by Dodd £12 12 0
This is the Guildhall Copy.

Lot 81. "Vertue's copy of the above, and another copy done 1738." Bought by Dodd £1 0 9

Lot 58. The original Drawing from which the great West Window of the abbey was made. N.B. This drawing was Bishop Atterbury's, at whose expence the window was made. Bought by I. Smith £1 15 0

Lot 20. Fourteen Prints and Drawings from Kentish Town to Newington Butts, including a Ground Plot of Kilburn Abbey. Bought by Dodds £1 1 0

This collector also formed a library, which apparently was sold in 1828. In 'The Crypt,' vol. ii. p. 143, in his 'Letters from London,' Periphes (? Rev. Peter Hall) writes:—

"Symmonds, of Paddington Green is gone to the auctioneer's; his books come on to-morrow and 12 following days; 40,000 volumes, of very mixed character. The Cataloguing by Phillips of Bond Street is particularly curious: 'Elzevirianis; Classics; Plantin's; Gronovius, &c.' eight and ten in a lot."

A still further clue to the identity of this collector is afforded by the title of a small 8vo volume published 1797: "Hortus Paddingtonensis, or a catalogue of Plants cultivated in the Garden of J. Symmons Esq. Paddington House, by W. Salisbury."

Aleck Abrahams.

Court of St. James.—When was England, in diplomacy, first known as the Court of St. James? I believe it was after the burning of Whitehall, at the end of the seventeenth century. What is the first recorded document in which the term appears?

J. Landfear Lucas.

Glendora, Hindhead, Surrey.

Concannon Family.—Can any one give any details of, or state the relationship (if any) between the following:—

1. George Concannon, app. Aug. 30, 1736, one of the three lieutenants of Capt. Samuel Cunningham's Independent Company of Foot at Jamaica.

2. Matthew Concanen, author of several poems, Attorney-General of Jamaica, who m. Shirley, only sister of Robert Nedham,

M.P. (son of the Robert Nedham mentioned 12 S. v. 176), but died *s.p.* Jan. 22, 1749.

3. Lucius Concannon, an Irishman, m. May 10, 1790, Miss Richmond, had his portrait painted by Hoppner, R.A., and was M.P. Winchelsea, 1820, till his death in January, 1823. W. R. WILLIAMS.

"AS DEAD AS A DOOR-NAIL."—What is the origin of this expression? Dickens considered "a coffin-nail as the deadest piece of ironmongery in the trade."

J. ARDAGH.

FLEET PRISON RECORDS.—An ancestor of mine, Thomas Free, was committed to the Fleet for non-payment of tithe in 1715. Are the records of the prison available?

RICHARD FREE.

St. Clement's Vicarage, Fulham, S.W.

"GRAM" IN PLACE-NAMES.—What is the meaning of the syllable common to the following place-names: Kilgram (near Jervaulx Abbey), Angram (Nidderdale), Legrams (Bradforddale), Leagram (Mid-Lancs.)? Is there not a place Pegram also? Where is it? J. H. R.

RICHARD WARNFORD, WINCHESTER SCHOLAR.—He entered Winchester College in 1560, aged 14, from Sevenhampton, and became Fellow of New College, Oxford, in 1565. He is probably to be identified with the recusant gentleman of the same name who was in prison at Winchester in 1583, and who occurs in the first Recusant Roll (of 1592–3) as owning properties in Berkshire, Wiltshire, and Hampshire. Further particulars about him would be welcome.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

MAURICE.—I should be glad to obtain any information about the following Maurices, who were educated at Westminster School:

(1) E. D. Maurice at the school in 1795.
(2) F. Maurice at the school in 1718.
(3) Maysmor Maurice, admitted to Peterhouse, Camb., Nov. 27, 1735, aged 17, and elected a Hale scholar in the following year.
(4) P. Maurice at the school in 1795.
(5) William Maurice, admitted in 1733, aged 7. G. F. R. B.

DERIVATION OF NAMES.—Can any of your readers suggest the derivation of the following names, which are chiefly of Shropshire origin: Amphlett, Crowther, Devey, Eykyn, Gittins, Hoord, and Nock?

W. R. F. SMITH.

Norton, near Shifnal.

TWO POPES.—Having recently, in the course of my reading, fallen upon the two annexed statements connected with two occupants of the Roman See, I submit that a confirmation or contradiction of them would interest others than myself. Either way they merit preservation in 'N. & Q.' as curiosities of history (true or false) and literature.

I. In the third chapter of Book I. of 'Notre Dame de Paris,' Victor Hugo writes:—

"Le proverbe bachique de Benoît xii., ce pape qui avait ajouté une troisième couronne à la tiare:—'Bibamus papaliter.'"

II. Landor, in his 'Imaginery Conversations' (vol. iii. p. 406), makes Barrow observe to Newton.—

"I have already seen some hundred Sectaries of that pugnacious pope, who, being reminded that Christ commanded Peter to put up his sword, replied, 'Yes, when he had cut the ear off.'"

Is there any historical basis for these assertions, and, if so, was Barrow's pope Julius II.? J. B. MC.GOVERN.

St. Stephen's Rectory, C.-on-M., Manchester.

BLACKWELL HALL FACTOR.—In looking through some old deeds, I came across the following description of some of the parties, viz., John Smith of London, Blackwell Hall Factor. Can you enlighten me as to what a Blackwell Hall Factor was? The date of the deeds is about 1820.

J. M. ELDRIDGE.

7 St. Aldate's, Oxford.

GENDER OF "DISH" IN LATIN.—Can any one tell me what is the gender of the word "Mazonomum" (or -on, or -us)? The question arose from an attempt to turn "Hi! diddle-diddle" into a Latin hexameter by a friend who wanted to introduce it. When referred to I could only cover my ignorance by the following cloud of words:—

"Μαζονόμος is a *masculine* dish
Because I say so," said Liddell.
"You may call it any gender you wish,"
Said lexicographer Riddle.
"But it's fiddle-dee-dee, old Liddell, D.D.,
For both you and your coadjûtor*
Will agree with me, when you're *able* to see
That Mazonomum is neuter."

As a matter of fact Liddell gives it as Μαζονόμος, Riddle gives it as Mazonomum, and another dictionary which I consulted gives it as either Mazonomus (masculine), or Mazonomon (neuter).

J. FOSTER PALMER.

3 Oakley Street, S.W.

* Scott.

Tombstone Inscription.—The following inscription in capital letters is on a tomb in Malvern Priory:—

Philosophus Dignus Bonus Astrologus Lotheringus
Vir Pius ac Humilis Monachus Prior Huius Ovilis:
Hic Jacet in cista Geometricus ac Abacista:
Doctor Walcherus: flet plebs, dolet undique Clerus
Hvic Lux Prima mori dedit Octobris, Seniori :
Vivat ut in coelis exoret quisque Fidelis MCXXV+

What does the fifth line mean?

H. C—N.

Author of Book Wanted. — There is now lying before me a small anonymous volume, printed at London in 1757 (302 pp.). The following is an abstract of the title:—

"The Art of Conversation; or the polite entertainer: calculated for the improvement of both sexes.....By a nobleman of distinguished abilities."

Can any of your correspondents throw light on the authorship? The work does not appear in Halkett-Laing's Dictionary.

J. K. (2)

Giants' Names.—We have many and variously located giants' legends in England and giants' graves, dykes, tables, caves, &c., abound in the land.

There are, however, comparatively few personal names of these supermen placed on record. I here set down some twenty of them: Ordulph of Tavistock, Gog and Magog or Gogmagog, Ossian of Ross-shire, Tarquin of South Lancashire, Carados of Shrewsbury, Thunderbore, Blunderbore, Blunderbuss, Holiburn of West Cornwall, Termagol, Denbras, Dan Dynas and his wife Venna, Cormoran or Cormovan, otherwise Careg Cowse, and his wife Cornelian of St. Michael's Mount, Wrath of Portreath, Tom of Lelant, Bellerus of the Land's End, Trecrobben, Trebiggan of West Cornwall, and Bolster of St. Agnes.

Several of these are obviously place-names, as, for example, Trecrobben and Trebiggan. The former is the name of a hill on the west of the isthmus of Penwith, which is dialectically Crobb'n Hill, and in the ordnance maps Trencrom. Trebiggan is a farmstead not many miles from the Land's End. Its middle syllable would help to associate it with a big man. Bolster is the name of a steading on the hill of St. Agnes. Did the giant give his name to the place or does the place owe its name to its most famous inhabitant. Bellerus is suspicious and suggests that some scholar who was fond of retailing folk-lore knew that Bellerion is reputedly the classical name for the Land's End. Careg Cowse is an old Cornic-Celtic name for St. Michael's Mount. Others of these names are of a familiar type, as Tom, Ordulph, and Carados, which in connexion with Shrewsbury suggests Caradoc.

Thunderbore, Blunderbore, Blunderbuss, and Wrath, gives one the sense of having been made up or adapted for the occasion. The remaining names on the list are not easy to explain. Gog and Magog sometimes appear as one giant Gogmagog. Has any one attempted to explain the derivation of these syllables? Can the syllable "Ma" by any chance be indicative of femininity, and was Magog the wife of Gog? Of Cornelian and Venna giantesses I can only observe that Vennes(h)ire was the name given in one of the oldest Cornish charters to the present Hundred of Kerrier.

Termagol, Cormoran or Cormovan (it looks as if carelessness in writing *r* and *v* has misled a printer of Hunt's or Botterell's books on West Cornish Folk-lore), Holiburn, Denbras, Dan Dynas, and Tarquin are names which I would ask some of your readers to shed light on. Most of them are Celtic, I believe, and if so, what meaning do they possess in that language? Do their names arise from some incident in the story, woven around their personalities? In conclusion, will your readers amplify this imperfect list of the giants' names of England?

J. Hambley Rowe.

Title of Book Wanted.—I shall be greatly obliged if any of your readers can give me the name and publisher of a book I read many years ago. It was a very charming romance, purporting to give the origin of the Tanagra figures, the well-known small statuettes in terra-cotta. The story was of the sculptor and his lover, the latter, being a modest young woman, refused to pose for the nude, and the sculptor eloped with her to Tanagra, where he modelled the statuettes in terra-cotta. M. Burnham.

141A Kensington High Street, W.

Astertion Flowers.—In some old-time culinary recipes these flowers are mentioned as ingredients. What were they? I cannot trace "Astertion" in the 'N.E.D.' G.

[? Nasturtium.]

James Wheatley: Cobbler.—James Wheatley, a cobbler, afterwards Methodist minister, was the cause of extraordinary riots in Norwich in 1752. His conduct resulted in scandal, and he was sentenced by an ecclesiastical court to public penance. This was apparently never performed. He retained the confidence of his congregation, and died at Bristol.

The fullest information relative to his career would be of interest to me. Garrick, I believe, held him up to public scorn, but I forget the details. He receives notice in Hogarth's scurrilous print of Whitefield preaching, the "Medley," and there is an extant portrait of him, but where I do not know.

To indicate the references known to me, I furnish the following very incomplete bibliography :—

1. Tyerman's, Wesley, Whitefield, and Oxford Methodists.
2. Life and Times of Selina, Countess of Huntingdon.
3. Biography of Robt. Robinson. By Jared Sparks.
4. A True and Particular Narrative of the Disturbances in Norwich, 1752.
5. The Wolf in Sheep's Clothing. By T. Keymer, 1754.
6. A Reply to the Scandalous Papers of Mrs. M—n and Mr. T. K—r, 1754.
7. The Fawning Sycophant Display'd. By T. Keymer. 1754.
8. Gentleman's Magazine, 1752, and Feb. 3. 1756.
9. Minutes of Conference, 1749.
10. A Summary View of the Doctrines of Methodism, &c. 1753.
11. An Address to the Protestant Dissenters of the established congregations in Norwich, *circ.* 1753. No copy known.
12. Whitehall Evening Post of 1752.
13. The Methodists, an Eclogue. By John Robinson. No copy known to me.
14. An Extract of the Life and Death of John Janeway. By James Wheatley, 1749. No copy known to me.
15. Larkin's History of Methodism in Norwich. No copy known to me.
17. Norfolk Notes and Queries, vol. ii. pp. 159, 312.
18. Wesley's Journal, *passim.*

With the exception of those to which contrary indication is placed, all the above works are either in the British Museum or the Norwich Public Free Library.

J. C. WHITEBROOK.

24 Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.

'QUENTIN DURWARD.'—I should be grateful for any help in solving the following points; the references are to the pages in the Oxford Scott :—

1. "The wink with which our village Packwood used to communicate the news of the morning."—Introd. of 1823, p. xx. Packwood was presumably a barber, but whence did Scott get him ?

2. Where can I find some details of Martin Dominique, the artist who made "the famous cups of Tours" ?—Chap. iv., p. 40.

3. What is the meaning of Dunois's remark to Louis: "Your Majesty owes *the* house of Orleans at least one happy marriage" ? In return for what ? and why "at least one" ?—Chap. ix., p. 111.

4. Whence are the lines of "the old ballad-maker"

With many a cross-bearer before,
And many a spear behind?

Chap. xviii., p. 224.

5. What is the source of "the old college jest, *sero venientibus ossa*" ?—Chap. xix., p. 239.

6. Who was the "active political agent" of whom it was said that "his finger was in every man's palm, his mouth was in every man's ear" ?—Chap. xxxi., p. 392.

7. I presume the motto to chap. xxxiv., p. 425 :—

I 'll take thee to the good green wood
And make thine own hand choose the tree,

though purporting to be from an 'Old Ballad,' is Scott's.

8. Is it possible to trace "be hush'd, my dark spirit." —Introd. of 1823, p. xxi.

I may add that I have run to earth Aboulcasem, who was asked for in 8 S. i.; he is in Namby Pamby's 'Persian Tales.'

C. B. WHEELER.

LORD [JOHN] VAUGHAN.—Can any of your readers give me any information as to Lord [John] Vaughan, son, I believe, of the Earl of Carbery, whose title is now extinct, though there appears still to be an Earl of Carbery, and also inform me of the parentage of his niece who, while he was Governor of Jamaica—1674 to 1678—married David de Hennin. I should be very glad of any information as to the *de ancestre* of the de Henin or Dehany family in Jamaica and as to Dr. Dallas of Dallas Castle and James Kerr or Carr who was living there in the eighteenth century. G. D. MCGRIGOR.

3 Carlton Hill, Exmouth.

'TOM JONES.'—Gibbon made a prophecy that 'Tom Jones' would outlive the Imperial eagle of Austria. This prophecy came true last year. But can any reader give me the reference to when and where Gibbon said it ? DE V. PAYEN-PAYNE.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—

1. I should be glad to know the author of the following lines, and where they appear :—

The kiss of the sun for pardon,
The song of the bird for mirth—
One is nearer God's heart in a garden
Than anywhere else on earth.

RICHARD HEAPE.

[These lines are the last of four verses of a sacred song entitled 'God's Garden' by D. F. Gurney, published by Chappell & Co.]

2. And the low plashing of the sea
Their everlasting threnody. LUCIE.

Replies.

'LIFE OF HENRY MAITLAND': GEORGE GISSING.

(12 S. v. 151.)

At the above reference Mr. de V. Payen-Payne says he would like to have a key to Mr. Morley Roberts's 'Life of Henry Maitland,' which is reputed to represent the life of the late George Gissing. I can assure Mr. Payen-Payne that that book does faithfully represent the life of that unfortunate man of genius, but as nearly all the proper names in it are disguised under other names it is rather difficult to know who is meant in places. However, as no one has as yet supplied a key to the book I beg to suggest some twenty identifications for a start, and if any one can correct me or suggest other identifications I shall be very pleased. Any one familiar with publishing houses and publisher's readers could easily identify another dozen disguised names.

A mystery meets us on the title page, which reads: "The Private Life of Henry Maitland, a record dictated by J. H., revised and edited by Morley Roberts." Who is J. H.? I take it the book is entirely written by Morley Roberts, and identify the following:—

Name in 'The Private Life of Henry Maitland.'	*Real Name*
Moorhampton	Manchester.
Mirefields	Wakefield.
'The Vortex'	'The Whirlpool,' by G. G.
'Morning'	'A Life's Morning,' by G. G.
Sir Henry Bissell	Sir Henry Enfield Roscoe, F.R.S.
Schorstein	Prof. Carl Schorlemmer, F.R.S.
Prof. Little	Prof. Joseph G. Greenwood, LL.D., Principal of Owen's College.
Prof. Henry Parker	Thomas Parker, M.A., Professor of Mathematics. (These four were at Owen's College, Manchester, in 1876.)
'The Exile'	'Born in Exile,' by G. G.
The Rev. Mr. Wolff	Either the Rev. Wm. Gaskell, M.A., or the Rev. S. A. Steinthal, M.A., Ministers of Cross Street Unitarian Chapel at Manchester in 1876.
'Children of the Dawn'	'Workers in the Dawn,' by G. G.
'Paternoster Row'	'New Grub Street,' by G. G.
Broughton	Whelpdale. (A Character in 'New Grub Street.')
Harold Edgeworth	Mr. Frederic Harrison.
'Basil'	'Veranilda,' by G. G.
'The Meditations of Mark Sumner'	'The Private Papers of Henry Ryecroft,' by G. G.
'The Mob'	'Demos,' by G. G.
John Harley	Mr. John Morley.
Maydon	Reardon. (A Character in 'New Grub Street.')
'The Underworld'	'The Nether World' by G. G.
Hamerton's	Remington & Co. Publishers.
'Isabel'	'Isabel Clarendon,' by G. G.
G. H. Rivers	Mr. G. H. Wells.
'Jubilee'	'In the Year of Jubilee,' by G. G.
'The Best of All Things'	'The Crown of Life,' by G. G.
'The Unchosen'	'The Unclassed,' by G. G.
'Outside the Pale'	Ditto.
George Hardy	Godwin Peak. (A Character in 'Born in Exile.')
Gifford	Biffen. (A Character in 'New Grub Street.')
Hilda Moon	Ida Starr. (A Character in 'The Unclassed.')
'Victorian Novelists'	'Charles Dickens: a Critical Study,' by G. G.

Just one more point. In my copy of 'The Unclassed,' by George Gissing, published by Sidgwick & Jackson, p. 145, the heroine, Ida Starr, washes herself pure of her sins in the sea at midnight, or rather 1 A.M., at Hastings. Now, in 'The Private Life of Henry Maitland,' by Morley Roberts, it states (p. 165) that George Meredith, who was the reader for the publishers who first published 'The Unclassed,' compelled Maitland to eliminate that passage, and it is missing in the published book. There is evidently a discrepancy somewhere. Perhaps the passage was restored in a subsequent edition.

G. A. P.

AN ENGLISH ARMY LIST OF 1740.

(12 S. ii. 3, 43, 75, 84, 122, 129, 151, 163, 191, 204, 229, 243, 272, 282, 311, 324, 353, 364, 391, 402, 431, 443, 473, 482, 512, 524; iii. 11, 46, 71, 103, 132, 190, 217, 234, 267, 304.)

More than a year ago I corrected proofs of the matter which follows, but the Editor could not find room for its insertion. I am now enabled to give a part of what is in type.

3rd Foot Guards (12 S. ii. 165, 231).

Unfortunately the history of this regiment has not yet been written.

James Scott of Logie and Comiestoun, second son of Hercules Scott of Brotherton, m. Margaret Wallace of Ingliston; was M.P. co. Kincardine, 1713 to 1734; brigadier-general, Nov. 16, 1735; major-general, July 2, 1739; lieutenant-general, March 26, 1743; Envoy to Poland.

Charles Legge d. December, 1740 (*Gent. Mag.*), and not June 7, 1753, as stated on p. 231, where he is wrongly placed in the Coldstream.

Henry Skelton of Braithwaite Hall, Cumberland, 1st major (vice Legge dec.), 5 Jan., 1741; lieutenant-colonel of the regiment (vice Scott), March 12, 1743; colonel 32nd Foot, Aug. 27, 1743; colonel 12th Foot, May 28, 1745, till he d. April 10, 1757; brevet-colonel, Aug. 21, 1739; brigadier-general, Feb. 25, 1744; major-general, June 1, 1745; lieutenant-general, Sept. 18, 1747.

Hon. George Byng, 2nd major (and brevet-colonel), Jan. 5, 1741; 1st major, March 12, 1743; lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, Aug. 28, 1743; colonel 4th Marines, June 28, 1744, till broke Nov. 8, 1748; brigadier-general, June 3, 1745; major-general, Sept. 19, 1747. B. 1701, succeeded his brother as 3rd Viscount Torrington, January, 1747; d. April 17, 1750.

James Steuart senior, of Torrence, eldest son of Alexander Stuart of same, was A.D.C. to John, Duke of Argyll, 1715, when commanding in Scotland; was present at Sheriffmuir; served in Spain and Flanders; M.P. Ayr Burghs, 1734 to 1741; one of the two Gentlemen Ushers to the Prince of Wales in 1727; Gentleman Usher, Daily Waiter (150*l.*) to George II., 1727 till he d. unmarried, April 3, 1743.

Rowland Reynolds, 2nd major (and *brevet-colonel*), March 12, 1743; 1st major, Aug. 28, 1743; lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, July 18, 1744, till he d. in or before March, 1748. Presumably son of the

"Rowland Reynolds of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Middlesex, gent., bachelor, aged 29, who was licensed 9 April, 1685, to m. Elizabeth Fendall, of same, spinster, aged 21, with consent of her mother, Mrs. Fendall, of Tonhall, co. Surrey, at St. Martin-in-the-Fields, St. Paul, Covent Garden, or St. Clement Danes, Middlesex" (Chester's 'London Marriage Licences').

Hon. Thomas Murray, colonel (57th, afterwards) 46th Foot, June 23, 1743, till he d. unm., Nov. 14, 1764; major-general, April 1, 1754; lieutenant-general, Jan. 19, 1758; brother to the colonel of the regiment, and fifth and youngest son of 1st Earl of Dunmore; was appointed a Page of Honour to George I., 1714.

John Mordaunt of Freefolk, Hants, only son of Hon. Harry Mordaunt, M.P., b. 1698; Page of Honour (156*l.*) to Queen Anne in 1711, and to George I. from 1714; Equerry to the young princesses in 1720; Equerry to the King, June, 1737, to December, 1760; M.P. Pontefract, February, 1730, to 1734; Whitchurch, April, 1735, to 1741; Cockermouth, 1741 to 1768; installed K.B., June 23 or 26, 1749; a Governor of the Foundling Hospital, November, 1739; colonel (new) 58th (afterwards 47th) Foot, Jan. 15, 1741; of 18th Foot, Dec. 18, 1742; of 12th Dragoons, Dec. 22, 1747; of 7th Dragoon Guards, July 14, 1749; of 10th Dragoons, Nov. 1, 1749, till he d. unm. at Bevis Mount, Southampton, Oct. 23, 1780, aged 82; brigadier-general, May 17, 1745; served in Holland; commanded an infantry brigade at Falkirk, January, 1746; fought at Culloden and at Val, July, 1747; major-general, Sept. 22, 1747; lieutenant-general, May 1, 1754; general, April 13, 1770; served on staff in South Britain (one of three to review the forces), June, 1749; commanded the futile expedition against Rochefort, 1757; Governor of Sheerness Fort and the Isle of Sheppey, June, 1752, to 1778; and of Berwick, 1778 till death.

Hon. Robert Carpenter, second major and brevet-colonel, Aug. 28, 1743; first major, July 18, 1744, till killed at Fontenoy, 1745.

James Russell Stapleton, d. Aug. 16, 1743, the younger son of Sir Wm. Stapleton, 3rd Bart., and only brother to Sir Wm. Stapleton, 4th Bart., M.P. (see 'Oxfordshire Members, 1213 to 1899,' privately printed), "is a Colonel in the Guards" (Wotton's 'Baronetage,' 1741), and m. Penelope, daughter of Sir John Conway, last Bart., M.P., of Bodelwyddan, co. Flint. She d. May, 1739, leaving five daughters.

Hon. James Stuart, junior, of Bailliewhirr, Barvennan, and Auckland, second son of James, 5th Earl of Galloway, d. unm. at Calley, April 27, 1768; second major of the regiment (and brevet-colonel), July 18, 1744; first major, May 27, 1745; lieutenant-colonel thereof, Feb. 25 1747/8, till Col. 37th Foot, Nov. 17, 1752, till death; major-general, May 1, 1754; lieutenant-general, Jan. 20, 1758; M.P. Wigtown Burghs, 1734 to 1741, and 1747 to 1754; and co. Wigtown, 1741 to 1747, and 1754 to 1761.

Hon. Charles Ingram, fourth son of 5th Viscount Irwin, matriculated Oriel College, Oxford, April 29, 1714, aged 16; adjutant-general (and brevet-colonel), April 3, 1743; and also M.P. Horsham, February, 1737, both till he d. Nov. 28, 1748, having resigned his company in the regiment, February, 1748.

John Campbell, Earl of Loudoun, A.D.C. to the King (and brevet-colonel), July, 1743; colonel (new) 64th Foot, April 25, 1745, till broke, Jan. 4, 1749; colonel 30th Foot, Nov. 1, 1749, till 1770; major-general, Feb. 17, 1755; lieutenant-general, Jan. 22, 1758; general, April 13, 1770; Governor of Stirling Castle (300*l.*), April, 1731, to 1763; then of Edinburgh Castle (500*l.*), March, 1763, till he d. unm. April 27, 1782; a Scotch Representative Peer, 1734 till death; Governor of Virginia, February, 1756, to September, 1759; Commander of the Forces in America, March, 1756, to December, 1757; colonel 3rd Foot Guards, April 30, 1770, till death; served in Scotland, 1745, America, and Portugal. Only son of Hugh, 3rd Earl of Loudoun, whom he succeeded Nov. 20, 1731; b. May 5, 1705; formed at Loudoun Castle the largest then existing collection of willows, gathered from all parts of the world.

Lord John Murray of Pitnacree, M.P. co. Perth, 1734 to 1741; A.D.C. to the King (and brevet-colonel), July, 1743; colonel 42nd Royal Highlanders, April 25, 1745, till he d. May 18, 1787, then senior general; major-general, Feb. 16, 1755; lieutenant-general, Jan. 21, 1758; general, April 13, 1770. Sixth son (first by second wife) of 1st Duke of Atholl, b. April 14, 1711; m. Sept. 13, 1758, Miss Dalton of Banner Cross, Yorks.

George Ogilvie, d. 1745 (presumably father of the George Ogilvie, lieutenant and captain in the regiment Feb. 19, 1757; captain and lieutenant-colonel, Jan. 14, 1763, till first major, Aug. 7, 1777; brevet-colonel, Oct. 4, 1776; major-general, Feb. 19, 1779; d. 1779).

R. W. Williams.

(*To be continued.*)

Thomas Shepard (12 S. v. 179).—There was an inquiry about Thomas Shepard, who was the minister in Cambridge, Mass., after the Rev. Thomas Hooker left in 1635.

John Nicholas, *Topographer and Genealogist*, London, 1846, in vol. i. p. 229 *et seq.*, has an account of the Harlakenden family of Harlakenden, Kent. On p. 255 he quotes from Richard Baxter's 'Certainty of the World of Spirits fully Evinced,' 1691, and gives two ghost stories from Richard Harlakenden.

Mr. Thomas Shepard (who afterwards went to New England), with some other ministers, prayed and cast out the devil! This devil had been ringing bells and never afterwards made a noise.

The Rev. Thomas Shepard, according to his autobiography, laid a ghost in England.

Ralph Josselyn succeeded Shepard as vicar to Harlakenden (see 'Diary of Ralph Josselyn,' edited for Royal Hist. Soc. by E. Hockcliffe, M.A., at office of that society, published at London, 1908).

There is, of course, a great amount of matter here in Massachusetts about Shepard in this country.

A life of Thomas Shepard should be in the British Museum, and he left plenty of sermons, and there are letters of his in the Mass. Hist. Soc. Collections. See 'Thomas Shepard' in the 'D.N.B.'

M. J. Canavan.

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Chevalier Peter Dillon (12 S. v. 206).—Interesting particulars of Peter Dillon are given in 'Sea Life Sixty Years Ago,' by Capt. George Bayly of Trinity House, published in 1885 by Kegan Paul, Trench. Dillon was a herculean Irishman, self-educated but a fine navigator, who spent many years as a sandalwood trader in the South Pacific in the days when the vessels had to be heavily armed to guard against attacks by the natives. He was a man of dauntless courage, great powers of command, but of violent and tyrannical temper. In 1813 he was about 28 years of age. In 1825 he sailed as captain and owner of a vessel he re-named the St. Patrick under Chilian colours, from Valparaiso to New Zealand to load spars for Calcutta. At the island of Tucopia he met an old shipmate, a Prussian named Buchert, who had been living among the natives for thirteen years, and who gave him news of native stories that long years before two French ships had been wrecked on the Santa Cruz island of Vanikoro. Capt. Bayly, then a young man, was trading officer or supercargo on

board the St. Patrick and he bought from a Lascar who had been living with Buchert a silver sword-hilt, which had come from Vanikoro. It bore the initials of the ill-fated Comte de la Perouse, and Dillon reported this discovery to the Royal Asiatic Society at Calcutta on his arrival there. He was not in the service of the H.E.I.C., but one of their cruisers, the Research, was fitted out and he was given the command, with orders to proceed to Vanikoro to make further investigations. This he did and secured brass guns, besides silver, copper, and iron articles which conclusively proved that the vessels wrecked at Vanikoro were those of La Perouse's expedition. He returned to Calcutta in April, 1828, and was sent to France with the relics, arriving in Paris in February, 1829. Charles X. created him a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, and granted him an annuity of 4,000 francs. He was then appointed French Consul to the South Sea Islands, and resided for a few years in that capacity at Tahiti. He resigned his consulship and returned to England, where he lived on his pension until his death in 1846.

There is an article on Dillon in the 'D.N.B.,' Supplement II., which gives the date of his birth as about 1785, but does not state parentage or birthplace. It quotes his 'Narrative,' published in two volumes in London, 1829. R. S. PENGELLY.

PLANE TREES IN LONDON (12 S. v. 205).—The theory that the minute spicules shed in spring from the ripe fruit of the plane act as agents causing catarrh in human beings is not only, as MR. ARDACH observes, "without definite proof," but, so far as known to me, is pure hypothesis, devoid of any evidence in its support. It reminds one of the delightful lines in 'Rejected Addresses,' satirising those who traced every mishap and adversity to the direct agency of Napoleon Bonaparte:—

Who burnt, confound his soul! the houses twain
Of Covent Garden and of Drury Lane?
Who makes the quartern loaf and Luddites rise?
Who fills the butcher's shops with large blue flies?

It is true that the dispersal of plane seeds and their volatile achenes by the winds of March synchronises with a vast amount of catarrh among the inhabitants of London. But before the beautiful planes, so patient of an urban atmosphere, are condemned, would it not be prudent to ascertain whether spring catarrh prevails to a greater extent in London, where planes do greatly abound for our delectation, than it does in cities where there are no planes, such as Birmingham, Chester, Manchester, Edinburgh, Glasgow, &c. It is cruel to give a bad name, without attempting to justify it, to the noble tree which is almost unique in its capacity to resist the many adverse conditions it has to encounter in our vast metropolis. HERBERT MAXWELL.

Monreith.

COWAP (12 S. v. 206, 247).—This is a very common name in Cheshire. Harrison gives the derivation as a "dweller at the Cow-Hope." "Hope" is a valley or a sloping hollow, or, as Camden says, "the side of a hill." This seems a reasonable derivation, and I have been told that in Herefordshire we get the name of Cowmeadow, which is corroborative evidence, if true. Perhaps some Herefordshire correspondent will enlighten us on this point. In Chester we frequently shorten this word to Cowp.

JOSEPH C. BRIDGE.

Chester.

SEVEN KINGS (12 S. v. 210, 249).—This spot was originally in the parish of Barking, and remained so until 1888, when the ancient parish which extended from Chigwell to the Thames was divided by Act of Parliament. Ilford took the north and Barking the south. Seven Kings is now in Ilford. Tradition tells that in the time of the Heptarchy, seven kings, after a hunting expedition in Waltham Forest, watered their horses at a stream which crosses under the Great Eastern Railway here. No written testimony prevails of the original story; but in the MS. tithe-book of Thomas Cartwright, Vicar of Barking, and Bishop of Chester, there are two entries, and this carries the record back to 1669. The first entry calls the place King's Watering, the second says Seven Kings. Both entries relate to land called Crackbones or Cracklands, then in the occupation of a certain Richard Clark. W. W. GLENNY.

Barking, Essex.

QUEEN ANNE: THE SOVEREIGN'S VETO: THE ROYAL ASSENT (12 S. v. 95, 155, 214).—In my reply at the last reference, viz., p. 214, col. 2, last line, "sujects" should be "sujets"; *i.e.*, I meant that May in his modernised version substitutes "sujets" for "subjects." I ought to have added that he gives "vos" for "vous"—a justifiable emendation. Seeing that he was writing a book on 'Parliamentary Practice,' not necessarily of antiquarian research, it may be that he was right in modernising the old French, but it is curious that he should give "parlment" not "parlement," and that he should retain "touts" and "vostre."

9th edition of his 'Parliamentary ce,' p. 595, he writes of "Les prelats, urs," &c., as "assemblées," thus g D'Ewes's unaccented masculine nbles" into the feminine.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

HOPS OF THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY iv. 330; v. 107, 161).—There was only William, Bishop of Dromore, in the th century. But his dates vary ely. Gams ('Series Episcoporum iæ Catholicæ, 1873,' p. 217) says 1, and places him after Georgius (1487–1499). But Father Conrad ('Hierarchia Catholica Medii Aevi,' 1, p. 162), puts him as early as 1463. give 1465–1488.

is certain that Georgius Brann was ated to Elphin in 1499, but Gams 1487 as the date at which he began le at Dromore, and Eubel 1483. 's order seems the best authenticated. (p. 233) says that William, Bishop of ore, helped in the province of York, 1501.

W. A. B. C.

STGARTH, INVENTOR (12 S. iv. 244).—allace in his 'Alston Moor, its Pas-People, its Mines and Miners,' (New-, 1890), pp. 142–3, says the hydraulic for lead-mines was

rented in 1765 by Mr. Westgarth, agent for al Cleugh [lead] mines [Allendale, North-land].....A history of this invention, written hn] Smeaton may be found in 'The Transac-f the Society of Arts'.....Two of Mr. West-t engines were erected in the Middle Cleugh nines [Alston], and both were in operation in One was erected at a later date in the Cross-nes."

lescription of the working of these old ulic engines is given in an article d 'My First (and last) Descent into d-mine in 1836,' which appeared in *bers's Journal* about 1866. Perhaps ove brief note will enable some other butor to give more details. I have to believe that this inventor was a of co. Durham, and, as well as the t, would welcome any further replies.

J. W. FAWCETT.

ett, co. Durham.

TER CATHEDRAL EPITAPH (12 S. 2, 241).—An earlier example has just ted itself. In Mr. Mill Stephenson's of Monumental Brasses in Surrey' rey Archæological Collections,' xv.) there is a description of a brass illiam Millebourne, Esq., 1415, which rmerly in Barnes Church, but has now disappeared. It is mentioned by Aubrey and (with an illustration) by Lysons. The inscription ends with a Latin couplet corresponding exactly to that which Weever gives from Maldon.

In Mr. Stephenson's list St. Luke in the earlier part of the inscription is made feminine, an error either of the original engraver or the transcriber, or the printer.

EDWARD BENSLY.

Oudle Cottage, Much Hadham, Herts.

SIR WALTER RALEIGH AND QUEEN ELIZABETH AT SANDGATE (12 S. v. 96).—The visit, as described, is surely very doubtful. It could not possibly be placed in or near 1573. In that year Raleigh was probably still serving in arms in France. Certainly, he had not entered on London residence, and could have known nothing of the Court. In December, 1581, returning with despatches from Ireland, he first took the fancy of the Queen. Not over creditable in themselves they proved "happy despatches" for Raleigh, and he speedily rose in favour.

Pillion-riding, even as a joke, was scarcely a mode of "progress" for Elizabeth, one would fancy. The Saraband, too, in either form, could hardly have been known in England at that date—certainly would not be danced.

GEORGE MARSHALL.

21 Parkfield Road, Liverpool.

BIRDS POISONING CAPTIVE YOUNG (12 S. v. 210).—I have been long aware of the fact that if young birds are taken from the nest and caged in an outdoor aviary, or in a place where they can be discovered by their parents, the latter will visit and feed them, and attempt to release them. Some years ago I had ocular demonstrations of this in the case of some young nuthatches which were taken from a nest near West Grinstead and placed in an aviary at Henfield. They were taken there in a dog-cart by a friend (the late William Borrer of Cowfold), who remarked as he drove along that an old nuthatch was accompanying him along the roadside, flying from tree to tree. A few days after the young birds had been placed in the aviary he received a letter from the owner of it to say that they were being visited by a pair of old nuthatches who daily brought them food. At my request he drove me over to Henfield to see them, and as we sat on a garden seat watching we witnessed the arrival of one of the parent birds (presumably) which clung to the wires of the aviary, and fed one of the young. A further observation made by independent witnesses, both in England and

been used on occasion as a mounting-block, but there are no steps and it is not high enough to suggest that such was the object for which it was originally placed just outside the gates. Will some local geologist and antiquary kindly explain the character of the stone and if not an erratic block, whence was it obtained? I cannot find that it was noticed in the *Transactions of the Archæological Institute* in 1845, when the meeting was held at Winchester. The old Cheyney Court just inside the gateway was from very early times the court-house of the episcopal jurisdiction of the Soke of Winchester, and it seems quite possible that, as on the stones at London, Totnes, St. Austell, Darlington, and possibly Kingston-on-Thames, it was customary to read proclamations and judicial declarations from the stone outside the Bishop's gate and in the immediate vicinity of the so-called King's gate. Can some Winchester antiquary explain. HUGH R. WATKIN.

Chelston, Devon.

JOHN DURSTON: JOHN DALE (10 S. ii. 45, 116).—At the last reference H. C. makes William Longford succeed Durston in the Wykehamical prebend of Bursalis in Chichester Cathedral, but according to the Rev. George Hennessy's researches published in his 'Chichester Diocesan Clergy Lists,' Durston was succeeded by John Dale, M.A., in 1556, John Dale by William Haward, M.A., in 1558, and William Haward by William Longford in 1560. William Haward was Vicar of Cowfold in 1559–60 and was succeeded in 1575. John Dale is mentioned in the list at the end of the 'Concertatis Ecclesiæ.' He is probably the Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge, who took the degree of M.A. in 1545, and was Rector of St. Margaret's, Fish Street, London, of which living he was deprived early in Queen Elizabeth's reign. His name occurs also in S.P. Dom. Add. Elz., xi. 45, and in Sander's list in the 'De Visitili Monarchia.'

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

"BUFFALOES" (12 S. v. 237).—A few years ago I was a brother in the R.A.O.B. and was advanced to the degree of Primo (*i.e.*, Master of the Lodge), and ultimately I became a founder of a lodge, viz., the Richard Brinsley Sheridan, under the banner of the Grand Lodge of England. There is nothing really mysterious about the R.A.O.B. beyond the signs and passwords. The order was founded by R. B. Sheridan and other of the Drury Lane actors at the Harp Tavern, facing the theatre, in 17—. They met for the purposes of conviviality and charity in the guise of a mimic freemasonry. They claimed among the founders Noah, hence the antediluvian, and Nimrod, "a great and mighty hunter before the Lord," in memory of whom a pair of buffalo horns ornamented the lodge room. For the moment I forget the original name of the order, but after a time it was dropped, and the name of their emblem was adopted. The order is now split into different sections, each called a banner.

CHRISTIAN E. P. GROTH, M.A. (Camb.).
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1 Richmond Buildings, Dean Street, W1.

LOUISA SPELT LEWEEZER (12 S. v. 237).—Another example of a quaint spelling of the name Louisa can be seen in the churchyard of Selsley (Stroud, Glos.), where a lady is buried who died Oct. 7, 1870, aged 70 years, named Lueazer.

JOHN WATSON-TAYLOR.
Wellington Club, Grosvenor Place, S.W.1.

I have never seen Leweezer, but the abbreviation "Weezer" may be found in 'Concerning Teddy,' by Mrs. Murray Hickson (Mrs. S. A. P. Kitcat, wife of the Gloucestershire cricketer)—one of the best books about a boy that I know—published by James Bowden, 1897. But this Louisa or Weezer was only a doll. G. H. WHITE.

23 Weighton Road, Anerley.

ST. JOHN BAPTIST HEADS (12 S. v. 209).—As St. Catherine was the patron saint of maidens and St. Dorothy of brides they are not unfitly paired. Again, St. Catherine and St. Margaret were both regarded as specially helpful in time of trouble, St. Margaret particularly so in the period of childbirth. The third couple is more puzzling, but I would venture to suggest that as St. Dorothy is the patron saint of brides and St. Mary Magdalene stands for the contemplative life, to which nuns vow themselves as "brides of Christ," it may be intended to signify marriage in a terrestrial and in a spiritual sense.

As for their connexion with the Baptist all these women are said to have been imprisoned and beheaded. An additional reason for inserting St. Mary Magdalene may have been that she is often depicted in mediæval art as a penitent in the wilderness. There are also traditions to the effect that St. James the Great, St. Christopher and St. Antony the Hermit suffered death by decapitation. T. PERCY ARMSTRONG.

NEWTON, R.A. (12 S. v. 236).—Consult Algernon Graves's book, 'Royal Academy Exhibitors, 1769-1904,' where many portraits exhibited in the Royal Academy are recorded; also engravings after G. S. Newton in Print Room of British Museum.

E. E. LEGGATT.

MARTIN (12 S. v. 236).—(10) Samuel Martin. Probably only son of Col. Sam. Martin of the island of Antigua by his first wife Frances Yeamans. Born Sept. 1, 1714; of the Inner Temple, 1747; M.P. for Camelford and Hastings, Joint Secretary to Treasury, fought a duel with John Wilkes, 1763; Treasurer to the Princess of Wales, resided at 84 Pall Mall and Marshalswick, St. Albans, and died bachelor, Nov. 20, 1788; buried and M.I. at Great Canford, Dorset; will [551 Calvert].

V. L. OLIVER, F.S.A.

Sunninghill.

Can any of the Martins have been of the family of Martins of Hemingstone Hall, Ipswich? M.A.OXON.

"APOCHROMATIC" (12 S. v. 209, 250).—F. DE H. L. has misunderstood my query. There is not much doubt as to the quantity of the second *o* in the word; it is the first *o* that I queried, and was surprised to find it marked long in 'Lloyd's Dictionary'; in most other compounds of *apo-* the *o* is short.

J. A. S.

METAL MORTARS (12 S. v. 209, 250).—If MR. J. W. SWITHINBANK refers to *The Pharmaceutical Journal* of about three years ago he will find some interesting notes and descriptions of mortars. At my instance a description was inserted of the important example found at Hyde Abbey, and now in the Winchester Museum. No doubt the editor of the *Journal* will give the references.

W. H. QUARRELL.

Burlington Fine Arts Club, 17 Savile Row, W.1.

JOHN WILSON, BOOKSELLER (12 S. v. 237).—In partial reply to MR. CHRISTOPHER MORLEY I find in *The Globe*, on Jan. 23, 1911, the following paragraph:—

"Mr. Dobson says: 'The late Mr. John Wilson, bookseller, once of 93 Great Russell Street, and afterwards of 12 King William Street, Strand, informed me not long before his death that he made them up as a motto for one of his second-hand catalogues, where I think I saw them. He was amused at the vogue they eventually obtained.' No doubt many of the vogueists will be surprised, if not amused, by the revelation."

I venture very respectfully to differ from so learned a writer as Mr. Austin Dobson, in consequence of my finding Mr. Alexander Ireland in his charming book, 'The Book-Lover's Enchiridion,' has placed the quotation as follows (I give his spelling and punctuation):—

O for a Booke and a shadie nooke, eyther in-a-doore or out;
With the grene leaves whisp'ring overhede or the Streete cryes all about.
Where I maie Reade all at my ease, both of the Newe and Olde;
For a jollie goode Booke whereon to looke, is better to me than Golde.

as 'An Old English Song' at a period between 1592-1670, and I do not think that such a careful compiler and author as Mr. Alexander Ireland would have given a quotation in this particular period without due investigation, especially as he tells us in his preface (June, 1888) that he was fifty years making his collection of quotations, and his object "has been to present *in chronological order*, a selection of the best thoughts of the greatest and wisest minds on the subject of books."

He would doubtless have made an alteration "*in the chronological order*" had it been necessary after his first edition, published in 1882, or his second (or third) edition of 4,000 copies, or again in 1887, when a further new edition (of 5,000 copies) was issued.

Had this quotation been original to such a recent writer as Mr. John Wilson the bookseller, Mr. Alexander Ireland would have found it out and rectified his first or subsequent edition, and placed the quotation at a much later period than about 1590-1670.

I might mention incidentally that many years ago I adopted the full quotation in connection with my book-plate, which I still use, and which is much liked by my friends.

OSCAR BERRY, F.C.A., C.C.

Monument Square, E.C.

MRS. SUSAN CROMWELL (12 S. v. 232).—The late Sir Bernard Burke, in his 'The Rise of Great Families,' stated as follows: "Oliver Cromwell's last male descendant was Oliver Cromwell, an attorney, the son of a grocer on Snow Hill." He, therefore, was the brother of Mrs. Susan—in modern sense, Miss Susan—Cromwell, mentioned above.

HERBERT SOUTHAM.

Loxley House, Maybury Hill, Woking.

MASTER GUNNER (12 S. v. 153, 212).—A letter from Fra. Coningesbye, June 28, 1637, to Capt. Collins states that:—

"the Master Gunner William Eldreade had complained that he was enjoynde to watch and warde. He did not think that a Master Gunner is to pass uppon the dutye of a common souldier

been used on occasion as a mounting-block, but there are no steps and it is not high enough to suggest that such was the object for which it was originally placed just outside the gates. Will some local geologist and antiquary kindly explain the character of the stone and if not an erratic block, whence was it obtained? I cannot find that it was noticed in the *Transactions of the Archæological Institute* in 1845, when the meeting was held at Winchester. The old Cheyney Court just inside the gateway was from very early times the court-house of the episcopal jurisdiction of the Soke of Winchester, and it seems quite possible that, as on the stones at London, Totnes, St. Austell, Darlington, and possibly Kingston-on-Thames, it was customary to read proclamations and judicial declarations from the stone outside the Bishop's gate and in the immediate vicinity of the so-called King's gate. Can some Winchester antiquary explain. HUGH R. WATKIN.

Chelston, Devon.

JOHN DURSTON: JOHN DALE (10 S. ii. 45, 116).—At the last reference H. C. makes William Longford succeed Durston in the Wykehamical prebend of Bursalis in Chichester Cathedral, but according to the Rev. George Hennessy's researches published in his 'Chichester Diocesan Clergy Lists,' Durston was succeeded by John Dale, M.A., in 1556, John Dale by William Haward, M.A., in 1558, and William Haward by William Longford in 1560. William Haward was Vicar of Cowfold in 1559–60 and was succeeded in 1575. John Dale is mentioned in the list at the end of the 'Concertatis Ecclesiæ.' He is probably the Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge, who took the degree of M.A. in 1545, and was Rector of St. Margaret's, Fish Street, London, of which living he was deprived early in Queen Elizabeth's reign. His name occurs also in S.P. Dom. Add. Elz., xi. 45, and in Sander's list in the 'De Visitili Monarchia.'

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

"BUFFALOES" (12 S. v. 237).—A few years ago I was a brother in the R.A.O.B. and was advanced to the degree of Primo (*i.e.*, Master of the Lodge), and ultimately I became a founder of a lodge, viz., the Richard Brinsley Sheridan, under the banner of the Grand Lodge of England. There is nothing really mysterious about the R.A.O.B. beyond the signs and passwords. The order was founded by R. B. Sheridan and other of the Drury Lane actors at the Harp Tavern, facing the theatre, in 17—. They met for the purposes of conviviality and charity in the guise of a mimic freemasonry. They claimed among the founders Noah, hence the antediluvian, and Nimrod, "a great and mighty hunter before the Lord," in memory of whom a pair of buffalo horns ornamented the lodge room. For the moment I forget the original name of the order, but after a time it was dropped, and the name of their emblem was adopted. The order is now split into different sections, each called a banner.

CHRISTIAN E. P. GROTH, M.A.(Camb.).
Research Laboratories,
1 Richmond Buildings, Dean Street, W1.

LOUISA SPELT LEWEEZER (12 S. v. 237).—Another example of a quaint spelling of the name Louisa can be seen in the churchyard of Selsley (Stroud, Glos.), where a lady is buried who died Oct. 7, 1870, aged 70 years, named Lueazer.

JOHN WATSON-TAYLOR.
Wellington Club, Grosvenor Place, S.W.1.

I have never seen Leweezer, but the abbreviation "Weezer" may be found in 'Concerning Teddy,' by Mrs. Murray Hickson (Mrs. S. A. P. Kitcat, wife of the Gloucestershire cricketer)—one of the best books about a boy that I know—published by James Bowden, 1897. But this Louisa or Weezer was only a doll. G. H. WHITE.

23 Weighton Road, Anerley.

ST. JOHN BAPTIST HEADS (12 S. v. 209).—As St. Catherine was the patron saint of maidens and St. Dorothy of brides they are not unfitly paired. Again, St. Catherine and St. Margaret were both regarded as specially helpful in time of trouble, St. Margaret particularly so in the period of childbirth. The third couple is more puzzling, but I would venture to suggest that as St. Dorothy is the patron saint of brides and St. Mary Magdalene stands for the contemplative life, to which nuns vow themselves as "brides of Christ," it may be intended to signify marriage in a terrestrial and in a spiritual sense.

As for their connexion with the Baptist all these women are said to have been imprisoned and beheaded. An additional reason for inserting St. Mary Magdalene may have been that she is often depicted in mediæval art as a penitent in the wilderness. There are also traditions to the effect that St. James the Great, St. Christopher and St. Antony the Hermit suffered death by decapitation. T. PERCY ARMSTRONG.

Newton, R.A. (12 S. v. 236).—Consult Algernon Graves's book, 'Royal Academy Exhibitors, 1769-1904,' where many portraits exhibited in the Royal Academy are recorded; also engravings after G. S. Newton in Print Room of British Museum.

E. E. Leggatt.

Martin (12 S. v. 236).—(10) Samuel Martin. Probably only son of Col. Sam. Martin of the island of Antigua by his first wife Frances Yeamans. Born Sept. 1, 1714; of the Inner Temple, 1747; M.P. for Camelford and Hastings, Joint Secretary to Treasury, fought a duel with John Wilkes, 1763; Treasurer to the Princess of Wales, resided at 84 Pall Mall and Marshalswick, St. Albans, and died bachelor, Nov. 20, 1788; buried and M.I. at Great Canford, Dorset; will [551 Calvert].

V. L. Oliver, F.S.A.

Sunninghill.

Can any of the Martins have been of the family of Martins of Hemingstone Hall, Ipswich? M.A.Oxon.

"Apochromatic" (12 S. v. 209, 250).—F. de H. L. has misunderstood my query. There is not much doubt as to the quantity of the second *o* in the word; it is the first *o* that I queried, and was surprised to find it marked long in 'Lloyd's Dictionary'; in most other compounds of *apo-* the *o* is short.

J. A. S.

Metal Mortars (12 S. v. 209, 250).—If Mr. J. W. Swithinbank refers to *The Pharmaceutical Journal* of about three years ago he will find some interesting notes and descriptions of mortars. At my instance a description was inserted of the important example found at Hyde Abbey, and now in the Winchester Museum. No doubt the editor of the *Journal* will give the references.

W. H. Quarrell.

Burlington Fine Arts Club, 17 Savile Row, W.1.

John Wilson, Bookseller (12 S. v. 237).—In partial reply to Mr. Christopher Morley I find in *The Globe*, on Jan. 23, 1911, the following paragraph:—

"Mr. Dobson says: 'The late Mr. John Wilson, bookseller, once of 93 Great Russell Street, and afterwards of 12 King William Street, Strand, informed me not long before his death that he made them up as a motto for one of his second-hand catalogues, where I think I saw them. He was amused at the vogue they eventually obtained.' No doubt many of the vogueists will be surprised, if not amused, by the revelation."

I venture very respectfully to differ from so learned a writer as Mr. Austin Dobson, in consequence of my finding Mr. Alexander Ireland in his charming book, 'The Book-Lover's Enchiridion,' has placed the quotation as follows (I give his spelling and punctuation):—

O for a Booke and a shadie nooke, eyther in-a-doore or out;
With the grene leaves whisp'ring overhede or the Streete cryes all about.
Where I maie Reade all at my ease, both of the Newe and Olde;
For a jollie goode Booke whereon to looke, is better to me than Golde.

as 'An Old English Song' at a period between 1592-1670, and I do not think that such a careful compiler and author as Mr. Alexander Ireland would have given a quotation in this particular period without due investigation, especially as he tells us in his preface (June, 1888) that he was fifty years making his collection of quotations, and his object "has been to present *in chronological order*, a selection of the best thoughts of the greatest and wisest minds on the subject of books."

He would doubtless have made an alteration "*in the chronological order*" had it been necessary after his first edition, published in 1882, or his second (or third) edition of 4,000 copies, or again in 1887, when a further new edition (of 5,000 copies) was issued.

Had this quotation been original to such a recent writer as Mr. John Wilson the bookseller, Mr. Alexander Ireland would have found it out and rectified his first or subsequent edition, and placed the quotation at a much later period than about 1590-1670.

I might mention incidentally that many years ago I adopted the full quotation in connection with my book-plate, which I still use, and which is much liked by my friends.

Oscar Berry, F.C.A., C.C.

Monument Square, E.C.

Mrs. Susan Cromwell (12 S. v. 232).—The late Sir Bernard Burke, in his 'The Rise of Great Families,' stated as follows: "Oliver Cromwell's last male descendant was Oliver Cromwell, an attorney, the son of a grocer on Snow Hill." He, therefore, was the brother of Mrs. Susan—in modern sense, Miss Susan—Cromwell, mentioned above.

Herbert Southam.

Loxley House, Maybury Hill, Woking.

Master Gunner (12 S. v. 153, 212).—A letter from Fra. Coningesbye, June 28, 1637, to Capt. Collins states that:—

"the Master Gunner William Elldreade had complained that he was enjoynde to watch and warde. He did not think that a Master Gunner is to pass uppon the dutye of a common souldier

spicially being an able, and a deserving man in his quallytye, and an oulde man, and suggests that if there be convenience for him he should reside within the fort and be ready upon all alarums."

Capt. Collins was in charge of Mote's Bulwark, Dover.

Lieut.-Col. Francis Coningsby was appointed Commissary General of all the castles and fortifications in England by Charles I., Jan. 22, 1636.

William Eldred, sixty years master gunner, Dover, published 'The Gunner's Glasse,' London, 1646. R. J. FYNMORE.

A tablet, which was in Woolwich Church, in memory of Capt. Leake, Master Gunner of England, is mentioned at 8 S. ii. 249, 313. He appears to have died in 1696.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND MARRIAGE SERVICE (12 S. v. 208, 242).—The point of my inquiry has been missed. Of course I knew that the service in question begins with "Dearly beloved" and ends with "amazement." I wished to know if the sarcasm on marriage founded on this were a current witticism, or an invention of Scott's. It seemed to me probable that Hardy's use of it was suggested by the passage in 'The Fortunes of Nigel.'

JOHN WILLCOCK.

Lerwick.

MARY CLARKE OF NEW YORK: VASSALL (12 S. v. 236).—In Archer's 'Monumental Inscriptions of the British West Indies,' under 'Jamaica,' there is this inscription: "Here lies interr'd the body of Florentius, son of Florentius Vassal, Esq. Born, April 18, 1732, departed this life May 29 following." B.M.—black marble? Arms: In chief, the sun in splendour, and in base an uncovered cup. Crest over an esquire's helmet, a three-masted ship with sails furled (a kind of lymphad). See 'Pedigree of Vassals of Vassal of Milford.' But I cannot find any information about Richard Vassall nor of his wife Mary Clarke. M.A.OXON.

She was daughter of Thomas Clarke of New York; married first Richard Vassall, son of Florentius Vassall of Jamaica; he was born 1733, died 1795. She afterwards married (July 18, 1796), at St. George's, Hanover Square, Sir Gilbert Affleck, bart., of Dalham Hall, Suffolk, and died 1835. For fuller information *re* the Vassall family see Graves and Cronin's 'History of the Works of Sir Joshua Reynolds,' pp. 1427-8. Reynolds painted her portrait, now owned by Lord Normanton at Somerley.

HARRY P. POLLARD.

BOWSHOT: THE LONGEST (12 S. v. 180, 220).—Shakespeare's evidence is of interest. In Justice Shallow's reminiscences of old Double we are presumably told what was considered to be a good performance in Shakespeare's own day:—

"Jesu, Jesu, dead! a' drew a good bow; and dead! a' shot a fine shoot: John a Gaunt loved him well, and betted much money on his head. Dead! a' would have clapped i' the clout at twelve score; and carried you a forehand shaft a fourteen and fourteen and a half, that it would have done a man's heart good to see."—'2 Henry IV.' III., ii.

Old Double could hit the mark at 240 yards, and send an arrow a distance of 280 or 290 yards. EDWARD BENSLY.

Oudle Cottage, Much Hadham, Herts.

"WHEN YOU DIE OF OLD AGE I SHALL QUAKE FOR FEAR" (12 S. v. 235).—I came across this proverb a few years ago in a slightly different form, in a small village in Staffordshire. The vicar of the parish was visiting some parishioners, and we saw two women, each with a baby, sitting together on the grass. "They were both born the same day," one of them said, and added: "When one dies of old age the other will quake for fear." I presume it is a fairly prevalent saying. J. FOSTER PALMER.

'THE MOAT ISLAND' (12 S. v. 238).—This is one of a set of coloured engravings of Windsor Great Park (I have a set). They were designs by Paul Sandby for beautifying the park. The others are: 'The Lodge,' 'The Great Bridge,' 'The Lake,' 'Belvedere Tower,' 'Grotto,' &c. I have seen small engravings of some of them.

MRS. COPE.

Finchampstead Place, Berkshire.

GENERAL WILLIAM HAVILAND (12 S. ii. 250).—Peter Haviland's commission as lieutenant in Sir Henry Goring's 31st Foot in Ireland was renewed by George I. on June 1, 1715. He was made captain-lieutenant Aug. 1, 1727, and was captain of a company therein, June 20, O.S. 1735, till he "quits" Apr. 1, 1744. He was first made lieutenant in July, 1714. It is probable that his regiment would be split up into detachments of one or two companies each, and quartered in different parts of the country. His son William's name appe in a "List of Gents. humbly recommend to his Majesty by Lord Cathcart, lieutenants in the American Troops," 17 Among the "Names of Gents. carryi Arms," with the "Date of Service a Character," is: "Wm. Havaland, a pre young gent., has carried arms in Col. Hanc

gt. seven years; his Father is Capt. ame Regt. Recommended by Col. y." William Haviland was after- romoted to captain in Blakeney's ot, Sept. 7, 1742; major, May 24, ieutenant-colonel thereof Dec. 16, til he was made colonel-commandant rd Battalion of the 60th or Royal n Regt. of Foot in America, Dec. 9, hich he held till it was disbanded at ce of 1763. He was made local in N. America only," Jan. 9, 1758; half-pay 1763–7, and was colonel of Foot, June 1, 1767, till he died , 1784, æt. 67, having become major- July 10, 1763, lieutenant-general, 1772, and general, Feb. 19, 1783.

W. R. WILLIAMS.

ANGE OF SOULS IN FICTION (12 S. 191, 246).—In 'Tales from Black- ol. ii., is a story called 'The Metem- is,' by Dr. Robert Macnish. The f its publication in *Blackwood's* e is given as May, 1826. Two in the College of Gottingen exchange uls, or rather their bodies, for the f each is unchanged. The inter- is apparently the, or a, fiend, in e of "a little, meagre, brown-faced, gentleman, with hooked nose and long, well-powdered queue, and a leg," whose contract the one student ed deliberately, the other carelessly, ing read what he was signing.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

H GRIFFITH (12 S. v. 236).—I would R. A. WILLIAMS to George Paston's hts on the Georgian Period,' 1902 n & Co.). Article: *The Monthly* pp. 145-66, where he will find a great interesting information.

J. PAUL DE CASTRO.

RTSON (12 S. v. 208, 249). — This rist married Christian, daughter of Jaffray. Some miniatures of the family are in possession of Harriet, ope, who inherited them from her rs.

MRS. COPE.

LE STREET (12 S. v. 69, 109).— is a Fenkle or Finkle Street in tle-on-Tyne, and one in Stockton- , co. Durham. Streets with the me occur in Carlisle and Workington, land, in Kendal, Westmorland, in horough, Yorks, in Barton-on- r, Lincs, &c. All these streets are or have corners in them. The word comes from the Danish *vinkel* or *vinkle*, an angle or corner. Finchale Priory, co. Durham, is situated in an angle or bend of the river Wear.

The Rev. Joseph Hunter in his 'South Yorkshire,' vol. ii. (1831), p. 329, in speaking of Wortley by Tankersley, says:—

"The little hamlets in Wortley, all of ancient foundation are.....Finkel-street,"

and then adds:—

"The name of Finkle street is found in other parts of the county [York]. Finkel is Fennel. But it seems hard to explain how that plant should give name to a village, and harder still to account for its union with the word street in more instances than one, while it is not found in union with any of the usual local termimals."

J. W. FAWCETT.

Consett, co. Durham.

One would expect Winkel (shop) Street to be a common name on the east and south coasts frequented by the Dutch.

J. K.

"AS JOLLY AS SANDBOYS" (12 S. v. 180) —The 'N.E.D.' defines "sandboys" as "a boy who hawks sand for sale." In John Bee's 'Dictionary of the Turf,' sandboy is given as "all rags and all happiness; the urchins who drive the sand laden neddies through our streets, are envied by the capon-eating turtle-loving epicures of these cities." "As jolly as a sandboy" designates a merry fellow who has tasted a drop."

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

The offering for sale of sandbags of the shape and size described has been familiar to me for very many years in inland counties, but it was only one with other articles carried by general hawkers, often in vans; and the use to which the sandbags, usually in green or red baize, were put was to lay on window ledges and frames, or along doors, to stop draught.

W. B. H.

"SCORES" (12 S. v. 122, 165, 194).— J. R. H. will be sure to find an explanation current in St. Andrew's, where a seaward street, a level one, is so called. There are steps enough at the end of it, viz., the famous archery butts.

J. K.

BIRTH AND BARTH PLACE-NAMES (12 S. v. 238).—The name Bartham, co. Suffolk, occurs in a document (8 Eliz.) referred to by Copinger ('Suffolk Records and MSS.,' i. 120). Copinger also states that Barton in Suffolk is sometimes spelt Berthon. Possibly one of these names may have been contracted into Barth.

M. E. CORNFORD, Librarian.

William Salt Library, Stafford.

Notes on Books.

Latin Epigraphy: an Introduction to the Study of Latin Inscriptions. By Sir J. E. Sandys. 50 Illustrations. (Cambridge University Press, 12*s.* 6*d.* net.)

CLASSICAL students in this country are under a great debt of gratitude to Sir John Sandys for the production of a really excellent manual of Latin Epigraphy. That it is the first book on the subject to be published in England does not surprise us; for there are still not a few *lacunæ* in this and kindred subjects yet unfilled. The fact must be admitted that our classical scholars have not been hitherto attracted by the work of the compiler, by the patient spade work to which the Teuton and his slavish imitator the American so willingly devote their labour. The peculiar strength of our native scholarship lies in power of selection and proportion; and nowhere is this faculty better illustrated than in the book before us. There exist in Germany and in France considerable manuals of Latin Epigraphy; works, that is, of considerable bulk, of considerable merit in point of learning; but, as Sir John Sandys is careful to point out, their method is in the true sense of the word preposterous. The information which is of real importance gives place to arid discussions on the cursus honorum and such like, at the best it is relegated to the appendix. It is precisely in arrangement that the value of the present work consists. Sir John Sandys with a just sense of proportion has reversed the customary order, and has given to what is of vital interest the bulk of his book. For in a text book of Epigraphy the inscription, its history, its style, its form is of chief importance, and to this the main chapters are devoted. Academic discussions of the forms of Roman names, of the cursus honorum are here removed from their place of honour, and are found, conveniently compressed, in an appendix. This is as it should be; for after all the whole is greater than the part.

The lucidity with which the information is imparted is not less admirable than the arrangement. It is a forte of the author of the History of Scholarship to pass in review a quantity of facts without loss of grip or perspective. This feat he has accomplished in his latest work; for it is a considerable feat to compress the essentials of such a subject into little more than three hundred octavo pages. The student of Roman history to whom the study of Roman Epigraphy is of special importance will find the famous Ancyra inscription here set forth not only in full, but with useful commentary; and the casual reader, now perhaps a little rusty in his classics, will lay down the book with a new insight into the genius of the people who made of the conciseness of their language a means of incomparable expression.

The Natural History of the Child. By Dr. Courtenay Dunn. (Sampson Low, Marston & Co., 7*s.* 6*d.* net.)

WITH a modesty that disarms criticism the author in his preface declares that this is "a history of childhood which for the greater part has been grubbed up from ancient and scarce books, obscure pamphlets and papers." That our own columns have been useful to Dr. Dunn both his own pen and the pages of the book itself testify. Gleanings from all the ages and all climes, unconsidered trifles as well as more weighty material, bearing on the child, his name, his environment, his language, schooling, play, religion, and afflictions are gathered here. On a typical page successive paragraphs introduce such subjects as herrings in the reign of Edward III., salmon in apprentices' indentures, the denial of potatoes to their children by Puritans, and the prohibition of horseflesh by the Pope in the eighth century. The reader's mental agility is somewhat severely tested in leaping thus from one illustration to another, but continuous perusal of such juvenilia is not required. As a storehouse of information it will be found interesting both to the historian and the child lover; the author has also earned the gratitude of the raconteur, who will find much that is worth remembering noted here. Many instances of curious nomenclature are recorded in the chapter headed 'His Names,' to which we would add another nineteenth-century instance. The parents, who were well known in official circles, decided to call their children after the twelve foundation stones (Rev. xxi. 19, 20.) Beryl, Jasper, Amethyst, Jacinth, and Emerald were all known to the writer, but no more children were born to complete the list.

"*The Child She Bare.*" By a Foundling. (Headley Bros., 3*s.* 6*d.* net.)

SIMULTANEOUSLY with Dr. Dunn's book we have received "'The Child She Bare.'" It does not belong to the class of book in which we should expect our readers to be interested, but much of it bears so appositely on the volume to which we have been referring that we take the opportunity of mentioning its publication.

Notices to Correspondents.

WE cannot undertake to answer queries privately, but we will forward advance proofs of answers received if a shilling is sent with the query; nor can we advise correspondents as to the value of old books and other objects or as to the means of disposing of them.

EDITORIAL communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publishers"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.4.

C. E. STRATTON (Boston, Mass.).—Both forwarded.

BALL'S BRIDGE, MR. V. L. OLIVER, E. F. S. (Edinburgh), and "TOUCHET."—Forwarded.

CORRIGENDA.—*Ante*, p. 194, col. 1, l. 8 for "nardvaik," &c., read *aardvaik* (*Orycteropus capensis*).—P. 233, col. 2, l. 23 from foot, for "ures" read *prés*.—P. 235, col. 1, l. 8 from foot, for "Westweston" read *Westmeston*.

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LONDON, NOVEMBER, 1919

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Notes.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH 'DE SANCTIS.'

It does not appear to have been generally noticed that the Anglo-French list of saints and their burial places, preserved as the last item in the miscellaneous matter bound up with the Breviate of Doomsday and printed in the Rolls edition of Gaimar's 'Estoire des Engleis' (vol. i. Introduction), is in part a version of a much earlier list originally compiled in Anglo-Saxon about 1030 and translated into Latin before 1085; both of these were published by Liebermann in 1889 under the title 'Die Heiligen Englands,' the Anglo-Saxon from two MSS., the Latin from a British Museum MS. (Cotton Vitellius A.2 f3–5 = V.) with variants from two others and from a version preserved by Leland in his 'De Rebus Britann.' (ed. Hearne III. 80).

The Anglo-French text, as it stands, belongs to the fourteenth century, but cursory examination shows that it is not all of one date in origin. The introduction in verse, "Ci sunt les mervailes dites," is due to the writer of the MS. before us and to him is probably due the introduction of the prose miracle of St. Cradoc, which is inserted between the list proper and the next section of the treatise—the description of Britain deriving from Henry of Huntingdon's history (Lib. I. §§ 4, 5, 7). The main body of the text is much earlier in origin, and seems to have been put together in its present form in the first half of the thirteenth century, the most recent date being the mention of St. Hugh, Bishop of Lincoln; there is, however, a distinct trace of an earlier form compiled about the middle of the twelfth century by a writer living in the south of England. From the initial entry of the list proper—"St. Alban fust li premir martir si fust posez en Lingecestre"—down to the entry concerning St. Osith and Aylesbury we have a fairly close version of the earlier De Sanctis interspersed with a few additions, either augmenting the list or supplementing existing statements. Of the first class are the entries relating to Glastonbury, Cirencester and Aylesbury; of the second are the addition of Caricius (? = Faricius, abbot of Abingdon, d. 1117) in the entry referring to Abingdon and the re-arrangement of the entries relative to Winchester. The latest date in this part is that given by the mention of Thomas à Becket, but it is not improbable that the list was put into French some twenty or thirty years earlier as the next latest reference is, apart from Caricius (*v. supra*), to Anselm (d. 1109). This early draft seems to have found its way, either original or in copy, to a more northerly home where about a dozen more names were added—the entries from St. Oswi e St. Oswine en Tinemue to St. Bethothe en Copland—probably, as they are in no sort of order, in one batch.

The question next arises whether the source of the first draft is the Anglo-Saxon or the Latin version of the De Sanctis. The evidence, though not very conclusive, suggests that a Latin text, not identical with V. nor, seemingly, with those cited in the variants in Liebermann's edition, was used by the translator. In support of this view the following points may be

submitted, the paragraphs being those of Liebermann's edition:

§ 8. Our text agreeing with V. has St. Ethelred li roys instead of Ethered.

§ 13. Our text agreeing with the A.-S. and Latin other than V. has Ethelb[u]rth.

§ 16. Our text has St. Winstan in place of the correct Wigstan, the reading deriving apparently from the same tradition as the Wihstan of Leland's transcript.

§ 27. Our text has St. Pancred—e St. Berefrid in place of the correct St. Thancred—e St. Herefrid; the first error is not found in V. but does occur in another MS. (Arundel 74 f. 10), the second occurs only in V.

Reference to the earlier De Sanctis enables us to elucidate a number of rather obscure names in the Anglo-French version as the following examples will show.

§ 2. Lingecestre = St. Albans: this mistake is due to the omission of the initial W. in the Anglo-Saxon name Wætlingaceaster, a mistake more likely to occur in a Latin than in an English MS.; the scribe reading "....locum qui vocatur ætlingaceaster" rendered it by "en Lingecestre," just as in § 6 he translated "....quod vocatur æt Hryopan" by "en Ripon."

§ 3. "Sur Lewetan," as it is printed in the Rolls edition, is seen to be "sur l'ewe Tau (R. Tay)" = "iuxta amnem qui vocatur Tau."

§ 10. "Croilande entre plus sur ewes," the latter part of which is hardly sense, is probably, in view of the earlier text, to be emended to "C. en les palus Gireweis" = "in mediis paludibus [Giriwensis]," the A.-S. text having "on middan Girwan fænne."

§ 24. "St. Nielabe," as he is called in the printed (R.S.) text, is seen to be "St. Nie l'abe" = "St. Neot presbyter."

There still remains one problem, of wider interest, to be discussed: the relation between our list and Gaimar's 'Estoire des Engleis.' Briefly stated the position is this. In vv. 1289–98 Gaimar in accordance with the A.-S. Chronicle records the death and burial of St. Oswald; in vv. 2096–122, as a result of a confusion between Oswald and Alfwald, he again relates the fate of the former, but there are additional references of a general nature to places in possession of relics of or otherwise connected with Oswald which do not appear in the first account. Gross in his dissertation (Gaimar: 'Die Komposition seiner Reimchronik und sein Verhaltnis zu den Quellen.' Erlangen, 1902) is of opinion that Gaimar *obtained this information* not by compiling it himself from the various biographies of the saint, but by consulting a short list similar to that of the Breviate of Doomsday, where we have the two consecutive entries:—

"St. Cuthbert en Ubeford prof de Tueda puis fust remue d'iloc a Duralme. Iloec gist tot entier e la teste St. Oswald sur la peiterine.

"St. Oswald fu posez en Bardeneie, or dit l'on k'il est en Nostle. Mes li moigne de Bure dient k'il ont les mayns entiers."

If we turn to the source of our Anglo-French list we find only:—

"§§ 4, 5. Beatus vero Cuthbertus in loco qui vocatur Ubbanford—vel Dunholm—requiescit iuxta amnem qui Twiode vocatur.

"Caputque sancti Oswaldi regis et martyris simul cum corpore beati Cuthberti requiescit; brachiumque eius dextrum in loco qui dicitur Bebbanberig, corpusque eius reliquum in novo monasterio apud Gleaweceastre."

Thus our translator has here made a deliberate alteration after reference to some other source of information. On the other hand, if we compare the expressions of our list and those used by Gaimar, we can hardly avoid the conclusion that there is some connection. Thus cf. Gaimar, vv. 1293–4—

A Bardeneie fud ported
La fud une nuit herberged,

the last line of which, from the Durham and Lincoln MSS., is more in harmony than the reading of the Royal MS.—"Son cors i fu bien enterre," with the subsequent reference:—

En fud ported a Bardenaie
Iloc le vindrent (en) sevelir
. . . .
A Nostle co dient asquanz
La l'enporterent ses amanz.
(vv. 2108–14.)

Sur saint Cutbert la gist sun chief
A Durelme est co dit le brief.
(vv. 1295–6.)

A Duralme Deu[s] seit loed (Lincoln MS. reading.)
Sun chief entier est bien posed
Sur la peitrine saint Cutbert.
(vv. 2119–21.)

One other possible point of contact may be mentioned before we continue the discussion. In vv. 1374–6 of his chronicle Gaimar in accordance with the A.-S. Chronicle relates the death of Tuda, and as a result of the not uncommon confusion between the A.-S. "W." and the Roman "P." buries him at Paggle instead of Wagele (= Whalley ?). Similarly in the additions of the second draft of our text we find "St. Tude a Pagle," showing that the compiler was using a written source for his information. Of this connection there are

three possible explanations: either the writer of, probably, the second draft had access to a copy of Gaimar and used it to correct just this one entry relative to St. Oswald, which is hardly likely, or the alteration was made by the writer of the first draft which was then used by Gaimar or the list was originally compiled by Gaimar himself, a supposition which would involve a reconsideration of the relations between the two drafts and their dates. As it cannot be definitely established that the Wagele-Paggle confusion is due solely to Gaimar the second alternative is the most probable though in view of the fact that indications in the text of Gaimar, which I have not yet been able to work out in detail, point to his connection with the south of England, including among other places Abingdon, as well as with Lincolnshire, the third possibility should not be entirely excluded at present.

Further investigation of the Latin versions of the De Sanctis and of similar compilations, *e.g.*, the Peterborough Chronicle of Hugo Candidus of 1173, which, as I am unable to follow it up at present, I leave for others, would probably lead to a more satisfactory solution of the various problems adumbrated above than I have been able to offer from the material at my disposal, and to the identification of one or two of the obscurer saints mentioned, *e.g.*, St. Bethothe en Copland.

ALEXANDER BELL.

31 Hanover Square, Leeds.

FIELDING AS A PUBLICIST.

'THE COFFEE-HOUSE POLITICIAN.'

Justice Squeezum. Did Mother Bilkum refuse to pay my demands, say you?

Quill. Yes, sir; she says she does not value your worship's protection of a farthing, for that she can bribe two juries a year to acquit her in Hick's Hall, for half the money which she hath paid you within these three months. (Act II. sc. i.)

Setmore. Squeezum, thou wilt be ushered to Tyburn with more pomp than Alexander was ushered into Babylon. Justice never triumphs so universally as at the execution of one of her own officers. (Act IV. sc. vii.)

Justice Worthy. Let me tell you, Justice Squeezum, he is the greatest of villains, who hath the impudence to hold the sword of Justice while he deserves its edge. By Heaven, it shocks me that we, who boast as wholesome laws as any kingdom upon earth, should, by the roguery of some of their executors, lose all their benefit. (Act V.)

Thus wrote the young dramatist, Henry Fielding, in one of his earliest and most amusing comedies, which was played at the Little Theatre in the Haymarket in June, 1730 (when Charles Macklin first made his mark), and also in the Lincoln's Inn Fields Theatre in the December following.

Let us now do what neither the playwright nor the audiences were able to do, and (to borrow an expression from 'Tom Jones') "peer into the unopened leaves of Fate" by transporting ourselves twenty years onwards.

Late in 1748 Fielding entered upon the duties of a Justice of the Peace for the City and Liberty of Westminster; early in January, 1749, he was appointed a Justice for the county of Middlesex also; while in the following May his brethren for the city of Westminster chose him as their chairman of Quarter Sessions.

By courteous permission of Montagu Sharpe, Esq., chairman of the Middlesex Quarter Sessions I have been permitted to examine the original 'Quarter-Sessions Orders, 1743–1753,' and in the light of the sentiments expressed in 'The Coffee Hou e Politician,' there are a few entries that arrest the attention and justify once again the maxim that the youth is oftentimes father to the man.

On Jan. 11, 12, 13, 1750, Fielding presided at the General Quarter Sessions "holden where the Court of Exchequer is usually held at Westminster." From Jan. 15–18 he was occupied at Hick's Hall; on the first two days with the trial of prisoners; on the 17th with Settlement appeals, and on the 18th with a business meeting of the justices. It is to the proceedings of the last day only that, for present purposes, attention is drawn. After a long and important representation to the judges at the Old Bailey, on matters of practice, had been passed; then,

"A matter coming on to be debated concerning some irregularities alleged to have been committed by Henry Broadhead, Esq., in relation to his office of a Justice of the Peace of this county.....Henry Fielding, Esq., informing this Court that he hath a further charge to bring against the said Mr. Broadhead by affidavit in writing.....It is ordered by this Court that a copy of such further charge .....be transmitted to the said Mr. Broadhead, and that a committee of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace be appointed to examine and consider of the said matters. Whereupon it is recommended by this Court unto Thomas Lane..... Henry Fielding ..... and Walter Berry, Esqrs., or any three or more of them as a committee to meet together at Hick's Hall on the first day of March.....to consider of the matters comprized in the said affidavits and of what answer shall be given thereto by the said Mr. Broadhead who is desired to be present.....that he may be heard touching the said matters."

The next entry relative to this affair runs :—

"By adjournment on the first day of March, 1749 [1750]. Upon consideration of several affidavits .....concerning some irregularities alleged to have been committed by Henry Broadhead, Esq..... This Court is of opinion that a representation be drawn up to the Lord High Chancellor against the said Mr. Broadhead.....It is hereby recommended unto His Majesty's Justices of the Peace to wit Thomas Lane.....Henry Fielding.....and Walter Berry Esquires to meet together at Hicks Hall on the fourteenth day of March to draw up the said representation to the Lord High Chancellor against the said Mr. Broadhead."

Then occur entries occasioned by Mr. Broadhead putting in no appearance. Anxious, no doubt, to stave off the day of reckoning, he writes that he is obliged to resort to Bristol for the waters on the advice of his physicians. He is finally given a date on which the justices will proceed to draw up their representation whether he be present or not. It was finally settled and signed on April 26, and Lord Hardwicke appears to have removed Broadhead's name from the commission. His chief offence was a continued practice of declining to proceed in a prosecution for felony unless the prosecutor paid him for a warrant for arrest in cases whese the prisoner was actually before the Court, and had confessed to the fact.

Within less than a year a similar case was considered—at the sessions held on Feb. 25, 26, 27, 28, 1751, at Hick's Hall—Fielding being again present. On the last day a very strong representation was drawn up setting forth the malpractices of another justice, Sir Samuel Gower. It was sent to the Lord Chancellor, but the knight could not have been removed from his office for his name appears as a regular attendant at the sessions for a long time subsequently. His villanies, however, stand recorded against him to this day, and they were of a blacker dye than Broadhead's.

The persual of these graphic records gives rise to two reflections :—

1. Do they not justify up to the hilt Miss Godden's remark that "from the days of his first boyish satires to the last energetic acts of his life as a London magistrate, for Fielding to see an abuse was to set about reforming it" ? ('Memoir,' 1910, p. 61).

2. Was it disgust at Gower going unpunished that determined Fielding to expose that class of character, and have we here the original of "Justice Thrasher" in 'Amelia' which appeared in December, *1751 ?*

J. PAUL DE CASTRO.

1 Essex Court, Temple.

NOTES FROM AN OLD DIARY: THE MOORES OF MILTON PLACE, EGHAM, SURREY.

THE accounts of this family which have appeared in the local and county histories are very meagre and inaccurate. This, however, is not the fault of the compilers and historians, for though the family was an armigerous one, and was seated at Egham for nearly 150 years, they do not appear in the Herald's 'Visitations.' Then, too, though they were wealthy and prolific, only one of them seems to have taken any active part in public life. This member is noticed in the 'D.N.B.' under the name of Robert Moor, and the article, though short, contains more than one error, and is altogether misleading. There is another obstacle, one that every genealogist and biographer knows to his cost. Like many other families the Moores had a preference for one particular Christian name ; in their case it was Adrian. All the accounts of the family mention but two of that name ; there were at least five Adrians.

The third Adrian pre-deceased his father, who died in 1672, when the family estates passed to another Adrian, whose son Adrian ignored his cousin and heir-at-law, and left Milton Place to a distant relative, William Edgell. Edgell had no son and his daughters died childless or unmarried, so again the property passed to a cousin Richard Wyatt, whose descendants added the name of Edgell to their own.

To the late Arthur Wyatt Edgell I am indebted for the sight of an old diary kept by the Robert Moore above mentioned and his son Robert. For the most part the entries are merely records of the births, deaths, baptisms, and marriages of their numerous progeny, but there are a few notices of current events, and what is of greater interest, many particulars of the career of the elder Robert hitherto unknown.

All his entries are in Latin, as befits a cleric, and from them we learn that he was born at Antwerp in 1568, and not at Holyard, Hants, as stated in the 'D.N.B.' As all his brothers and sisters were born in that city it is evident that the family were settled there. His father was born in 1534 at Brerport (*sic*), Dorset, and married at Antwerp Katherine Cobinger of Breslau in 1562. The family returned to England about 1574 and Robert entered New College, Oxford, in 1587, proceeded M.A. in 1595, and was ordained at Salisbury the next year.

His career in the Church was long and prosperous. He was evidently acquainted with Bilson, Bishop of Winchester, who made him his domestic chaplain in 1597 and presented him to the rectories of Milbrooke and Dipdene at the same time. In 1600, not 1597 as in the 'D.N.B.,' he was presented to the well-endowed rectory of West-Meon and received permission to hold that of Chilcombe also. Apparently he retained both until his death in 1640. He preached before and was received in audience by King James in 1607 and again in 1609, and Moore notes in his diary the cordial nature of his reception. In 1613 he was installed prebendary of Winchester, and in the following year took his degree of D.D. James appointed him a Court chaplain in 1623, and Charles continued him in that office on his succession. According to Gardiner, 'History of England,' vol. vii. pp. 50-56, he was called before the Commons to give evidence as to the doings of Laud and Neile.

By his first wife Constantia, the daughter of Dr. Sprint, he had six children, of whom a daughter, Amica, married Dr. Twisse, the nephew of Bishop Bilson. There is a slight error in the 'D.N.B.' account of Twisse. It states that he married the daughter of Robert Moor before 1615; but she was not born until 1602, and the diary tells us that the ceremony took place April 18, 1626, and that the lady was 23.

By his second wife Francesca Loving, Moore had five children, one of whom, Barbara, married Dr. Edward Meetkirke, another wealthy Hampshire divine.

In 1640, being then in his 72nd year, Dr. Moore was evidently nearing his end, for his son Robert takes up the diary to record his mother's death. It is probable that he was not so good a classical scholar as his father, for after this first entry the remainder are in English. On Feb. 20, 1640, he writes: "Satdy. about 9 of the clock in the morning my most deare and loving father Robert Moore Dtr. of Divinity departed this life ætatis suæ 72 following my mother just six weeks to an howre." He was buried at West-Meon two days later, and "Dr. John Harris did preach his funeral."

Nearly all the remaining entries by the younger Robert are records of the birth and baptism of his nine children, none of whom seem to have distinguished themselves. It is, however, practically certain that it was his youngest daughter Anne who married into the Edgell family, and became the mother of the William Edgell who inherited Milton Place in 1750.

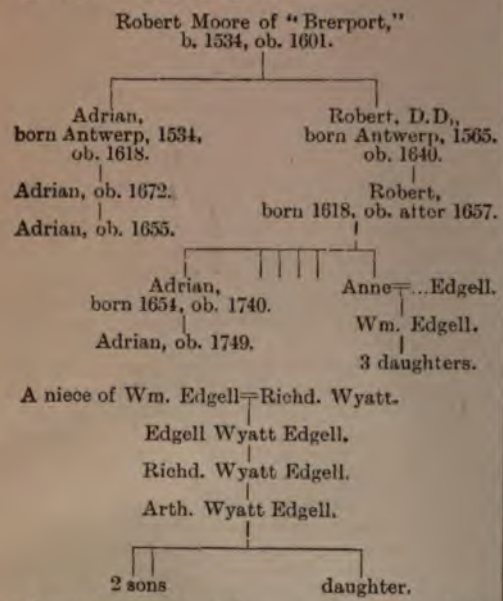
The date of the death of the younger Robert is unknown, but it was after 1657, the date of the last entry in the diary.

Dr. Moore, in accordance with the fashion of his time, was fond of chronograms, and among others we have the familiar one on the Duke of Buckingham. There is also a reference to the ill-fated expedition to the Isle of Rhé. He also notes that on Jan. 31, 1622, there were three tides in the Thames, and that the same occurrence took place in 1413 and 1574. At 7 S. viii. 348 and 433 will be found references to the same subject.

The younger Robert lived through the troublous times of the Civil War and the Protectorate; but there is not a single reference to the public events of that stirring time. The family was a Puritan one, but their sympathies do not appear to have led them to take any active part in the struggle.

Dr. Moore had an elder brother Adrian, a London merchant who leased the manor of Milton from C.C.C., Oxford. He died in 1618 at his house on Tower Hill, and from the State Papers Domestic we learn that in 1634 his widow, reputed a rich woman, refused to subscribe to the repairs of St. Paul's, the matter was brought to the notice of the King, who was greatly incensed and directed the Dean and Chapter not to renew her lease of the house on Tower Hill. They were also charged to register his letter as "a monument of her unthankfulness." The Egham property had descended to her son Adrian, who died in 1672. His son, another Adrian, died before his father, and Robert Moore the younger had prudently christened his fourth and only surviving son Adrian. Family reasons also seem to have dictated the advisability of being on the spot when anything happened, so he left Hampshire and settled at Thorpe Lee, Egham. This Adrian was born there in 1654 and succeeded to Milton Place in 1672, as already mentioned. He also acquired the crown lease of the manor of Egham, and married a fortune of 30,000*l*. He died in 1740 at Milton Place, aged 86, and not "upwards of 90," as stated in contemporary obituaries. As a famous editor of 'N. & Q.' would have observed, this is the way centenarians are made. His son, another Adrian, followed him. He was childless, and apparently quarrelled with his heir-at-law Robert Moore of Hammersmith, as he left his estate to a more distant cousin William Edgell.

It is not often that one comes across such a storehouse of genealogical information as this old diary, which, in addition to the items I have referred to, gives particulars of the preceeding generation. It has furnished material for a very full pedigree of the family from 1534, but on account of space an outline only is given.



I might add that the second Adrian of the elder line was a lunatic.

FREDERIC TURNER.

WALTHAMSTOW'S HISTORIC MANOR HOUSE.

WALTHAMSTOW, six and a half miles from Liverpool Street Terminus, is normally lavishly served by road and by rail. Every good Londoner knows that it was once part of the Great Forest from which it derives its Anglo-Saxon name. Strangers may be reminded that it lies between Chingford on the north, Leyton on the south, and Wanstead on the east, among the hillocks and undulations which border the suburban bank of the River Lea; and it is claimed that a larger proportion of its denizens of all classes derive from the old Tower Hamlets and the ancient Stepney Manor than any other part of the Outer Metropolis, not even excepting the townships and villages abutting *on the Great* Eastern Railway to Loughton. The Register of the ancient St. Mary's Church only begins in 1645, but Lysons is careful to name four persons who flourished for upwards of a century.

The fifth monograph of the Walthamstow Antiquarian Society (only founded so late as 1915) is devoted to Higham Hall, now known as Essex Hall—the most ancient house in the parish of Walthamstow, and in Elizabethan days the Manor House of Higham Benstead, given, it is said, by the Virgin Queen to her sometime favourite, the Earl of Essex. It was made famous again in the earliest part of the nineteenth century by Eliezer Cogan's school. This remarkable Nonconformist minister, a powerful preacher, a first-rate Greek scholar, and an accomplished musician, for eight and twenty years from 1801 carried on the school, never taking a single day's holiday; and he died in 1855 at the age of 93. As everybody ought to know, Walthamstow is rich in traditions of old and eminent Nonconformist educational associations scarcely less than middle-class Dissenting Hackney close by. For instance, the Rev. Samuel Slater, M.A., ejected from the collegiate chapel of St. Katharine-by-the-Tower, after some wanderings settled at Walthamstow and received an official licence from the Crown to teach in his own house. Doubtless he was the spiritual forerunner of Eliezer Cogan, who made the remnant of the old Hall, the Manor House of Higham Benstead, into a famous educational centre.

ELIEZER COGAN.

The fifth monograph of the Walthamstow Antiquarian Society sets out that Eliezer Cogan was born at Rothwell, in Northamptonshire, in 1762. He was the son of a doctor, John Cogan, "a Protestant Dissenter with moderate Calvinistic opinions," who had made Eliezer a good Latin scholar by the age of 6. The boy had a decided gift for tongues, and though he learnt no Greek at Samuel Addington's Academy at Market Harborough and was self-taught in that respect, Dr. Blomfield, Bishop of London, said that "Cogan was the first Greek scholar in England"; while Dr. Parr, eminent both as a Greek scholar and a Churchman, "placed Cogan among the first Greek scholars of his time." Eliezer was trained for the ministry at Daventry Academy, which he entered in 1780, and he worked under Toller, Kenrick, and Belsham. He became in 1787 the Presbyterian minister at Cirencester, and was soon recognised as one of the most learned Dissenting pastors of his day. However, in 1790 he became a schoolmaster,

and after passing from Cirencester to Ware, Enfield, and Cheshunt, he settled in 1801 at Walthamstow as a minister and a schoolmaster. He took Higham Hall, and it soon became an important boarding school, with a fine staff and a remarkably wide curriculum, which was supplemented with ample sports and a strict though undenominational training in religion. The enterprise was a great success and Cogan in 1828 retired from active service with savings amounting to 20,000*l.*

DISRAELI'S SCHOOL.

At this school were educated Disraeli, Busk of the Chancery Bar, Russell Gurney, Samuel Sharpe, and many other prominent men, including Paget, the remarkable Thames Police magistrate="cadi," Richard and Harry Green of the historic Blackwall Yard, Alexander Ellis, the phonetician, Miss Florence Nightingale's father, &c. Benjamin Disraeli, according to his own account, was there for four years from the age of 13; and he says: "I learnt, or rather read, a great deal in these years." Benjamin's father, Isaac, had made Cogan's acquaintance accidentally and had been attracted by him; and Benjamin himself gives a very flattering description of Cogan as a teacher. But the comment of Disraeli's biographer, Mr. Monypenny, is that: "In later years the memory of Higham Hall seems to have absorbed many of the recollections both of what preceded and what followed on his education"; and Mr. Monypenny ventures to doubt whether Disraeli stayed at the Higham Hall School so long as four years. A story is given that Disraeli accompanied the Anglican pupils to St. Mary's Church instead of the Meeting House in Marsh Street with which Cogan, then a Unitarian, was connected. The Anglican service being long and the boys generally very late for their dinner, Disraeli threw out the suggestion that they had better all become Unitarians, for the term of their school life, at any rate. Cogan seems to have had no particular fondness for his very self-conscious pupil. Mr. W. P. Courtney mentions that Cogan used to say "I don't like D'Israeli: I never could get him to understand the subjunctive." Disraeli often revisited Walthamstow—as he did every place associated with his youth, his father's vagaries, and his family's descent—and he loved to talk with Mrs. Cogan. She seems to have understood him vastly well and to have been otherwise a woman of character. At one of his visits he affectedly groaned at the boredom of "a late dinner and dressing for the opera." Mrs. Cogan ejaculated "Don't talk such nonsense, Disraeli; you know you would not like to live any other life."

Cogan died at Higham Hill on June 21, 1855, and was interred in a vault in the burial-ground at The Gravel Pit Chapel, Hackney, which contained his wife's remains, she having died on Dec. 1, 1850, at the age of 81. MC.

"TRIBION," A FRENCH NEOLOGISM.—In accordance with Amphibia (or Amphibium) a new term in French has just been suggested by M. H. de Varigny in the 'Journal des Débats' du 5 Oct. 1919, Supplément, p. 4, 'Revue des Sciences'), where he fitly observes: "Nous étions déjà Amphibies: mais depuis la conquête de l'air nous voici *tribions*." May not this new scientific description of "man" as a *tribion* perhaps deserve to be admitted and added in future to the supplement volume of our great English Thesaurus of the New Dictionary as well? H. K.

"SPIDOMÈTRE."—In the exciting novel of Pierre Benoît, 'Koenigsmark,' I note on p. 277 the word *spidomètre*, with the evident meaning of speedometer. This is the first time I have seen this curious French neologism. DE V. PAYEN-PAYNE.

CHARLES LAMB AND HIS EMPLOYERS AT THE EAST INDIA HOUSE.—In the famous essay 'The Superannuated Man' Lamb states that his employers were "the house of Baldero, Merryweather, Bosanquet & Lacy."

Mr. N. L. Hallward, in his notes to the edition of the 'Essays' published in 1900, states that all the names are fictitious; and Mr. E. V. Lucas in his edition likewise says these names were feigned ones. I have just met with, in an old Dublin Directory published by W. Wilson in 1801, a list of the 'Directors and Officers of the East India Company.' In this list I find that Jacob Bosanquet of Broxbourn was a director and a member of the Treasury Committee. Now, as Lamb was employed in the accountants' department, he would doubtless have direct intercourse with this director who served on the above committee.

It may be of interest to Lamb students to know that at least one of the names used by him was authentic.

ARTHUR W. WATERS.

THE STATE COACH.—I infer that in every work on carriage building and the history of horse-drawn vehicles this chariot is fully described. Amongst a certain class of the curious it is always sought, and a visit to the royal mews ranks next to an hour at the waxworks as essentials of sightseeing. This popular interest has apparently persisted for many years. Before me is a broadside not dated, but about 1838, describing very fully "Her Majesty's State Coach." Evidently it was written and printed for the Royal servants to sell, as the last line invites the reader to "Enquire for ...." if he desire to see "The most superb carriage Ever Built." Sir Henry Ellis copied from a "MS. note in K. G. III. copy of Fleetwood's 'Chron. Preciosum'" a note of its cost. I transcribe from his commonplace book:—

ACCOUNT OF THE EXPENSES OF HIS PRESENT MAJESTY'S STATE COACH MADE IN THE YEAR 1762.

	£	s.	d
Coach maker	1673	15	0
Carver	2500	0	0
Gilder	933	14	0
Painter	315	0	0
Laceman	737	10	7
Chaser	665	4	6
Harness maker	385	15	0
Mercer	202	5	10
Bit maker	99	6	6
Milliner	31	3	4
Sadler	10	16	0
Woollen Draper	4	3	6
Cover maker	3	9	6
	£7,562	3	9

This total is £99 13*s.* 8*d.* less than the cost detailed in 'The Mirror,' March 7, 1835.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

A THREATENED RIVER BED.—The following extract from a recent issue of *The Daily Chronicle* may interest readers of 'N. & Q.':

"A pleasant old-world bit of the West-end will probably disappear if Devonshire House is replaced by a big hotel or blocks of flats—that brick wall on the west side of Berkeley-street, enclosing the garden of Devonshire House.

"At the bottom of the garden is Lansdowne-passage, the curious little sunken passageway which runs from Berkeley-street to Curzon-street, and divides the garden of Devonshire House from that of Lansdowne House. Its history as a boundary dates from the time when the old Aye Brook or Tyburn divided the two properties, before winding its way through the meadows of Mayfair towards the Thames. When the stream was covered in as the King's Scholars' Pond sewer, the right-of-way of the footpath beside it was preserved in Lansdowne-passage."

C. J. HERSEY.

JENNER STATUE AT BOULOGNE.—I recently copied the inscriptions from the statue of Edward Jenner at Boulogne-sur-Mer. The statue is of bronze, signed "E. Paul, 1858," and was cast by A. Brochon, of Paris. It stands on a pedestal of stone. The inscriptions are as follows:—

Front] Ce monument
a été elevé de concert par la ville de
Boulogne-sur-Mer et la Société des
Sciences Industrielles Arts et Belles-Lettres
de Paris
en l'honneur de
EDWARD JENNER,
auteur de la découverte de la vaccine.

Il a été inauguré sonellement le
11 Septembre, 1865.
M. le Dr Livois, étant Maire de Boulogne,
et M. le Dr Mis du Planty, Président de la
Société des Sciences Industrielles.

Back] A
EDWARD JENNER,
La France Reconnaissante.

Right] William Woodville,
Médecin de l'Hôpital des Varioleux
de Londres apporta au peuple
Français malgré l'état de guerre
la découverte de Jenner et pratiqua
les premières inoculations à
Boulogne-sur-Mer le 27 Prairial
An VIII. (19 Juin, 1800).
Le vaccin recueilli par le Dr
Nowel fut envoyé à Paris ou
Woodville l'inocula de nouveau en
Thermidor suivant.

The left side of the pedestal is blank.

F. H. CHEETHAM.

LOUIS XVIII.: MONUMENT AT CALAIS.—The monument at Calais, which marks the spot where the French monarch landed in 1814, bears the following inscription on a bronze tablet. At the bottom of the inscription are the royal arms:—

Le 24 Avril 1814.
S. M. LOUIS XVIII.
Débarqua vis-à-vis de cette Colonne
et fut enfin rendue
à l'amour des Français.
Pour perpétuer le souvenir
la ville de Calais
a élevé ce monument.
[Arms.]

The column is surmounted by a ball. Originally it bore a fleur-de-lys, but this was removed in 1830. F. H. CHEETHAM.

EPIGRAM: "A LITTLE GARDEN LITTLE JOWETT MADE."—This has been variously attributed to William Lort Mansel; to Archdeacon Wrangham; and to Mr. Henry, an American (9 S. vii. 405; viii. 69; 10 S. vi. 46); the 'D.N.B.' stating, *sub nom.* Joseph Jowett, that Wrangham "is believed

to have written it; and, *sub nom.* Francis Wrangham, mentioning "the suspicion that he was the author." The same authority, in common with most references in 'N. & Q.,' gives the penultimate line as:—

And if you'd know the *mind* of little Jowett.

The Georgian Era, vol. i. (1832), says of Lort Mansel:—

"He wrote a Latin epigram on Dr. Jowett's improvements on a small strip of land attached to his residence of which the following is a translation";

giving the six well-known lines, the last but one being

And if you'd know the *taste* of little Jowett.

Wrangham (1769–1842) was a fine classical scholar, but I do not think he shone in original epigram, though he translated a collection; whilst Mansel (1753–1820), in his ante-episcopal days and before his mastership of Trinity, "was generally known as the chief wit and mimic of academic society" ('D.N.B.'); and may well have perpetrated the Jowett epigram, *circa* 1793. W. B. H.

SUPERPHOSPHATE.—I saw this strange epitaph in the churchyard of the City churches, Aberdeen, the other day:—

"Sacred to the memory of William Hay, born 1815, died 1894, parish and public schoolmaster, Tillydesk, Ellon, 1841 to 1880. He introduced and gave name to the manure called superphosphate in 1842.

J. M. BULLOCH.

QUARRYMEN'S TERMS.—A short time back I found a bill for various qualities of stones quarried in Herefordshire. All who know that beautiful county will appreciate the charm of old stone houses, roofs, and walls, and some of your readers may care to learn the names applied to the different classes of material by the quarrymen. The bill is

An account of worke don from ye 31 of July to the 20 of Sept., 1701.

Francis Haines for Hewin.

Barell stones	275 cwt.	...	...	00	02	.....
Kinderkin stones	37 cwt.	...	...	00	02	.....
Some stones	180	...	...	00	01	.....
Firkin stones	360	...	...	00	02	.....
Copers ends	1700	...	...	00	11	.....
Pins	630					
Hogger hedin	18 doz.					
Rasel hedin	34 doz.					
Sqr. bottoms	5 doz.					
Peck bottoms	3 and a half.					
Lockstocks	44 doz.					
Spoks	2 set.					

The greater part of the account is unfortunately torn away.

J. HARVEY BLOOM.

DOUBLE CHRISTIAN NAMES.—Double and treble Christian names are generally supposed to be late inventions (?) seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. In the course of indexing the Clergy Lists of Sussex, however, we came across a John William Whyttyng, who was Rector of St. Bartholomew's, Egdean or Blertham from 1389 to 1428.

J. W. FAWCETT.

Consett, co. Durham.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

HAMILTON. (See 8 S. xii. 507.)—Some twenty years ago, a question was asked in 'N. & Q.' about a lady by the name of Margaret Hamilton, who had been interred in Fulham churchyard and who, according to the inscription on her tomb, must have died at the advanced age of 113 years. To this date, the question has been left unanswered. I have some reasons to believe that the lady was the widow of Henry Hamilton, who was lieutenant-governor of Canada from 1782 to 1785, and died at Antigua in 1796 as Governor of San Domingo. In the Canadian Archives, there is a letter of Mrs. Margaret Hamilton, written from 11 Lower Sloane Street, Chelsea, and dated September, 1807. This letter was addressed to Lord Hillsborough praying him to receive favourably a petition of her daughter, Margaret Stuart, who asked for a pension as the widow of Francis Lemaistre, former lieutenant-governor of Gaspé in Canada. On the other hand, Sir James Craig, in another letter accompanying the same petition of the widow Lemaistre, refers to her dependance upon an aged mother, Mrs. Margaret Cramahé. It appears as if the lady in question had been married three times:—

1. To one Stuart, the father of Margaret who married later Francis Lemaistre.

2. To Hector Theophilus Cramahé, who was lieutenant-governor of Canada, from 1771 to 1782, and died probably before 1790.

3. To Henry Hamilton, also lieutenant-governor of Canada and successor to Cramahé.

The inscription on the tomb in Fulham churchyard says that Margaret Hamilton was born at Geneva, June 2, 1727. This date could easily apply to the widow

Cramahé-Hamilton as she was represented by Sir James Craig as very old in 1807. We must also bear in mind that Hector Theophilus Cramahé was himself a Swiss by birth like Mrs. Margaret Hamilton interred in Fulham churchyard. These facts will probably help in discovering the identity of the centenarian Mrs. Hamilton. Any more information about her and especially about her three supposed husbands Stuart, Cramahé, and Hamilton would be most welcome. A. FAUTEUX.

Montreal.

"TOPONYMICS" IN GREAT BRITAIN.—Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' tell me where to get a complete list of names derived from localities in Great Britain, *e.g.*, Londoner, Oxonian, Aberdonian, Dubliner, &c.? I note Novocastrian from Newcastle, Lincolner (once in seventeenth century) from Lincoln, but what is a native of Edinburgh called — Edinburgher, or Edinburrovian, or Edinburian? Is a man from Pimlico—Pimlicite, or from Soho—Sohoan? I have not been able to find any paragraph upon this subject in 'N. & Q.,' save only by chance, such as United-States-ian, Novocastrian. Even such names—I call them toponymics, cf. patronymics — in English from places and countries outside England are welcome, if they are not too well known. Have such formations as Sydneyite, Claphamite, Bromstedian (cf. Wells' 'The New Machiavelli'), a certain contemptuous, or, in some cases, academical meaning? Is it possible to use "a Novocastrian" just as "a Newcastle man"? G. LANGENFELT.

Upsala, Sweden.

DUMB ANIMALS: AN EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY FRIEND.—Against the buttress of the north-west angle of the church of St. Mary at Wirksworth in Derbyshire, is a small brass tablet, bearing the following quaint inscription:—

"Near this place lies the body of Philip Shallcross, once an Eminent quill driver to the attorneys of this town; he died the 17 of Novr., 1787; aged 67. Viewing Philip in a moral light, the most prominent and remarkable features in his character were his real and invincible attachment to dogs and cats, and his unbounded benevolence toward them as well as toward his fellow creatures.

To the Critic

Seek not to shew the devious paths Phil trode,
Nor draw his frailties from the dread abode;
In modest sculpture let this tombstone tell
That much esteemed he liv'd, and much regretted fell."

Does any one know of any similar early *epitaph?* J. W. FAWCETT.

Consett, co. Durham.

HENRY WASHINGTON.—Can any reader enable me to identify a person of this name, whose autograph "Hen. Washington" is inscribed on the title-page and again on Speght's dedicatory letter to Sir Robert Cecil (afterwards 1st Earl of Salisbury) in the folio edition of Chaucer's 'Works,' printed by Geo. Bishop in 1598? The volume has my great-grandfather's bookplate in it. He died in 1811, and the handwriting of the previous owner may be of the late seventeenth or early eighteenth century.

HERBERT MAXWELL.

Monreith.

'HINTS TO FRESHMEN IN THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD': AUTHOR WANTED.—My copy of this little pamphlet (Oxford, published by J. Vincent, 1853) bears "Third edition" on the paper cover. It contains the prefaces to the first and second editions, neither dated, but the second consists almost wholly of a letter professing to be from "Frank Lawless," and dated "Mitre Inn, Oxford, Hilarious Term, 1846."

If all the parodies in the third edition appeared in the first, its first appearance was after 1844; see Parody VIII., beginning:—

'T is the last weed of Hudson's
Left lying alone.

The preliminary note speaks of the author as graduating in 1844.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

"NEY": TERMINAL TO SURNAMES, &c.—I would be obliged for information in regard to the meaning of the terminal "ney" in surnames and others, such as Macartney, Chasney, Furney, Romney, Stepney &c. Does it not signify "native."? It is the origin and meaning of the surname Macartney that I wish to clear up.

J. LOVE.

13 Lauderdale Street, Preston.

REV. THOMAS AUBREY. (See *ante*, p. 200.) —His grave is opposite the porch on south side of Bredwardine Church, and the recumbent tombstone (badly cracked) bears the following inscription:—

"Reader observe here under neath doth lye one that | was once Rector of Brobury | Vicar of Bredwardine and if | you trace | His Birth a Briton but of | Norman Race | Profoundly learned and | a man of parts | Bred up in Oxford M^r | of the Arts | His name was Thomas | Aubrey now in the dust | Waiting the Resurrection | of the Just. He dyed the 22nd day of May, 1707 | Aged 59 years."

In 1681 (1690 according to Duncomb-Cooke, p. 41) Mr. Aubrey came into possession of one moiety of the manor of Brobury by transfer from Geo. Skipp of Ledbury

Mr. Savaker (according to Duncomb-Cooke); this appears to have been sold before the end of the seventeenth century, and the manor became part of the Garnons Estate owned by Sir John Cottrell, Bart. I should be glad of any further information about this "Mr. of the Arts."

H. F. B. COMPSTON.

Bredwardine Vicarage, Hereford.

JOHN BELL.—About 1736, Elizabeth Robinson married John Bell, described in Dugdale's 'Visitation of Yorkshire' (*vide The Genealogist*, 1903, vol. xx. p. 188) as "of Scarborough." It was, perhaps, his granddaughter who married John Beswick of Gristhorpe before 1825 (Burke's 'Landed Gentry'). Is anything known of John Bell, or of his family or descendants? In what parish of Scarborough did he live?

B.

BLACKSTONE: THE REGICIDE.—Is anything known as to his fate at the Restoration, and as to whether he left any descendants? Judging from the impression of his seal attached to the death warrant he was of the ancient Durham family of that name.

B.

ALLEYNE OR ALLEN.—I should be grateful for any information about the following boys of this name, who were educated at Westminster School:—

(1) Thomas, admitted 1723, aged 13.
(2) Abel, admitted 1730, aged 8.
(3) Bernard, admitted 1731, aged 10.
(4) John, admitted 1715, aged 13.
(5) John, admitted 1736, aged 11.
(6) John, admitted 1749, aged 16.
(7) Reynold, admitted 1715, aged 15.
(8) William, admitted in 1775.

G. F. R. B.

JOHN NORCROSS.—In Swedish-Danish history during some years after 1716 there figures an English freebooter and captain in the Swedish service, by name John Norcross.

According to his own biography, written and printed in Denmark, 1761 and 1786, he was born in 1688; his father was George Norcross and his mother a Rigby. The father was at this time with James II. in Ireland and followed him back to France. The son, our Norcross, brought himself, as he says, up to a captain in the English navy, after many adventures in the East Indies, &c.; but had as a Jacobite to seek safety in flight, and went to Sweden in 1716, where he made himself a very unenviable reputation as a captain and robber during Carl XII.'s war with his many foes.

Is there anything written or known in England about him before 1716 or after 1721, when he seems to have been with the Jacobites in France? Lord Carteret speaks of him as with the Swedish ambassador in England. I shall be thankful for any answer or communication on the matter.

C. SPRINCHORN, Dr. Phil.

Lund, Sweden.

FOUR ROYAL RIVERS OF SCOTLAND.—Which are they, and why are they called so?

(Miss) E. W. PATERSON.

27 Queen's Crescent, Mayfield, Edinburgh.

PATRICK BRADY.—Could any of your readers give information about the family of Patrick Brady, scholar of Trinity College, Dublin (B.A., 1796), whose son John Brady was in the Irish Excise Office and died in London in 1848? A brother or relative of Patrick emigrated to the United States about 1820–30, and died at Albion, Illinois, United States, about 1860. The family was related to a Sir John Brady. Who was he?

R. B. C. SHERIDAN.

Russell House, West Kensington Gardens.

AUTHOR OF ANTHEM WANTED.—Who was the author of the words of Farrant's anthem, "Lord, for thy tender mercy's sake, lay not our sins to our charge." In the Cathedral anthem book it is merely headed 'A Prayer.'

F. ARMITAGE.

Law Society's Hall, Chancery Lane, W.C.

CANTRELL FAMILY: INFORMATION WANTED.—The Rev. Thomas Cantrell, M.A., sometime Master of Derby Grammar School, who died in 1700.

William Cantrell, bookseller, Derby, who married the daughter of John Blackwall (son of Rev. Anthony Backwall and his second wife, Thomas Cantrell's widow).

The Rev. William Cantrell, b. 1716, son of Henry and grandson of Thomas Cantrell.

I should be glad of any information whatever, but especially facts relating to their ancestors and descendants.

L. C. BARRY.

78 Cherryhinton Road, Cambridge.

'COBDEN: A BAGMAN.'—Was 'Cobden: a Bagman with a Calico Millennium,' by Carlyle, and, if so, in which of his works can it be found?

C. R. FAY, M.A.

"PETERLOO."—What is the earliest use of the word "Peterloo" to denote the tumult at St. Peter's Fields, Manchester, on Aug. 16, 1816?

C. R. FAY, M.A.

Christ's College, Cambridge.

'ADESTE FIDELES.'—In Julian's 'Dictionary of Hymnology,' the date of this hymn is given as "probably seventeenth or eighteenth century." In Rabelais's 'Gargantua' I. xli. (*c.* 1540), the monk is made to finish off a conversation with "Venite apotemus," which seems more than an accidental allusion to the refrain "Venite adoremus." Can any of your readers throw light on this? JOHN MURRAY.

50 Albemarle Street, W.1.

MISSING PARISH REGISTER WANTED.—I should be very glad if any of your readers can tell me whether the earlier registers of the parish of Philleigh in Cornwall are still in existence, and if so where. They have none at Philleigh earlier than 1733. A seventeenth-century register seems to have been in existence only fifty years ago.

E. W. H. F.

HENRY NEPEAN OF LAUNCESTON.—This man married at St. Stephen's, Launceston, Frances Dodge, in 1683. His will is dated 1739, and he died the following year. Tradition says that he was born in 1660.

Can any of your readers help me to verify the place and date of his birth and to trace his parentage?

The name is variously spelt Napean, Nampean, Nanspian, &c., and has been found in Cornwall in 1641, but only at St. Keverne, St. Just in Penwith, Stythians Gerrans and Philleigh. E. W. H. F.

MELKART'S STATUE.—Larousse Dictionary says, a statue of Melkart (the Tyrian-Hercules) was transported from Carthage to Rome in 146 to adorn the temple of nations. Can any reader of classics give me historic reference or evidence of this?

D. W. YOUNG.

MARAZION.—What is the origin of this place-name? I have heard that it is connected with the Jewish slaves employed by the Romans in the neighbouring tin-mines. J. LANDFEAR LUCAS.

Glendora, Hindhead, Surrey.

ENSIGN OLIVER CROMWELL.—Can any one genealogically find a place for Oliver Cromwell, gent., who was made "Ensign of that Company whereof William Drummond, Esq., is captain in the room of Charles Streeke in the Regiment of Foot commanded by Lord John Kerr, Aug. 1, 1727 (Irish Com. Regs.)." This was the old 31st Foot stationed in Ireland for many years at that *period. This Oliver* either died, or retired *soon, for Charles* Whitefoord was made "Ensn. to Capt. Willm. Drummond in room of Oliver Cromwel, Jan. 29, 1728" (*sic*, rightly 1728/9). Who, again, was Cromwell Price who was cornet in Bowles's 12th Dragoons, May 12, 1728, till succeeded by Nicholas Price, Jan. 1, 1730/1?

W. R. WILLIAMS.

Talybont, Brecon.

THREE CRIPPLES, FIELD LANE.—Was this an actual sign ('Oliver Twist')? There is a Three Crutches near Gad's Hill.

J. ARDAGH.

ALEXANDER.—Any particulars of —— Alexander, merchant in Athlone, *circa* 1750, or his descendants, are required. He is said to have been connected with the Pims.

J. ARDAGH.

49 Nansen Road, Lavender Hill, S.W.11.

STEPHEN HOPKINS: DAVY MICHELL: THOMAS COTESMORE.—In the course of 1569, during the vacancy of the see of Chichester, Archbishop Parker made a metropolitical visitation of the diocese by a commissary, of which an account is to be found in P.R.O., S.P. Dom., Eliz. lx. 71. In the course of this account it is stated that these three priests "are fostered in gentlemen's houses, and run between Sussex and Hampshire, and are hinderers of true religion, and do not minister."

Stephen Hopkins was educated at Eton, and at King's College, Cambridge, of which latter College he was at one time Vice-Provost. He took the degree of M.A. in 1539, and subsequently that of B.D. He became Rector of West Wrotham, Kent, in 1551, and of East Wrotham in 1556, but was deprived of these livings early in Queen Elizabeth's reign and committed to the Fleet. In S.P. Dom. Add. Eliz., xi. 45, he is referred to thus:—

"Stephen Hopkyns, clerk, confessor (as he saith) to the bishop of Aquila [*i.e.* Alvaro de Quadra, Spanish Ambassador], and a daily resorter unto him. He was delivered out of the Fleet by the Queen's Majesty's express commandment to the Lord of Canterbury."

Is it known when he died?

Is anything known about Davy Michell?

Thomas Cotesmore was born in Sussex, and was ordained acolyte at Oxford in December, 1553. He was probably already a priest when he became rector of Poynings, Sussex, in 1554, where he was succeeded after deprivation in 1560. He took the degree of B.A. at Oxford in 1556, and was at one time chaplain to Thomas, 9th Earl De la Warr. Some time after 1569 he fled abroad, but returned to England in 1580 and was

captured at Arundel, and imprisoned at Westminster, in the Gatehouse, July, 1580. He was still there in April, 1584. He probably died in prison in 1590. (Cf. Chetham Society's Publ., vol. iv., pp. lxxxi, lxxxii.)

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

ARMS ON STONE ENTABLATURE.—I should be very grateful if any one could tell me to what Hampshire family the following arms belonged: Vair, Crest, on a torse a bear's head couped, helmet and mantlings. In the upper corners of the stone are the initials I. C. or J. C. Date probably fifteenth or sixteenth century. The property, Tylney Hall, at one time belonged to Earl Tylney.

LEONARD C. PRICE.

Essex Lodge, Ewell.

THOMAS BAILLIE.—I seek genealogical details of the ancestry and marriage of Thomas Baillie of the East India Company's Service, Bengal Presidency, who was a cadet in 1764, ensign in August, 1766, captain Dec. 4, 1772, and died Feb. 25, 1799; also of Thomas Baillie, surgeon, 1793, in Ross-shire Buffs (Scotch Regiment of Foot). He died in 1806. Also of a Colonel Thomas Baillie, who died in India between 1800 and 1825. Is it possible that one of them was a son of Thomas Baillie, a collateral of Lamington, by his wife Miss Gordon?

JAMES SETON-ANDERSON.

4 Temple Street, Brighton.

JOHN WILLIAM FLETCHER.—This personage for a time was at the head of Lady Huntington's theological college at Trefecca, Breconshire, but left on account of his Arminian views. He was on terms of cordial intimacy and corresponded with the Wesleys. Was he related to the saintly Rev. John Fletcher of Madeley? Gleaned knowledge will be esteemed.

ANEURIN WILLIAMS.

Menai View, North Road, Carnarvon.

WILSON OF WESTMORLAND AND CUMBERLAND.—Thomas Wilson, a member of this family, migrated to Ireland in 1654, having married Mary Bewley of Woodhal. Is there any pedigree of the family extant which shows his name? He was at Dacre in Cumberland, apparently, before his migration. Was Joseph Wilson, called to the Irish Bar, Hilary Term, 1792 (B.A. of Trinity College, Dublin, 1788), his great-grandson? Where can I find information regarding the Wilson family of Edenderry, King's County, Ireland?

H. WILBERFORCE-BELL.

21 Park Crescent, Oxford.

UNFINISHED ELEVENTH-CENTURY LAW CASE.—In Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff's 'Diary' (1889–1891), vol. i., p. 219, it is stated that Mr. Elton told him that he was then (February, 1890) engaged in a case not yet finished which had begun in the days of William Rufus. The question then turned upon the right to lands in the county of Durham. Can any one supply further particulars?

LAWRENCE PHILLIPS.

Lichfield

CRUSADERS' NAMES.—The query in your September issue (p. 236) raises the hope that some reader may know if any list exists of those who accompanied Bishop Peter de Rupibus of Winchester and Bishop William Briwer of Exeter on the Crusade during which they were absent from their dioceses for nearly five years, 1228–1233. Are there any such lists preserved at Rome?

HUGH R. WATKIN.

Torquay.

ARMY OFFICERS' OBITUARY, 1727–60: MURRAY: COLVILLE.—Are there any works or lists of monumental inscriptions, that would give any references to army officers who died between the years 1727 and 1760, in America or the West Indies, especially in Jamaica, during the Carthagena expedition, 1741–42, and subsequent campaigns in America. For instance, can any one say who was the Lord Edward Murray presumed to have died in Jamaica (query the exact date) in 1734; or give the precise date of death of John, 7th Lord Colville during the Carthegena expedition of 1741?

W. R. WILLIAMS.

PSEUDONYMS.—I shall be glad if any of your readers can give me the names of the authors who have used the following initials and pseudonyms:—

An Officer of the Royal Artillery.—'From Sedan to Saarbruck.' 1870.
H. S.—'Ceylon.' 1876.
A Russian Lady.—'Is Russia wrong?' 1877.
An Old Punjaubee.—'The Punjaub and North-West Frontier of India.' 1878.
Vladimir.—'The China-Japan War.' 1896.
A German Staff Officer.—'The Greco-Turkish War of 1897.' 1898.
A Real Paddy.—'Real Life in Ireland.' 1904.
Dragonof.—'Macedonia and the Reforms.' 1908.
O. E.—'Iron Times with the Guards.' 1918.
Bartimeus.—'Naval Occasions.' 1918.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

DAGGLE MOP.—In what county in England is this term given to the last week of the annual village wake, to which servants from all parts of the country come to be hired?

L. L. D.

CHURCH BRIEFS.—Is there any published work dealing with church briefs? Is there any printed catalogue of the briefs in the British Museum, or in Lambeth Palace Library. I. F.

THOMAS GREENWELL.—A person of this name is said to have been editor of "a well-known periodical" in the eighties. What more is known of him, and what was the name of the periodical? B—D.

PANNAG.—Can any philological student give the correct explanation of the Hebrew word *pannag* which occurs in the Book of Ezekiel xxvii. 17? E. S. B.

ROMELAND, ST. ALBANS.—A central portion of the city of St. Albans is known as Romeland, and a thoroughfare running through it is described in the local directory as Romeland Hill. When and how did this name arise? J. LANDFEAR LUCAS.
Glendora, Hindhead, Surrey.

SIMCO'S MIDDLESEX MONUMENTS.—John Simco, bookseller and print dealer of Air Street, had prepared, a large number of drawings of monuments, inscriptions, tombs, and mural tablets in the churches, &c., of the environs of London. P. Weddell made a vast collection of pencil sketches from which these drawings were elaborated. They occurred for sale at Sotheby's, Jan. 17, 1823, on the realization of Simco's stock, and many copies had been used to extra illustrate Lysons's 'Environs.' To collectors of London iconography they are quite familiar, but I seek information about the publications which they gave rise to, viz., Simco's 'Middlesex Monuments.' Apparently this was a quarto, each part containing six plates, and only two parts were published, a remarkable coincidence with Bowack, its earlier prototype. The Comerford Library contained these two parts bound in one volume, which in 1888 was offered for sale by that excellent topographical bookseller, Henry Gray then of 47 Liecester Square. ALECK ABRAHAMS.

BOYER FAMILY.—I should be grateful for information with regard to the relationship (if any) of the following Boyers:—

1. Peter Boyer, who came over at the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, was naturalised, and became a distiller at King Street, St. Giles. His son, Abraham, of St. Botolph's, Aldgate, citizen and cooper, was father of the Rev. James Boyer, born 1736, the Upper Master of Christ's Hospital (1776-99) *immortalized by* Charles Lamb.

2. Peter Boyer, minister of the gospel and author of 'History of Vaudois,' 1692.

3. Abel Boyer (1667-1729). The 'D.N.B.' states that he was born at Castres, Upper Languedoc; that he left France for Holland with an uncle, a noted Huguenot preacher, and came to London in 1689. He translated Racine's 'Iphigenie,' and published a 'Dictionnaire Royal Français et Anglais' in 1702. He died at Chelsea in 1729.

Was Peter Boyer (2), the author of the 'History of the Vaudois,' the uncle of Abel, and were they (or either of them) related to Peter (1), the grandfather of Rev. James Boyer? J. R. H.

ROYAL GROOMS.—Will some reader kindly tell me what the difference was between Valettus Regis and Valettus Corone Regis in 1431, or anything bearing on the office of these grooms of the royal establishment?
J. HARVEY BLOOM.

WILLIAM COPE.—He was born before 1670 in Ireland; died 1715. Where was he educated? MRS. COPE.
Finchampstead Place, Berks.

CAPT. ROBERT BOYLE: BRITISH PRIVATEER.—At a curio-shop in a remote provincial town I picked up "Voyages and Adventures of Captain Robert Boyle, in Several Parts of the World, Intermixed with the Story of Mistress Villars, an English Lady, with whom he made his surprising Escape from Barbary....Describing Various and Amazing Turns of Fortune." Can any reader tell me who was really the author or the adapter of this Defoe-like story of a London apprentice-boy who became the captain of a privateer which roved, with astonishing profit, on both sides of the Spanish America, in the earliest eighteenth century?
NOVICE.

SLANG TERMS: ORIGIN OF.—In 'Letters from England,' Don Manuel Alvarez Estriella (London: Longman, Hurst, Rees & Orme, Paternoster Row, 1808), vol. i. p. 220, the author says that the origin of the term "please the pigs" is "please the Pix," and that the expressions, "the deuce," "the Lord Harry," "the living jingo," "Gor," and "Goles" were pagan divinities whom the early English Celts probably worshipped. Is this Spanish imagination, or was some playful Teuton pulling the gentleman's leg?
(Canon) E. R. NEVILL.
Dunedin, N.Z.

FREMLAND, ESSEX, AND GUNPOWDER PLOT.—In 'A History of the Gunpowder Plot,' by Philip Sidney, p. 212, it says: "Baynham seems to have been sent to Rome as the result of the deliberations of Garnet, Catesby and Mounteagle, when meeting together at Fremland (Essex) in July, 1605." Where is Fremland, Essex?

G. H. W.

"XIT": WHO WAS HE?—Mr. Austin Knight sketched a statue of him in 1918 at the "Hollands," Langton, near Tunbridge Wells. There is another image similar at Felixstowe; also, there was a third sold at an auction sale, I believe, in Lewes in 1918. Any information beyond this I should greatly appreciate. W. WILLS CLINTON.

126 Inchmery Road, Catford, S.E.6.

BELL TAVERN, BROAD STREET, BRISTOL.—'Bristol, Past and Present,' says it was built in 1569 by John Willis, the Chamberlain, and Latimer records that it was accidentally burnt down in 1672. Other particulars would be thankfully received. The exact site is specially desired.

WM. SANIGAR.

205 Avon Vale Road, Barton Hill, Bristol.

TRANSLATIONS WANTED.—Where can I obtain reliable translations of the following? 'Book of Adam'; 'Book of Enoch'; 'Secrets of Enoch'; 'Great Announcement,' Simon Magus; 'Strometeis,' Clemens Alexandrinus; Writings of Philo, Origen, Irenæus, Papias, Eusebius.

J. SHAKESPEAR, Lieut.-Col.

14 Alexandra Court, Maida Vale, W.9.

J. J. KLEINSCHMIDT.—I have several engravings by this engraver. Who was he? They contain in one or two cases some writing in what is apparently old German, and appear to be at least two hundred years old. H. W. B.

"NOW THEN!"—What is the earliest known case of these two adverbs being used together in the sense which they now bear?

H. W. B.

GEORGE SHEPHERD appears to have belonged to a family of artists who did topographical work. There are many water colours of old London buildings executed by him during the earlier years of the nineteenth century (about 1800-30), and they are good records. Thomas Hosmer Shepherd did a vast number of topographical drawings of a similar kind between, say, 1820 and 1855, some of them are in the Crace Collection, B.M. Were they father and son? Perhaps some reader of 'N. & Q.' could kindly tell me. Redgrave's 'Dictionary of Artists of the English School' throws no light on the subject. George's surname is occasionally spelt Shepheard. PHILIP NORMAN.

GAVELACRE: PLACE-NAME.—Can any of your correspondents kindly help me in the following matter?

I have some property in Hampshire, on the river Test, part of which (including the house) is called Gavelacre. What is the meaning and origin of this name, which dates back to mediæval times? It has of late frequently been transformed into Gravelacre, but this is an obvious corruption. All the old documents spell it Gavelacre, and a large shallow on Bransbury Common, just below my land, is locally called Galacre Shallow.

Could the name have any connexion with the law of Gavelkind—which, however, does not prevail in Hampshire—or with "gavel," an old name for an auctioneer's hammer? I should be grateful for any suggestion. R. K. HODGSON.

Warthill, Aberdeenshire.

DAVID POWELL. (See 10 S. x. 125.)—Who was the David Powell, an English priest at Brussels, who was in receipt of 121 florins a year from Philip II. about 1575? See 'Messager des Sciences Historiques' (Gand, 1865), p. 286 note.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—

1. Can any one kindly tell me where the words quoted below are to be found? I believe they are by Rossetti, but cannot find them in my edition of his works.

If you were April's lady,
And I were Lord in May,
We'd throw for Spring with flow'rs,
If you were April's lady,
And I were Lord in May.

Bath. C. LINCOLN.

2. Know'st thou not their language and their ways? ROLAND AUSTIN.

Gloucester Public Library.

3. Thoreau concludes chap. viii. of *Walden* ('The Village') with this passage between quotation marks:

"You who govern public affairs, what need have you to employ punishments? Love virtue, and the people will be virtuous. The virtues of a superior man are like the wind the virtues of a common man are like the grass; the grass, when the wind passes over it, bends."

Can any of your readers tell me the author?

Y. Y.

Replies.

COORG STATE: STRANGE TALE OF A PRINCESS.

(12 S. v. 264.)

THE history of this princess is very interesting and well authenticated. The account quoted by the querist is incorrect in many important details, and the only mystery in the case was the fate of Col. C.

Princess Gouramma, daughter of the ex-Rajah of Coorg, who was born in 1841, had been adopted, in accordance with her father's earnest wishes, by Queen Victoria and placed by her under the charge of Mrs. Drummond, who, however, in a few years' time found she did not like the responsibility and begged to be relieved.

Sir Charles Phipps, Queen Victoria's Comptroller of the Household, then applied to my mother, the late Lady Arthur Lennox, to know whether she would undertake to replace her, and in August and September of the year 1852 the Rajah came to see her several times in Hans Place, first of all with a Mr. Ramsay and afterwards with his interpreter, and he also brought the little princess to see us. I have a distinct recollection of her; we were all charmed with her and thought her very pretty. Her mother was of Circassian descent and she had inherited her looks. She was in Indian dress and had on many jewels, chiefly pearls, and a bracelet given by Queen Victoria. I have a little picture of her in full dress.

My mother wisely thought the responsibility too great as she had a young family of her own and refused the offer, greatly to the disappointment of myself and sisters.

Lady Login, one of the old Scotch family—the Campbells of Kinloch—and wife of the well-known Sir John Login of Indian fame, then undertook the charge, greatly to Queen Victoria's satisfaction, and to the happiness and welfare of the little princess. Queen Victoria always took the greatest interest in her and was anxious that she should marry the late Dhuleep Singh; but although this did not meet with his ideas, he helped to promote her marriage with his friend Col. Campbell, Lady Login's brother, which marriage took place in 1860. Col. Campbell was a handsome man, and very popular and the union was quite the reverse of "unhappy," the only drawback being the princess's health; she was always delicate and her short term of happiness ended in 1864, when she died of consumption at the age of 23. Their daughter never "disappeared" and was not "secretly murdered." In obedience to her dying mother's last request, which met with the full approval of Queen Victoria, she was brought up by Lady Login, and in 1882, when she was 21, she married Capt. H. G. Yardley. I know nothing further about her and have often wished that I did.

The mystery about Col. Campbell was as follows: Less than three years after his wife's death he left his lodging in Jermyn Street one day, carrying a small hand-bag, and from that day to this no trace of him was said to have been found. Unfortunately, Lady Login, who had seen him three days before, did not hear that he was missing for some time and, I believe, it was nearly three months before the case was put into the hands of the police, who had no doubt that it was foul play for plunder. His wife's jewels disappeared at the same time and it seemed probable that they were in the hand-bag that he was carrying.

Amongst the published letters of Queen Victoria is one to Lord Dalhousie alluding to the proposed marriage of the Princess of Coorg, and Her Majesty writes: "Though still childish for her age (she is nearly 14), she is pretty, lively, intelligent, and going on satisfactorily in her education." This was written in 1854. CONSTANCE RUSSELL.

Swallowfield, Reading.

The marriage of Princess Victoria Gouramma of Coorg is referred to in 'Sir John Login and Duleep Singh,' by Lady Login. The princess married Col. John Campbell, Madras Army, brother of Lady Login, and died in 1864, aged 23. It should not be difficult to find an account of Col. C.'s disappearance—perhaps 'The Times Indexes' subsequent to 1864 will help. It is news to me that the child also disappeared. Apparently she was left in Lady Login's care.

A. J. ARBUTHNOT.

8 Albert Court, Kensington, S.W.7.

The strange tale is told also in the 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' *s.v.* 'Coorg.' In *The Gentleman's Magazine* for May, 1864, is recorded the death on Mar. 30, at the house of her husband, Col. John Campbell, in George Street, Portman Square, of Her Highness the Princess Victoria Gouramma of Coorg, god-daughter of the Queen, and an account of her life from *The Morning Post* is appended.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

JOHN WILSON, BOOKSELLER (12 S. v. 237, 277).—In answer to MR. OSCAR BERRY's note, I should gladly welcome any conclusive solution of this long-vexed question. Meanwhile, I must beg leave to refer him to the statement of a valued contributor to these columns, MR. WM. JAGGARD, who, at 10 S. iv. 229 ("O, for a Booke") says that he transcribed the lines referred to from a collection of early English poems and ballads of which he retained no record, and that he sent them to Mr. Ireland "for inclusion in his 'Enchiridion,'" where they appear. The collection mentioned has not been traced; and, as the "obscurity surrounding the printed source" is conceded by MR. JAGGARD, I submit that, in the circumstances, the claim of Mr. John Wilson, as presented by me at 10 S. ix. 192, and repeated in 'A Bookman's Budget,' 1917, pp. 105–6, at least deserves consideration, though I am open to conviction.

I learn from a Brooklyn correspondent, Mr. R. Kleiner, that the lines have been ascribed, in America, to the ingenious Mr. Eugene Field, who, "in the late eighties," printed them in *The Chicago Morning News*. The "late eighties," however, would be after the date of the 'Enchiridion,' 1882.

They also figure in another book-plate, being worked into the background of the beautiful and elaborate example designed by Mr. Hugh Thomson for Mr. Ernest Brown, a facsimile of which is given at p. 111 of my 'De Libris,' Macmillan, 1908.

AUSTIN DOBSON.

Possibly I can shed a little light on the quotation under notice: "O for a booke, and a shadie nooke," as I supplied it, with several others, to Alexander Ireland, in or about 1881, and I still have, I fancy, some letters from him on the subject, but being over a hundred miles from home I must rely for the moment upon memory.

The verses were repeatedly used by my antiquarian friend, the late Thomas Simmons, upon the titles of his lists of old books, in the late seventies and eighties of the last century. He also used them, printed in red and black, on his invoices at that time. During ten years (1881-91) I supplied Simmons with some hundreds, or thousands, of bookish quotations, used as running headlines on the pages of his frequent catalogues. I have the impression he told me he obtained the quotation under review from a fragment of an Elizabethan book of verse he purchased, in a very large collection of black-letter books, about 1878 or 1879, from one of the tall houses at the top of Newbold Terrace Leamington. When I get access to my collection I can give the exact year Simmons first published the verses, which date may settle whether he or Wilson first printed them in modern years.

If the composition is as old as it purports, the spelling obviously places its original date as 1592, or earlier, rather than anywhere so late as 1670. W. JAGGARD, Capt.

Central Registry, Repatriation Records, Winchester.

NEW COLLEGE, OXFORD: HEREDITARY SCHOLARSHIP (12 S. v. 118).—OBSERVER cites the instance of two members of the Haldane family, father and son, being fellows of the same college, and states that he is not aware of any other similar instance. The sister University, Cambridge, supplies a still more remarkable instance of hereditary scholarship, one extending over three successive generations, which, I think, may well be a record. In my somewhat lengthy account of the Rev. Robert Uvedale, LL.D., the well-known seventeenth-century scholar and botanist, in 'N. & Q.' 12 S. ii. 361, *et seq.*, I drew attention to the fact that he obtained the law fellowship of Trinity College, Cambridge, in competition with Mr. Newton (afterwards Sir Isaac), and that his son Robert was also a fellow of the same college and D.D. of that University, and that his grandson, the third Robert and cleric in succession, held the same distinctions. The holding of these fellowships in the same college, for three successive generations from father to son, is an instance of hereditary scholarship, I think, unlikely to be surpassed.

I may add that his great-grandson, another clerical Robert, was also a member of Trinity College, Cambridge, though not a fellow of that college.

J. S. UDAL, F.S.A.

THAMES TUNNELS (12 S. v. 181).—I have in my possession a very curious coloured transparency of the 'Brunel's Tunnel.' It is contained in a wooden box of perhaps one foot diameter, with an elongated extension, terminating in an orifice to look through, with a lens, which gives a very fine view, in perspective, of the transparency of the tunnel when the slide at the end of the box is removed, and the box held before a light or a window. The view of the tunnel is painted in colours on a removable slide. It shows a man on horseback and a peasant in the space for vehicles, and a couple of the gentry walking on the raised side-walk—all,

of course, in the costume of that period. It is really beautiful as well as curious. It was brought to America by my grandfather, Samuel Doggett, on one of his trips to England and Scotland in 1831 and 1837, together with many other interesting articles. Accompanying it is a curious little book (5½ in. by 4 in.), with the following title :—

"Sketches of the works for the tunnel under the Thames from Rotherhithe to Wapping. Published by Messrs. Harvey and Darton, 55 Gracechurch Street; and C. Tilt, St. Bride's Avenue, 86 Fleet Street. Printed by the Philanthropic Society, St. George's Fields, 1829.

It contains engravings and folding sketches and maps, and cost 2*s.* 6*d.* I have also a large single sheet descriptive of the tunnel, dated March, 1841, and another small single sheet dated 1827, both illustrated with woodcuts. I would be pleased to furnish further information if desired.

WILLIAM F. CRAFTS.

69 Cypress Street, Brookline, Massachusetts.

An account of the proposed tunnel in 1798 from Gravesend to Tilbury is given in R. P. Cruden's 'History of Gravesend,' pp. 456-65. It contains the detailed estimates of Dodd, the originator, as to the cost of the tunnel, gives the names of the committee formed, particulars of the Act of Parliament obtained, and an account of the experiments and the cause of the failure of the concern. Clarke's criticisms are also alluded to. The last report made to the proprietors was presented at a meeting on March 3, 1803, and the last annual election of the committee took place in 1806. G. H. W.

CAPT. B. GRANT (12 S. v. 238).—In the index of 'The Waterloo Roll Call,' by Charles Dalton, 1890, there is no mention of B. Grant. (The index of 'The Roll Call' concerns officers only.) Nor does he appear in the indexes of the Army Lists of 1811 and 1816. However, in that of 1834, p. 260, there is Bernard Grant, ensign in the 71st (Highland) Regiment—date of commission, Dec. 28, 1832. His name bears the mark of the Waterloo Medal. In the 1842 List, p. 278, he appears, with the said mark, as quarter-master of the 82nd Regiment, date of commission Aug. 28, 1835; the date of his ensign's commission in the army as above.

From the above it may, I think, be assumed that at the battle of Waterloo he was in the ranks. J. H. Stocqueler, in his 'Military Encyclopædia,' 1853, writes: "The quartermaster is almost invariably promoted from the ranks, having risen through the various non-commissioned grades to the rank of quartermaster-serjeant or serjeant-major." There are nine Grants in the index of 'The Waterloo Roll Call,' of whom none has a Christian name with the initial B. Of these Sir Colquhoun Grant, Staff, lieut.-colonel, 15th Light Dragoons, and Capt. Wm. Alex. Grant, 71st Regiment, are marked "Wounded," and Capt. Wm. Charles Grant, 92nd Regiment, "Killed." Also, p. 226 of the 'Roll Call,' in the short list of 'Non-commissioned Officers at Waterloo who afterwards received Commissions,' is Charles Grant, 23rd Regiment, "severely wounded at Quatre Bras whilst serving in the ranks. Was Acting Quarter-Master to the Grenadier Guards in Canada in 1838-39. Appointed Quarter-Master to the 23rd Welsh Fusiliers, July 5, 1844. Retired on half pay with rank of captain in 1854," &c.

If this Charles Grant was a private (all the others in the list are non-commissioned officers) it is strange that Bernard Grant, who must have been either a non-commissioned officer or a private, is omitted. Whether Quarter-Master Bernard Grant retired with rank of captain I do not know.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

REFERENCES TO WORKS WANTED (12 S. v. 265).—See J. A. Fabricius, 'Bibliotheca Latina mediæ et infimæ aetatis,' tom. iii., p. 203, col. 1, under 'Henricus de Hassia, senior.' It is stated here that his 'Quæstiones XXXIII. de Contractibus et de ordine Censuum' were printed in the appendix to Gerson's 'Opera' at Cologne in 1484.

On page 49, col. 2, of the same section of the 'Bibliotheca,' in the article on Gerson, the Cologne volume referred to above is said to have been published four years earlier than the three volume edition of Gerson's Works that appeared in 1488, and to be as it were a fourth volume to it, although containing nothing of Gerson's, but writings of other learned men who wrote about the same time and on similar topics. Five names are mentioned, among them being Henricus de Hassia and Henricus de Hoita, the second subject of MR. O'BRIEN's query.

In the 'Beihefte zum Centralblatt für Bibliothekswesen,' vol. i, Leipzig, 1888-9, is an article by F. W. E. Roth on the Bibliography of Henricus Hembuch de Hassia dictus de Langenstein. (How the cataloguer must execrate mediæval authors!) According to this the 'Tractatus de contractibus' beginning "In sudore vultus tui vesceris pane tuo" is printed in Gerson's 'Opera,' Cologne, 1483, and is found in

numerous manuscripts, a list with the press marks being given. The 'Tractatus de contractibus inter ementes et vendentes,' beginning "Honorabilibus magne discreciones," &c., is said to exist only in manuscripts.

The 'Tractatus de contractibus' of Heinrich von Oytta is said by the 'Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie' to be printed in vol. iv. of Gerson's Works (apparently the 1483 (1484) book described above). According to Fabricius' 'Bibliotheca,' iii. 210, col. 2, it was also published separately, but no details are given.

EDWARD BENSLY.

The Catalogus Bibliothecæ Bodlejanæ, Oxonii, 1843, vol. secundum, page 141 (sub: Gersonus (Joannes), Cancellarius Parisiensis) contains the titles of four different Tractatus, 4to, Col. Ulv. Zell. s.a., and Tractatus varii, 4to, s.l. et a., to which the foot-note at p. 18 of Roscher's work quoted and Henricus de Hassia's 'Tractatus de Contractibus et de Origine Censuum'—two misprints of this title corrected—may possibly refer. H. K.

'THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH' (12 S. v. 211, 248).—The smithy mentioned by Longfellow in his poem, 'The Village Blacksmith,' stood on the west side of Brattle Street, between Story Street and Farwell Place in Cambridge, Mass., U.S. The poet passed it in his walks between his home and Harvard College, where he was a professor. In his diary of Oct. 5, 1839, we read: "Written a new Psalm of Life. It is 'The Village Blacksmith.'" A year later, Oct. 25, 1840, in a letter to his father, he says: "I have written a kind of a ballad on a blacksmith. A song of praise to our ancestor of Newbury." In *The Knickerbocker Magazine* of New York, November, 1840, vol. xvi. p. 419, the poem was first printed.

The blacksmith shop disappeared years ago, but the "spreading chestnut tree" was allowed to remain, standing outside of the curbstone till, in May, 1876, it was declared to be an obstruction in the highway and was cut down, the poet vainly expostulating against the act. Prof. and Mrs. E. N. Horsford saved the wood, however, which was made into a chair, finished in imitation of ebony, from a design furnished by W. P. P. Longfellow, the poet's nephew, and presented by the children of Cambridge to the poet, on the anniversary of his birthday, Feb. 27, 1879. This occasioned the poem, 'From My Arm-Chair.' A tablet has been placed in the sidewalk near the site of the tree.

It may be of interest to add that James Russell Lowell in his poem 'An Indian Summer Reverie' (1840?) stanzas 34–35), refers to the same smithy. The smith's name was Dexter Pratt. Though born in South Framingham, Mass., 1799, he was for a long time a resident of Cambridge, and was buried in that city at Mount Auburn, with his wife Rowena Houghton.

EDWARD DENHAM.

New Bedford, Mass.

Dexter Pratt, the "village blacksmith," resided on Brattle Street, Cambridge, Mass., and plied his trade hard by in a smithy "under a spreading chestnut tree." The house, erected in 1811, was acquired by Pratt in 1827, and is still standing, but the smithy and the chestnut tree no longer exist. The figure of Dexter Pratt is one of those represented in low relief on the Longfellow Memorial in Longfellow Park, Cambridge. E. BASIL LUPTON.

10 Humboldt Street, Cambridge, Mass.

The original of the "smith" in the poem is said to have been Henry Francis Moore, a blacksmith in the neighbouring town of Medford, Massachusetts, whom Longfellow often visited and was fond of chatting with.

WILLIAM FRANCIS CRAFTS.

69 Cypress Street, Brookline, Massachusetts.

'THE TRAGEDY OF NERO' AND 'PISO'S CONSPIRACY' (12 S. v. 254).—MR. NICOLL attributes to Langbaine and to the authors of the 'Biographia Dramatica' an error into which they did not fall. These writers do not suggest that 'Piso's Conspiracy' is identical with Lee's 'Nero, Emperor of Rome.'

Langbaine says, in that part of the 'Dramatick Poets' which deals with unknown authors: "*Piso's Conspiracy*....is only the Tragedy of *Nero* (before mention'd)," &c. This statement does not refer to Lee's tragedy, which was not by an unknown author and was duly attributed to Lee on p. 324. It refers to an unknown author's 'Nero's Tragedy' mentioned on p. 542, but omitted from the index to the book—an omission which may possibly have misled your correspondent. Langbaine says that this play was mentioned by Kirkman (viz., in 1671), thus showing that it was an earlier play than Lee's.

In the 'Biographia Dramatica' (1812) it is stated that 'Piso's Conspiracy' is no more than the 'Tragedy of Nero,' a little altered (iii. 157), and that the latter play was

anonymous and was printed in 1624 (iii. 76), a date about twenty-nine years before Lee was born, and about fifty years before his first play was produced.

'The Tragedy of Nero,' 1624, which Mr. Fleay ('Chronicle,' ii. 84, 334) suspected to be the work of May, has not lain neglected. It was reprinted by Mr. Bullen in 'Old English Plays' (1882), and it is also included in the volume entitled 'Nero and Other Plays' in the "Mermaid Series." Two copies of the version printed in 1676 appear in the British Museum Catalogue under the heading of Piso. GEORGE NEWALL.

LUCIEN BONAPARTE: PRISONER IN ENGLAND (12 S. v. 236).—Lucien Bonaparte did not stay at Ludlow Castle whilst a prisoner in England as the following extracts show.

The Annual Register for 1811, under date Jan. 3, has the following:—

"Madame Lucien Buonaparte, with her family, and a numerous train of servants, arrived at Ludlow on Wednesday, the 3rd, having performed the journey from Plymouth in a week. Lucien removed on the preceding day from the inn, to Lord Powis's residence in that town, called Dinham House; his Lordship's seat in the neighbourhood (Stone House) being found too small for the reception of so numerous a suite. It is believed they will remain at Ludlow during several months."

Brayley and Britton's 'Beauties of England and Wales,' vol. xiii. (Shropshire), published in 1813, states that Ludlow Castle "has long remained a total and absolute ruin," so that it could not have been habitable at that time. Mention is made of Lucien Buonaparte's stay in the town, but the place of residence is not stated. ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

The statement by Madame Junot is not correct. I was certain that Ludlow Castle was not inhabitable in 1810; but in order that I might be able to answer the question correctly, I communicated with my friend, Mr. H. T. Weyman, F.S.A., of Ludlow, who has a thorough knowledge of facts connected with the Castle. I give the substance of his reply to me.

Lucien Bonaparte was captured by an English Cruiser when on his way to the United States of America in 1810. He was brought to England, and in December, 1810, was lodged, as a prisoner, in Dinham House, Ludlow. (The Castle being then practically a ruin.) He was placed under the charge of Col. Knyvett Leighton about Dec. 17.

Dinham House, belonging to Lord Powis, was chosen as Lucien's residence, because the Stone House, Onibury (now Stokesay Court) and another house, Lymore, were not in good enough state for so distinguished a prisoner. He remained at Ludlow, with his family, until June, 1811. He bought a house called Thorngrove in June, 1811, and went to live there with his family.

Col. Leighton has left it on record that he had no easy time with his charge, who was discontented with his life at Ludlow.

HERBERT SOUTHAM.

GENDER OF "DISH" IN LATIN (12 S. v. 266).—1. Pape (1880) and Liddell and Scott (1890) give the Greek word as *μαζονόμος*, masculine, regarding it as an adjective in agreement with *κύκλος* or *πίναξ*. An examination, however, of the passages in Greek literature to which they refer shows that in all instances but one the gender is undetermined, the word occurring in a case where it could be equally masculine or neuter.

The one exception is in the 'Corpus Inscriptionum Græcarum,' 2852, 51, a reference given only by Liddell and Scott, where *μαζονόμος χρυσοῦς* is said to be found. This would seem at first sight to settle the question. But if any one takes the trouble to look at the inscription carefully he will see that the statement in Liddell and Scott is wrong. The words are *μαζονόμον χρυσοῦν*. They are in a long list of objects dedicated by Seleucus II. in 243 B.C. in the temple of Apollo at Didyma, and the separate items, of which the *μαζονόμον χρυσοῦν* is one, are expressed in the *nominative*. Moral: Test all references. What a dictionary says is not (conclusive) evidence.

2. In the three passages (Varro, Horace, and Nemesianus) quoted by dictionaries for the Latinised form of the word, the gender is again undetermined. But the Commentator Cruquianus on Hor. Sat. II. viii. 86 writes: "*Mazonomus* genus est lancis capacioris," &c.

There appears then to be no purely literary instance in Greek or Latin to determine the usage as regards gender. The evidence of the inscription in 243 points to the neuter, and the Latin scholiast, take him for what he is worth, to the masculine.

But that the practice as regards what is known as gender was not always as consistent as seems sometimes to be thought is shewn by the existence of *βάρβιτος* as both masculine and feminine and *βάρβιτον*, neuter.

EDWARD BENSLY.

Oudle Cottage, Much Hadham, Herts.

MR. FOSTER PALMER alludes to an attempt to turn the nursery rhyme 'Hey, Diddle-Diddle' into Latin, and is puzzled to find an equivalent for "dish." He suggests the uncommon word *mazonomus*. Apparently he is not aware that the lines in question have been cleverly translated in the 'Arundines Cami,' by the Rev. H. Drury, who has employed the word *lanx*, *lancis* (akin to the Greek πλαξ) for a broad or flat dish. As an amusing specimen of ingenuity his lines are worth quoting :—

Hei didulum—atque iterum didulum! Felisque Fidesque!
Vacca super Lunæ cornua prosiluit.
Nescio qua catulus risit dulcedine ludi;
Abstulit et turpi *lanx* cochleare fu a.

Has the word *mazonomus* any connexion with "mazer," or "maser," a bowl? or is the resemblance merely accidental? There is an instructive note on this word in the 'Promptorium Parvulorum' (p. 328), but too long for quotation here.

J. E. HARTING.

DISCOVERIES IN COINS (12 S. iii. 449; v. 195).—*The Manchester Evening News*, Monday, July 7, 1919, contains the following discovery, under the heading 'Facts and Comments' :—

"1,800-YEARS OLD COIN.

"A workman who was employed making excavations in Corporation Road, Grimsby, dug up an old coin, which he exchanged for a pint of beer at a public-house.

"The manager of the latter sent the coin to the British Museum for classification. A report received on Saturday from the curator describes the coin as a brass Sestertius, of the Roman Emperor Vespasian, period A.D. 69-79. The coin is in a good state of preservation, and of considerable interest and value to collectors."

The same paper of Friday, Aug. 29, contains the following under 'Ancient Irish Coins Found' :—

"An interesting discovery was made yesterday by some drainage workers outside Mullingar, where a subterranean passage was unearthed. In it some ancient Irish gold coins and cooking utensils, dating back to pagan times, were found."

FRED L. TAVARÉ.

GEORGE DYER: PORTRAIT (12 S. v. 237, 275).—There is an excellent picture of "Amicus redivivus" in the Fitzwilliam Museum, with his dog; but not "Tobit," the dog called by Lamb "Nobit," from the uncertainty of Dyer's feedings.

A photograph was made for one of the Charles Lamb dinners, and, no doubt, a copy could be easily obtained from the Museum.

GEORGE WHERRY.

The Union Society, Cambridge.

PIANO LEGS IN TROUSERS (12 S. v. 261).—In my boyhood at Castle Acre in Norfolk I was taken by my aunts to tea with two maiden ladies, and was very astonished to find the piano legs draped in muslin, and also to see small skirts of tissue paper pasted on nude figures in some oil paintings of classical scenes. I well remember being told this was done because "naked legs were indecent."

J. HARVEY BLOOM.

The "limbs" of pianos were sometimes entrousered during the sixties of last century. The garments were of muslin, and I think they were gathered in at the ankles by bands of ribbon. In this country it was probably an idea of decoration, rather than of delicacy that produced the atrocity. Soon came a time when everything had to be draped or trimmed. German housewives had frills along their pantry shelves.

ST. SWITHIN.

ELEPHANT: OLIPHANT (12 S. v. 238).—Bardsley's 'Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames' gives Oliphant as being a nickname for "the elephant," no doubt, a complimentary allusion to the big, burly physique of the bearer.

Lower, in 'Patronymica Britannica,' quotes several authorities on the derivation of the name Oliphant, as follows :—

"Kelham and Halliwell give Olifaunt, *Anglo-Norman*, an elephant. Chaucer in his rime of 'Sir Thopas,' says :—

There came a gret geaunt,
His name was sire Oliphaunt,
A perilous man of dede.

Tyrwhitt considers the word to mean elephant, which he thinks a suitable name for a giant. It is remarkable, however, that in Anglo-Saxon *olfend* signifies a camel, and therefore that useful animal may, equally with the more ponderous brute, assert its claim to the honour of having surnamed this family. Some of the Oliphants bear an elephant's head as their crest, but this may be a mere blunder."

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

Whether or not the Hebrew *aleph*, the first letter of the Jewish alphabet, which signifies an "ox," or "leader," gave rise through a Phœnician or Punic tongue to the Greek ἐλέφας and its Latin translation, it eventually produced Eng. "elephant"; but the Old French, Mid. Eng. and Dutch forms of the word are *olifant* and *olifaunt*.

In Anglo-Saxon *elpend* (sometimes *elp* and *ylp*), an elephant, is very apt to be mistaken for *olfend*, a camel; so it is quite on the cards that some Oliphant families owe their surname to the latter source.

N. W. HILL.

"OLD LADY OF THREADNEEDLE STREET" (12 S. v. 238).—The genesis of the application of this name to the Bank of England was discussed in 'N. & Q.' (5 S. ii. 229, 291), 1874. For the benefit of those who have not access to those references I may quote from a letter from Mr. William Platt of the Conservative Club on the subject:—

"A vulgar name given to the directors of the Bank of England by William Cobbett, proprietor of *The Political Register*, because they endeavoured, with their financial boom, to stem the Atlantic waves of national progress. This figure of speech was founded upon an anecdote introduced by the Rev. Sydney Smith in an address upon the Reform Bill delivered at Taunton on or about the 11th of October, 1831."

Sydney Smith's story—too long to quote—described the fruitless efforts of a Mrs. Partington to repulse the Atlantic waves with a mop on the occasion of a flood at Sidmouth. WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

"A silver curl-paper that I myself took off the shining locks of the ever-beautiful Old Lady of Threadneedle Street [a bank note]" (Dickens's 'Dr. Marigold'). Brewer, in his 'Phrase and Fable,' says Threadneedle may be a corruption of Thryddanen or Thryddenal Street, third street from Chepesyde; or Thrigneedle (three needle street), from the three needles which the Needlemakers' Company bore in their arms. It begins from the Mansion House and therefore the Bank stands in it. M.A.

EMERSON'S 'ENGLISH TRAITS' (12 S. v. 234, 275).—

11. These are nicknames given in America to the inhabitants of the States of Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin respectively. Hoosier is said by some to be a corruption of a slang term, *husher*, which meant a bully; by others as being due to the curiosity of the early settlers in asking newcomers the question, "Who you, or they, are," and where they come from. For familiar names given to the various American States see 'The New International Encyclopædia,' *s.v.* 'States, Popular names of.'

N. W. HILL.

19. See Sir N. W. Wraxall's 'Historical Memoirs,' part i., ed. 1904, p. 190:—

"His [Rodney's] person was more elegant than seemed to become his rough profession. There was even something that approached to delicacy and effeminacy in his figure: but no man manifested a more temperate and steady courage in Action. I had the honour to live in great personal intimacy *with him, and have* often heard him declare that *superiority to fear* was not in him the physical effect of constitution; on the contrary, no man being more sensible by nature to that passion than himself: but that he surmounted it from the considerations of honor and public duty."

This is clearly Emerson's source.

EDWARD BENSLY.

Oudle Cottage, Much Hadham, Herts.

ASTERTION FLOWERS (12 S. v. 267).—I think that there need be no doubt as to the editor's suggestion of "nasturtium." Two entirely different plants are so called: (1) water-cress (*Nasturtium officinale*) and allied species; (2) the garden nasturtium with showy yellow flowers (*Tropæolum majus*), called by Parkinson *Nasturtium indicum* or Indian cress, and he speaks of the leaves being used instead of ordinary cresses because the taste is somewhat sharp and agreeing thereto. The 'N.E.D.' has a quotation from Mrs. Glasse, 'Cookery,' vi. 98: "A few nasturtium flowers stuck here and there look pretty." The form "astertion" is due to loss of initial *n*, as in "apron," originally "naperon," and the substitution of the common English *-on* for the Latin *-um*. J. T. F.

In working-class districts of Bristol the nasturtium is frequently referred to as astertion or stertion. WM. SANIGAR.

BLUECOAT SCHOOLS (12 S. v. 126, 158, 218).—There was, thirty years ago, a Bluecoat school at Ipswich. Its original title was the Charity Schools of Greycoat Boys and Bluecoat Girls, but the costume had been changed, and the scholars were known as "Bluecoat boys." They wore a quaint costume consisting of a swallow-tailed cutaway coat of dark blue, with white metal buttons, blue knee breeches, with white wool stockings, shoes, and tall hats, like a plebeian form of the Eton "topper." The Bluecoat girls, I think, wore dark blue dresses, with tippets, and close-fitting bonnets, but I am not quite certain of this. The charity was established in 1709 and was confined to the children of bona fide members of the Church of England.

R. S. PENGELLY.

12 Poynders Road, Clapham Park.

BRASSEY (BRACEY) FAMILY (12 S. ii. 269, 333, 378; iii. 54, 255).—Musgrave's 'Obit.' gives: Nath. Brassey, banker, Lombard Street, May, 1737; Nath. Brassey, banker, Sept. 29, 1765; Mr. Nath. Brassey, shop-factor at Reading (about June), 1767; Nath. Brassey, junior, son of the banker, Lombard Street, Sept. 14, 1782. Mrs. Brassey, in Fenchurch Street, Jan. 7, 1767;

Brassey, relict of Nathaniel Brassey, ard Street, Oct. 10, 1786. The first is ract from *The Historical Register* for 1737, which says :—

haniel Brassey, Esq., formerly a banker in d Street, and father of Nathaniel Brassey, Lombard Street, Member of Parliament tford. He died possessed of a large estate."

f this statement is accurate the M.P. n of Nathaniel (not John) Brassey, and manor of Roxford was bought in 1699, n Brassey, then a generation has been d in the pedigree, as the M.P. would o have been John's grandson. I have note that Nathaniel Brassey, a London r, of Roxford, Herts, was a defeated late for St. Albans in March, 1730, at for Hertford in four Parliaments 734 to 1761 ; was made a Commissioner eutenancy for the City of London, 21, 1740 ; and died, Sept. 29, 1765, 68. It was his eldest son who died 14, 1782. I have not yet ascertained ame of the wife of the M.P. In the of the Bankers in London' given in *t. James's Register* for 1765, the firm en as Brassey, Lee & Son, The Acorn, ard Street. W. R. WILLIAMS.

OM JONES' (12 S. v. 268).—In oirs of My Life and Writings' (Edward n) the third paragraph from the ing in 'Autobiography of Edward n as Originally Edited by Lord old' has :—

e nobility of the Spencers has been illus- and enriched by the trophies of Marl- h; but I exhort them to consider the 'Fairy' as the most precious jewel of their coronet. mortal Fielding was of the younger branch Earls of Denbigh, who draw their origin e Counts of Habsburg, the lineal descendants rico, in the seventh century, Duke of Alsace. ferent have been the fortunes of the English rman divisions of the family of Habsburg: mer, the knights and sheriffs of Leicester- have slowly risen to the dignity of a peerage; tter, the Emperors of Germany, and Kings in, have threatened the liberty of the old, aded the treasures of the new world. The ors of Charles the Fifth may disdain their e of England: but the romance of 'Tom that exquisite picture of human manners, tlive the palace of the Escurial, and the al eagle of the house of Austria."

ckeray in his lecture on 'Hogarth, ett, and Fielding' writes :—

e kind and wise old Johnson would not sit with him [Fielding]. But a greater scholar ohnson could afford to admire that astonish- ius of Harry Fielding; and we all know the anegyric which Gibbon wrote of him, and remains a towering monument to the great at's memory.....

"There can be no gainsaying the sentence of this great judge. To have your name mentioned by Gibbon is like having it written on the dome of St. Peter's. Pilgrims from all the world admire and behold it."

To the best of my knowledge the Habsburgs and the Fieldings are not related. I never could find any evidence of any connexion. Lord Denbigh and his family spell the name Feilding. The novelist said that he was the first of the family who could spell correctly. THOS. WHITE.

Junior Reform Club, Liverpool.

The "splendid but sufficiently quoted eulogy of Gibbon" appeared in 1795 near the beginning of his 'Memoirs' which were "carefully selected and put together" by Lord Sheffield from the six different sketches left by the historian.

The pedigree that was the occasion of Gibbon's praise is now discredited.

EDWARD BENSLY.

[MR. ARCHIBALD SPARKE and MR. C. B. WHEELER also thanked for replies.]

TOBACCO PIPES (12 S. v. 210).—I used to have one of these triple pipes (three bowls and three stems, but one mouthpiece) which had been made in Hexham, Northumberland, some time in the first quarter of the nineteenth century (1801-25). I got it from a relative who belonged to that town, but beyond being a curiosity I could learn no more about it. Unfortunately it was broken during "spring cleaning" a few years ago.

J. W. FAWCETT.

Consett, co. Durham.

"AS DEAD AS A DOOR-NAIL" (12 S. v. 266).—Probably the first or rudimentary knocker was a round stone at the end of a short strip of hide. When the metal knocker on a hinge was invented it would not be long before the iron began to knock a hole in the door, so a nail with a large flat or mushroom head would be driven into the door at the point of percussion, the resonance of the blow being also much increased. "What! Is the old king dead?" exclaims Falstaff in 'Henry IV.,' to which the reply is "As nail in door." And what deader, seeing that it is being everlastingly knocked on the head!

"Dead as mutton," again: a sheep may be alive or dead, but what can be deader than mutton?

"Dead as a herring" is said to be because a herring's gills are so delicate that it dies the instant it is taken out of the water. Only last month I asked a sea-fishing friend if this was so, and he asserted that the

herring flapped in the boat for some time after being caught. Is not the real explanation that in the early days Dutch salted herrings were largely used on days of fast and that the herring was known to most people solely as a dead fish—as dead as mutton? DOUGLAS OWEN.

Mr. W. Gurney Benham, in 'Cassell's Book of Quotations,' p. 189, quotes from William Langland or Langley, 'The Vision of William concerning Piers the Plowman,' Passus ii. l. 183:—

> Faith without feet ys tebelere than nought,
> And ded as a dorenayle.

and explains that "feet" ("fet" in the 1393 M.S.)= "works" and that the earlier MS. have "doretree" for "dorenayle."

The reviewer of Mr. Svartengren's 'Intensifying Similes' at 12 S. iv. 343 says:—

> "We think Mr. Svartengren is right about 'dead as a doornail,' but he should have made a reference to 'cold as a wagon tire.' The cold metal suggests the cold, dead body."

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

Although John Gay includes "dead as a door-nail" in his 'New Song of New Similies,' published in the reign of George I., yet this expression is of much more ancient date. It is found twice in the alliterative romance of 'William of Palerne' (c. 1350) and it also occurs in the A.-text of Langland's 'Piers Plowman' (1362), where faith without works is said to be "ded as a dore-nayle." In the B.-text (1377) the expression was changed to "ded as a dore-tre," and Prof. Skeat, in his Clarendon Press edition of the poem, explains that "tre" is here used, as elsewhere in O.E., to indicate wood that is cut down and dead. Cf. the modern "axle-tree." In this form the simile is easily intelligible, and Langland, in the later version of his work, may have deliberately substituted "tre" for "nayle" for the sake of clearness.

But is it not possible that both expressions were then in current use, and that "ded as a dore-tre" was the original one, but was gradually superseded by the other, which, being more striking, may have caught the popular fancy?

Another old writer (Alexander, 1400–1450) has "Dom as a dore-nayle and defe was he bathe," but there is no difficulty in this comparison, nor in Urquhart's "Deaf as a door-nail" (Rabelais iii. 34). It is interesting to note that the alternative form of the latter, *viz.*, "*deaf as a post*," or "deaf as a door-*post*" *has been* the one to survive.

Shakespeare, '2 Hen. VI.' IV. xi., makes Jack Cade say to Alexander Iden, "If I doe not leave you as dead as a doore-nail, I pray God I may never eat grass more." Since then the expression occurs frequently in English literature. N. E. TOKE.

If Dickens did write "a coffin-nail is the deadest piece of ironmongery in the trade," he, nevertheless, emphasised the completeness of Marley's decease by insisting that "Marley was dead....There was no doubt about that....Old Marley was as dead as a door-nail" ('The Christmas Carol,' p. 1).

Who may track the originator of the comparison? ST. SWITHIN.

[MR. DE V. PAYEN-PAYNE, MR. ARCHIBALD SPARKE, and MR. W. G. WILLIS WATSON also thanked for replies.]

HEDGEHOGS (12 S. iv. 76, 140; v. 105, 160).—Two legends relating to the habits of the hedgehog are of great antiquity, and from time to time the inquiry is made whether there is any truth in either of them. In one it is alleged that the hedgehog is accustomed to roll itself amongst fallen apples and figs, and to carry off the fruit impaled upon its spines; in the other it is asserted that the hedgehog being fond of milk will suck the udders of cows when lying down and even when grazing. The subject has been recently discussed very exhaustively by Mr. Miller Christy, F.L.S., in a paper read before the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society in March last and just published in the *Memoirs and Proceedings* of that society. It is contained in pt. 1 of vol. lxiii. and may be obtained from the Secretary, 36 George Street, Manchester. In this article Mr. Christy has collected a great many quotations bearing on the subject, from ancient and modern authors, which he criticises on their merits, and draws his own conclusions. J. E. HARTING.

HAMPSHIRE CHURCH BELLS AND THEIR FOUNDERS (12 S. iv. 188, 341; v. 44, 109).—After reading the interesting notes by DR. J. L. WHITEHEAD and MR. H. B. WALTERS on the mystery of the unknown founder with the initials R. B., I am inclined to think that the original ring of six bells at St. Mary's, Bampton, Oxon, may possibly have some connexion with his foundry. The ring remained intact till 1865, when the second was recast by Mears & Stainbank. The treble, 2 (before recasting), 3, 4, and 5, were inscribed: "+Anno Domini—1629. The Tenor+come . when . I . call . to . serve . God . all 1629+" (between the rims).

On the waist, which I have never previously noticed until a few months ago, is incised: ". Wardens . Chvrch . R D . T G . I B." The first two pairs of initials would probably be those of the churchwardens and the latter the bellfounders'. The lettering on all the bells, except the second, is 1½ in. size and the cross which is placed before and after the date is a cross paty. The fifth, which had become cracked, was recast in 1903 by Mears & Stainbank.

In 1905 two new bells were added to increase the ring to eight, and placed in an iron frame.

Inscription on new treble between the rims:—

Mears & Stainbank, founders, London, 1906.

On waist:—

A.D. Dei gloriam
et in mem:
Harriet Sarah Southby
et Ann Herman-Fisher.
MDCCCCV.

Second, between the rims:—

Mears & Stainbank, founders, London, 1906.

On waist:—

A.D. Dei gloriam et
in mem: Gul: Knowlton, Hampshire.
Hujus Ecclesiae.
Vicarii MDCCCXCV | MDCCCCV.

The old treble, now the present third, was also recast in 1906 to make the ring more harmonious. It is now inscribed, on the waist:—

Cast A.D. 1629, recast A.D. 1906.

If the initials I. B. on the tenor bell are those of the bellfounder and he had any connexion with R. B., he might possiby have been his successor as R. B.'s bells are said not to occur after 1622.

The founder of the Bampton tenor bell used a diamond-shaped stop between each word. William Eldridge made use of a somewhat similar stop on the fourth, seventh, and tenor bells at Newport, Isle of Wight. When the fifth bell was taken away to be recast it weighed nearly 1½ cwt. more than the founders anticipated. The tenor is a very fine toned bell and said to weigh nearly 30 cwt.

I hope to visit Bampton again soon and will inquire if there are any churchwardens' accounts which can bring to light any more information of the 1629 ring and the name of the founder. L. H. CHAMBERS.

Bedford.

OLD WATCH- AND CLOCK-MAKERS (12 S v. 237).—John Price was apprenticed in 1678 to R. Nemes, Clockmakers' Company. M.A.

R. S. SURTEES (12 S. v. 122, 245).—The following was in *The Times* of July 27, 1916:—

"Miss Elizabeth Ann Surtees, of Hamsterley Hall, Durham, eldest daughter of the late Robert Smith Surtees, author of 'Mr. Sponge's Sporting Tour,' and sister of the Dowager Lady Gort, left estate valued at 102,772*l.* gross, with 52,681*l.* net personalty."

There is a good account of R. S. Surtees prefixed to an un-illustrated edition of 'Jorrocks's Jaunts and Jollities,' published, I think, about 1878. W. B. H.

TWO POPES (12 S. v. 266).—As regards the triple crown of the popes, Dr. Woodward notes ('Ecclesiastical Heraldry,' p. 151):—

"There is much uncertainty as to the time when the coronets were added to the original *infula*, the simple mitre of the Bishops of Rome. The usual account is that the first was sent to Rome by Clovis, King of the Franks; the second added by Pope Boniface VIII. (1294–1303); and the third either by Benedict XIII. or Urban V. I recently remarked that on the tomb of Pope Boniface in the basilica of S. John Lateran the tiara has but one coronet. This is, so far as I am aware, the first appearance of it in connection with the Papal arms."

ST. SWITHIN.

TOMBSTONE INSCRIPTION (12 S. v. 267).—Does not the line,

Hvic Lux Prima mori dedit Octobris, Semiori,

mean that he died on the first of October [1125], at an advanced age? The comma after *Octobris* is misleading, and *dedit mori* would, I think, in classical times have implied that death was a boon—which perhaps it was. In any case, it is good enough for "lapidary" Latin.

C. B. WHEELER.

The fifth line apparently means, literally, "The first dawn of October bestowed death on this old man"="This old man died on the morning of October 1st."

N. POWLETT, Col.

[E. W. B. and MR. JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT also thanked for replies.]

MARRIAGES (12 S. v. 262).—It would certainly be useful if readers interested in genealogy compiled lists of marriages from unpublished notes in their possession, but I am afraid their value would be slight if no *place* of marriage could be given. Failing that, the place of residence of either or both parties should be stated. It is the absence of places in statements of genealogical fact that renders them so difficult to verify. We all know this difficulty and are well

aware of the waste of time caused by attempts to verify loose and inexact assertions in ancient pedigree-tables. This Society would be glad, nevertheless, to receive schedules of the marriages in any family, taken from the archives and notes of readers of 'N. & Q.,' and would file them under the principal family name concerned, so that they would always be immediately available for purposes of reference.

GEORGE SHERWOOD, Hon. Treasurer.
The Society of Genealogists of London,
5 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1.

EXCHANGE OF SOULS IN FICTION (12 S. v. 124, 191, 246, 279).—At the second reference both MR. ARCHIBALD SPARKE and MR. N. W. HILL adduce R. S. Hichens' 'Flames: a London Phantasy' as an instance required by your querist under this heading. Oddly enough, since the penultimate reference appeared I have read a volume entitled 'Byways,' by Robert Hichens which contains stories all closely akin to those already enumerated, 'The Charmer of Snakes,' 'A Tribute of Souls,' 'An Echo in Egypt,' 'The Face of the Monk,' and 'A Silent Guardian.' The second named evidently resembles 'Flames,' by (apparently) the same author though the *locus in quo* is placed in Africa; the last is the story of a soul infused into a marble statue—all of them weird compositions which can legitimately find a place amongst those of which your querist is in search.

J. B. MCGOVERN.

PORTRAITS ON GRAVESTONES (12 S. ii. 210, 277, 377, 459; iii. 14; v. 250).—Any traveller held up for an hour at Woodford Junction on the G.C.R. may see for himself in the churchyard, an unrivalled series of gravestone portraits, by artists of the Horton School, mainly of the later years of the seventeenth century. They include busts in relief of the deceased, often both of husband and wife, and occasionally, full lengths in high relief, not by any means the only examples to be met with locally of such ambitious sculptural efforts.

J. HARVEY BLOOM.

BLACKWELL HALL FACTOR (12 S. v. 266).—Blackwell Hall, or as it was sometimes named, Bakewell or Blakewell Hall, was a market place which was removed in 1820 to make way for the new Courts of Law at the Guildhall, and extended almost to Basinghall Street. The earliest mention of it is in 1356 in the 'Calendars of the Letter Books of the City of London' (Letter G. p. 67) when it is referred to as "Balckewellehalle," though the property was granted to John de Banquell in 1293. From 1396 the place was used as a market place for woollen cloths, and foreigners were directed to bring their woollen cloth for sale to Bakwellehalle. Stow describes it as a market place for cloths, and says it was rebuilt at the end of the sixteenth century. It was burnt in the fire, 1666, rebuilt 1672, and finally removed in 1820. It is evident, therefore, that a "Blackwell Hall Factor" was a cloth merchant at the Blackwell Hall market.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

[MR. F. A. RUSSELL also thanked for reply.]

THE LUMBER TROOP, FETTER LANE (12 S. i. 469, 515).—An account of this club is given in Grant's 'Sketches in London,' 1840, chap. iii., with three illustrations.

J. ARDAGH.
49 Nansen Road, Lavender Hill, S.W.11.

RICHARD HOOKER'S BUST (12 S. v. 152).—Certainly "Bishopsborne." See p. 11 of Dean Church's edition (Oxford, 1888) of book i. of 'Hooker,' quoting Walton's Introduction to his 'Life of Hooker.'

W. A. B. C.

HERVEY OR HERVET (12 S. v. 95, 167, 189, 246).—I cannot think with MR. HILL that Hervet can possibly be a result of Hervetus. It is much more likely that Hervetus was a result of Hervet. That people in English villages should go on saying Harvet for six hundred years because now and then a monk or a scribe had written Hervetus on a bit of parchment, does not seem likely.

S. H. A. H.

SHAKESPEARE AND THE GARDEN (12 S. v. 153, 193).—See 'The Rural Life of Shakespeare, as illustrated by his Works,' by C. Roach Smith, 2nd ed., 1874 (published by subscription).

E. BRABROOK.
Langham House, Wallington, Surrey.

'QUENTIN DURWARD' (12 S. v. 268).—The lines quoted in paragraph 7 are from Leyden's 'Lord Soulis,' a fine ballad too little known. As Leyden died only a few years before Scott, "Old Ballad" is a little strained.

N. POWLETT, Col.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S ANCESTORS (12 S. iv. 298; v. 51).—Mr. Philip Gibbs under the heading 'Heroine of Cambrai,' described in *The Daily Chronicle* of May 31 his meeting with Miss Mary Cunningham after the capture of Cambrai by the Allies. In a previous article in the same paper he dealt fully with

ory of this octogenarian lady's life the German occupation. Miss Cun-n, who is of Ulster birth, has now d to Belfast. Her grandmother, immins, was, it appears, a sister of at-grandmother of President Wilson.

N. W. HILL.

H GRIFFITHS (12 S. v. 236, 279).—alph Griffiths (not Griffith) see the 3.,' and Forster's 'Life of Gold-*passim*. EDWARD BENSLY.

Notes on Books.

and Written English. By Henry Brad-Oxford, Clarendon Press. 2*s*. net.)

f heading we give is that on the cover pamphlet, a reprint of a paper read at ernational Historical Congress of 1913, ued in the *Proceedings* of the British y. Dr. Bradley, in charge of the Oxford Dictionary, is our best authority lish, and we welcome this record of ws destined for general circulation. lations between spoken and written are seldom seriously considered, while age speaker and writer go along merrily sloppy way, ignoring obvious deficiencies. own to first principles, Dr. Bradley pro-me shrewd criticisms on the advocates of d spelling. He shows that we have no tion for regarding "the history of English as a story of nothing but blundering and nd indolent conservatism." The immense f print to-day has a great advantage in e over spoken English, and Dr. Bradley's rd is that "English is far more unsuited e European tongues to be written pho-y." Written language has developed dently of spoken, particularly in the cabulary which is made out of Greek atin words, and is being daily increased of science. Now the great pur-written language is to convey meaning, nd. In fact, many words have, reverting ldest forms of writing, become ideographs. onetic value of the letters is forgotten, pelling, phonetically incorrect, will tell the d reader what is meant quicker than the ccurate of philological symbols. Such a associates a group of letters with a certain r as much of that group as he needs . If, for instance, he has got as far as and expects a verb, he makes out the follow" without reading the "ow," just imagine, readers of music know that cer-tes must be combined in chords, and do d to read all of them to play them cor-What precisely goes on in the mind of tised reader it is difficult to say, and Dr. 's record of his own experience is of great

in difficulty in English is the amount of with different meanings and the same pro-on, or roughly the same. This causes con-fusion in speech, as Dr. Bradley shows amusingly in the case of an Oxford orator, and gives a chance to the punster. It also tends to loss of words. Thus "son" has disappeared from dialects in many parts of England, though "daughter" is in every-day use. The confusion between "son" and "sun" has certainly something to do with this.

Some very interesting remarks are made on the prevalence of "undemocratic" words in our lan-guage, words such as appeal to the classically educated. It is pointed out that "it is on the resemblance of their customary written form to the written form of Latin or Greek words that their mental effect depends. If their spelling were materially changed, the motive for using them would be gone, and multitudes of them would become obsolete." Dr. Bradley regards the use of such words as "a symptom of disease." But the use of sonorous words of some kind is an ineradicable instinct in humanity. Are we to throw away the majestic polysyllables of Greece and Rome, and what are we going to put in their place? The supersession of the present literary vocabulary with all its traditions seems a heavy price to pay for one that will rest on the sound foundation of the oral vernacular. Poets may and do occasionally attempt a little reform in spelling, but general reform is a vastly more difficult matter. It would have to be adopted by a preponderant part of the newspaper world, and some agreement as to the best among a crowd of different pronun-ciations would have to be reached. At present the world seems tending more to a facetious and rejoicing ignorance in such matters than to acqui-escence in the verdict of those who know.

We have only dealt with one or two points in Dr. Bradley's survey of the subject. It needs close attention throughout, and is well worth it.

A Concise Guide to the Town and University of Cambridge. By John Willis Clark, M.A. 6th edition, 1919. (Bowes & Bowes, Cambridge, 1*s*. 6*d*.)

THIS handy book has enjoyed popularity for over twenty years. Since 1910 when the author died, there have been two editions. This, the second, differs very little from its predecessor of 1916, for the obvious reason that building and other deve-lopments were hindered or stopped by the War. Why is it that the guide talks of Andrew Dokett's statue and Dokett Building in Queen's College? Dockett used to be the accepted University spelling, and we have not heard of any change. We regret that the front cover is marred by the advertisement on the inside which shows through.

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.

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CORRIGENDUM.—*Ante*, p. 190, col. 1, l. 12, for "Halbrook" read *Holbrook*.

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Notes.

BANK NOTE SLANG.

The issue of paper money of new denominations during the war is perhaps of too recent origin for these notes to have yet attained the inevitable distinction of having a nick-name or slang word attached to them. If, however, precedent holds good they cannot fail in course of time to be branded by some such mark of familiarity, just as their forerunners have been and as their contemporaries are now known amongst certain classes of people. As a matter of fact, a beginning in this direction has already been made in the case of the ten shilling Treasury note, which is frequently called a "Brad bury," from the signature of the Secretary to the Treasury which appears somewhat prominently upon it.

Before the war broke out the "fiver" was the bank note of lowest value in circulation in England, and this name for it was commonly known and extensively used, not only by those addicted to the use of slang, but even by educated people in ordinary talk. A verse which once appeared in *Fun* may be quoted as containing a rather pat illustration of the word:—

'Tis the last quid of many
Left sadly alone,
All its golden companions
Are changed and are gone;
No coin of its kindred,
No "fiver" is here,
To burn in tobacco
Or melt into beer.

The "fiver," moreover, has several aliases less familiar. Probably not one of a hundred who know the note as a "fiver" would recognise it as a "finnup" or "finny," while fewer still have ever heard of it as an "Abraham Newland." "Finnup," "finny," or "finn" are said to have come into vogue through the Yiddish pronunciation of the German *funf*, meaning five. They are familiar words in thieves' jargon. The term "Abraham Newland" came into use over a century ago, but it is now obsolete, although it has a present-day interest because in its origin it is analogous to the "Bradbury" of to-day, as it was coined from the name of the chief cashier of the Bank of England about a century ago. The name also was once in rather significant use in the phrase "to sham Abraham," which was then slang for "to forge." The word "fiver" will naturally call to the reader's mind the usual slang for a £10 note, viz., a "tenner," which also is less commonly known as a "double finnup."

Sporting people, and especially betting people, are all familiar with "pony" for £25 and "monkey" for £500. The former word has been long in use, for one finds it in Scott's novel 'St. Ronan's Well,' written about a century ago. Whyte Melville, the novelist of sport, may be cited as regards the term "monkey," which he uses in this sentence taken from 'Good for Nothing,' one of his best-known works: "A 'monkey' at least to the credit side of your own book landed in about a minute and a half." It may be worth noting also that "monkey" and "fiver" have both attained more than a local habitation, for our American cousins are familiar with these words as applied to

their bills for $500 and $5. The use of "century" for £100 never properly caught on, although it is found occasionally, as in this sentence taken from *The Sporting Times*: "A little cheque for a century is the prize we offer this week for the successful accomplishment of the task of naming the first three."

'Whitaker's Almanac' gives two slang words which the present writer has failed to trace elsewhere. These are "caw" as equivalent for £1,000, and "marigold" for £1,000,000. No dictionary, however, mentions these terms, not even the great 'Slang Dictionary' of Barrère and Leland. The 'N.E.D.,' incomparably the finest and most complete in our language, states, indeed, that "marigold" was once the slang for a sovereign, and it quotes a sentence from one of Cowley's plays written in the seventeenth century. The words are: "I'll presently go put five hundred marygolds in a purse for you." No mention is made at all of the word ever signifying £1,000,000. The same has to be said of "caw," which is not even referred to in any shape or form. The last term which requires mention here stands in no such uncertainty, however, and its use is well authenticated, as it is freely found in the chief writers of the eighteenth century, when it was evidently employed much as our term millionaire is nowadays. This is the slang term "plum," which stood for £100,000. It has been suggested that the word is derived from the Latin *pluma*, a feather, the idea being that a man who had accumulated that sum had feathered his nest. It is certainly rather curious to note that the Italian and Spanish words for feather have also in these languages the slang meaning of money. The following quotation from an early number of *Punch* illustrates the use of the word even in quite recent times: "The next day they disposed of their swag for a plum and invested the proceeds in Spaniards and Turks."

The word, as a matter of fact, had a double use, for it stood both for the actual sum of money and then, by transference, it was often applied to the happy possessor of such a sum, who appears to have figured as the ancestor of our modern millionaire. Addison uses it in this latter sense when he wrote of: "Several who were Plumbs, or very near it, became men of moderate fortunes." Fielding also, in his 'True Patriot,' when advocating a certain course of action, speaks of it as: "A thing highly eligible by every good man, *i.e.*, every *Plumb*."

CHARLES MENMUIR, M.A.
25 Garscube Lane, Glasgow.

'FAREWEL FOLLY' AND 'THE AMOROUS MISER.'

SOME short time ago (*ante*, p. 254), I remarked upon a strange confusion which had arisen between two seventeenth-century plays: Lee's 'The Tragedy of Nero' and the anonymous 'Piso's Conspiracy.' Something like the same confusion appears to exist also in the case of two later comedies, the error having arisen no doubt from the fact that both are comparatively rare,* and that both have been given by their respective authors the same sub-title.

'The Amorous Miser: or, The Younger the Wiser' is chronicled in Genest ('Some Account of the English Stage,' 1820, ii. 318) as acted at Drury Lane Theatre on Jan. 18, 1705, under the name of 'Farewell Folly,' its run being upwards of six nights (*ib.*, ii. 319). Genest follows Whincop and other early historians of the eighteenth-century stage in attributing it to Pierre Antoine Motteux (Thomas Whincop, 'Scanderbeg: or, Love and Liberty. . . . To which are added A List of all the Dramatic Authors, with some Account of their Lives; and of all the Dramatic Pieces ever published in the English Language, to the Year 1747,' 1747, p. 264). From the fact, however, that 'The Amorous Miser' was issued anonymously, and that another play, signed by Motteux and styled 'Farewel Folly: or, The Younger the Wiser,' "With a Musical Interlude Call'd The Mountebank: or, The Humours of the Fair," was published in 1707, it would seem that the two plays must be reversed, and 'The Amorous Miser' struck off Motteux's already lengthy list of dramatic productions. The editors of the 'Biographia Dramatica' realised that the two comedies were separate, but confused the matter still further by declaring that 'The Amorous Miser' was "reprinted" in 1707 ('Biographia Dramatica,' 1812, ii. 25), and that 'Farewel Folly' was "little more than an alteration and enlargement" of the former play (*ib.*, ii. 222). Neither of the two productions are mentioned either in Sir A. W. Ward's 'History of English Dramatic Literature' or in 'The Cambridge History of English Literature' (where the Motteux bibliography in viii. 438 omits both plays).

Pierre Antoine Motteux is a familiar figure in early eighteenth-century dramatic

* Of the two, 'The Amorous Miser' is in the Bodleian Library, 'Farewel Folly' in the British Museum.

literature. A Frenchman by birth, he was born in the year of the Restoration, 1660, and, on the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, he journeyed to England, where he became a business magnate on a small scale, "had a very genteel place in the General Post Office, relating to foreign letters," and provided the theatres with upwards of seventeen or eighteen dramatic pieces, besides translating 'Don Quixote' from the original, and writing numerous prologues, epilogues, and songs for plays other than his own. A complete proficient in many languages, he assisted in acclimatising not only the Italian *commedia dell' arte* in England,* but also the Italian opera, 'Arsinoe, Queen of Cyprus' (Drury Lane, 1705), and 'Thomyris, Queen of Scythia' (Drury Lane, 1707), both being his. It was during the production of these intended tragic but really ludicrous musical dramas that the two comedies referred to above made their appearance.

'The Amorous Miser' consists of three acts, and the Prologue informs us of it:—

To Night, Gallants, you're to expect from hence,
No Satyr, Smut, or luscious baudy Scenes,
The Poet's mannerly and cautious too,
And neither will affront himself, nor you;
Faith both are needless, since 'tis done each Day,
By you who judge, and him who writes a Play.

The cynicism with which such prologues and epilogues were written in the age of Queen Anne is not so apparent here, for the comedy does in reality not contain overmuch of that "Smut" which the Reverend Jeremy Collier had so inveighed against seven years previously. The plot deals mainly with an old miser, Pedro by name, who desires to marry his own son's fiancée. The misery of both the young people seems assured when, like the old Vice in new clothing, Diego, the servant of the youth, appears with his ready wit new-sharpened by the extremity of the case, dresses himself as a Captain of Dragoons, gathers together an unholy band of roistering rascals of his acquaintance, pretends to the old Pedro that he is the young girl's brother, quarters himself and his companions in his house, and eventually frightens him, by his noise and his voraciousness, into abandoning his senile wishes and blessing the marriage which, this being a comedy or a farce, we knew from the beginning was inevitable. The play is, as I have said, unsigned by any author's name, but from the phrase in the Epilogue, ridiculing "L'pine's Italian Squeak," it could surely not have been penned by Motteux, as it was precisely the type of opera which the Signora Margarita L'Epine patronised that Motteux himself was striving to introduce in England. She did not appear in 'Arsinoe,' but in the later 'Thomyris' she took the principal treble part. Such an insult as this Epilogue gives to her is hardly likely to have come from a cosmopolitan like Motteux, and one addicted to the same style of art production.

'Farewel Folly' is also farcical, which the Prologue condones by declaring that "Most Comedies owe something still to Farce." Its plot, it is true, does deal with a situation somewhat similar to that of 'The Amorous Miser,'—the loves of Old Holdfast and of Young Holdfast for Isabella—but the working out of the piece is entirely and completely different. No less than five persons "appear" as something other than they are. Mariana, Old Holdfast's daughter "personates a young Rake," giving yet another of those female-male characters which, initiated by Lyly and Shakespeare, had their greatest popularity in the days of Nell Gwynne, and, later, of Mrs. Cross and of Mrs. Oldfield, the latter of whom, in this particular case, sustained the part. Again "Mimick, a Player, appears as a Woman, a Bully, and a Frenchman," giving ample scope for cheap histrionic effects. None knew better than Motteux how to appeal to an actor's heart, and incidentally, how to get his plays accepted.

Even from this brief sketch it is obvious how diverse the two comedies are. The latter of the pair is topical and ephemeral, the other deals with a more fundamental comic situation, and works the matter out in an artistic manner. Much theatrical allusion occurs in 'Farewel Folly,' such as where we are told in Act I., sc. i. that matters at the theatres are "very grave at one House; and not very merry at the other, now no body comes behind the Scenes," or where we are informed that there are more new plays written in that age "than ever will be launch'd," a palpable hit at the motley mob of gentlemen amateurs of the theatre, who in the eighteenth century wrote, not with ease, but with the most excessive and painstaking dullness. There are also numerous other little allusions,

* Cf. 'Natural Magic ..... After the Italian Manner.....' which is the fifth act of 'The Novelty. Every Act a 'Play' (Lincoln's Inn Fields, 1697), and which introduces among other characters Pantalone, Pasquarel, Mezzelin, and Columbina. Motteux was indebted likewise to an untraced Italian comedy for his first production, 'Love's a Jest' (Lincoln's Inn Fields, 1696).

likely to capture the interest of a contemporary audience, but noticeable to us nowadays solely for their antiquarian value, such as that to the "quondam Masks"—referring to the edict issued against the use of those "Restoration" articles of feminine attire, devised at first to conceal the blushes which the ladies displayed at the comedies of Dryden and of Etheredge, and then employed to suggest that there were blushes beneath where, in reality, were none.

None of this appears, or could appear, in 'The Amorous Miser,' which, all through, is the better play. Where it was produced we do not know, but in any case its authorship is exceedingly doubtful, and any further ascription to Motteux must rest on new facts, hitherto unforthcoming, and not on the probably confused and hearsay evidence of eighteenth century chroniclers of dramatic productions, fallible as these too often have proved themselves, and uncritical in their methods and in their style.

ALLARDYCE NICOLL, M.A.

Oxford.

STATUES AND MEMORIALS IN THE BRITISH ISLES.

(See 10 S. xi., xii.; 11 S. i.-xii.; 12 S. i.-iv. *passim*; v. 89, 145, 259.)

THE following information about Statues and Memorials was compiled for MR. PAGE shortly before his death, and is hitherto unrecorded.

BOLTON.

Memorial Cross.—This memorial is in the form of a huge monolith, 20 ft. high, erected on a circular base 10 ft. in diameter, and surmounted by a bronze cross; is similar in design to the old cross, which in a sense it perpetuates, and records the various events of importance in the town's annals.

The following is a list of historic events inscribed on four bronze panels round the base:—

1253. Bolton a free borough by Charter.
1256. Charter for market by Henry III. to Bodelton.
1337. Flemish clothiers settled.
1513. "Lusty lads from Bolton o' th' Moors" (Ballad of 'Battle of Flodden Field').
1540. "Bolton-upon-Moor standeth most by cottons and coarse yarns." (Leland).
1623. Lectureship founded for Sermons at Cross.
1631. Population 500.
1641. Grammar School founded.
1643-4. During Civil War Bolton besieged thrice and taken once with much slaughter.
1651. James, Seventh Earl of Derby, beheaded near this spot.
1661. "Bowlton hath a market on Mondays which is very good for clothing and provisions, and is a place of great trade for fustians." (Blome's 'Britannia').
1753. Crompton, Inventor of the Spinning Mule, the foundation of modern Cotton Industry, born in Bolton.
1760. Arkwright, Founder of the Cotton Factory system, kept a barber's shop in Bolton.
1763. Cotton quiltings and muslins first made in Bolton.
1791. Bolton Canal opened.
1828. First railway to Bolton opened.
1832. First Parliamentary election. Population 41,195.
1838. Charter of Incorporation.
1842. Parliamentary enquiry about extreme distress in town.
1852. Adoption of Free Libraries Act.
1861. Population 70,396.
1872. First extension of Bolton.
1877. Further extension. Population 105,214.
1898. Bolton again extended.
1901. Population 168,215.

This cross, similar to one which stood on this spot 1486 to 1786, was presented to his native town by Mr. George Harwood, M.P., 1909.

The memorial was designed by Messrs. Bradshaw & Gass, architects, Bolton, and erected in 1909.

Samuel Taylor Chadwick (1809–1876).—The bronze statue erected on the Town Hall Square is 10 ft. high on a Cornish granite pedestal, 12 ft. high, represents Dr. Chadwick in an ordinary frock coat, buttoned over, his right hand resting in the lower part of the collar, and his left hand on a book supported by a pillar, over which the gown of a M.D. is thrown. A panel in bas relief represents Mrs. Chadwick pointing out to four children the orphanage erected by her husband, which forms the background. The statue was unveiled during the doctor's lifetime on Aug. 1, 1873, the cost being 950*l*; the sculptor, C. B. Birch, of London, and 17,000 townsmen contributed subscriptions. The inscription is simply the name, Chadwick.

Beaconsfield.—Erected in Queen's Park. Statue by T. Rawcliffe, sculptor, of Chorley, 7 ft. 10 in. high, of grey freestone from the Dalton pond quarry, weight 1 ton 10 cwt. The inscription on the pedestal is:—

Benjamin Disraeli,
Earl of Beaconsfield, K.G.

On the base is the following: "Presented to the town of Bolton by the Bolton and District Working Men's Conservative Association, April, 1887." Unveiled by the Earl of Onslow, Under Secretary for the Colonies, on April 30, 1887.

Lieut.-Col. Sir Benjamin A. Dobson.—Bronze statue stands on a granite pedestal

on the Town Hall Square. It bears the following inscription: —

"Lieut.-Col. Sir B. A. Dobson, Knight, V.D., J.P., C.E., M.I.Mech.E., Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur, 1847-1898. Erected by Public Subscription to commemorate a useful life and services to the town of Bolton, and unveiled by Mr. Alderman Nicholson, J.P., February 17th, 1900. J. Cassidy, Sculptor."

J. T. Fielding, J.P.—Unveiled in the Queen's Park on July 11, 1896, by Lord James of Hereford, a statue in Yorkshire stone executed by a local stone mason named Bowden, from competitive designs submitted by half-a-dozen tradesmen. It stands 5 ft. 10½ in. high, and is erected on a stone base. It has the reputation of displaying the worst pair of trousers in sculpture, and is said to have cost 100*l*. The inscription is as follows:—

"J. T. Fielding, J.P., for over 20 years the Secretary of the Operative Cotton Spinners Association and the United Trades Council of Bolton and District. Unity and Equity were the guiding principles of his life."

The Bolton coat of arms is engraved on the front of the pedestal. No dates are inscribed on the monument, but the man was born in 1849, and died December, 1894, aged 45 years.

James Dorrian, M.D. (1826–1895).—This monument in stone was raised by public subscription to Dr. James Dorrian, J.P., and unveiled in the Queen's Park on Jan. 29, 1898. The inscription on the pedestal reads: "James Dorrian, 1826–95. Erected by public subscription to commemorate a life of usefulness," the words being encircled by a wreath.

The following busts are in the Town Hall, Bolton:—

Nicholson (1825–1915).—Marble bust executed by M. Albetill, of Bolton, a memorial subscribed for by the public. Alderman William Nicholson, J.P., was Mayor of Bolton six times, and occupied all manner of public offices. The bust was unveiled on Sept. 5, 1894, and bears the following inscription:—

William Nicholson, Mayor, 1892-3-4.

J. K. Cross, M.P.—White marble bust on a pedestal of marble, with inscription:—

James Kynaston Cross,
Member of Bolton Town Council, 1868-9.
Borough Magistrate, 1874-1887.
County Magistrate, 1881-1887.
Member of Parliament for Bolton, 1874-1885.
Under Secretary of State for India, 1883-1885.

Bishop Fraser.—Marble bust on pedestal of same material, with inscription:—

James Fraser, Lord Bishop of Manchester,
1870-1885.

King Edward VII.—Bust of King Edward VII. unveiled on Dec. 16, 1912, by the Mayor of Bolton (Alderman Dr. Young, J.P.), and is the work of Sir George Frampton, R.A. The architectural setting is composed of Irish green marbles, the bust itself being of the finest Serravezza marble. Inscription on centre column on which the bust rests: "Edward VII., 1901–1910, erected by Public Subscription, 1912." Whilst on one side of the column are the words: "A great king ever anxious for his people's good and peace among the nations," and on the other "As Prince of Wales he opened the Town Hall, on Thursday, June 5th, 1873." The bust is surmounted by the Bolton arms, with the motto *Supera Moras*.

Archibald Sparke.

"Hedsilver": "Drofsilver" and "Drofcourt": "Perksilver."—These words occur in the Winchester College accounts of 1411-12, in a passage relating to the tourn or court that the Sheriff of Hampshire used to hold, apparently for the hundred of Meonstoke:—

"In soluto Vicecomiti Suthamptonie mensê Novembris pro quodam certo solvendo domino Regi quolibet anno ex consuetudine in turno suo tento apud Grynefelde, quod quidem certum tenentes de Meonstoke solvere solebant ad turnum predictum, vis. viiid. In soluto eidem pro quadam consuetudine vocata Hedsilver, quam dicti tenentes solvere solebant, ad ii. lagh. martini et hock tent. apud Meonstoke ad ii. vices, iiiis. Item eidem Vicecomiti pro quadam consuetudine vocata Drofsilver ad ii. curias vocatas Drofcourtes, iiis. iiiid. Item eidem Vicecomiti pro quadam consuetudine vocata Perksilver solvenda ad i curiam dictê curie, vs. In dato ballivo hundredi ibidem ne distringat tenentes domini ibidem pro dictis denariis levandis, xiid. In dato Johanni Serle pro amicitia sua habenda in compoto suo in scaccario domini Regis ad respectum [respite] dictis serviciis super compotum suum ibidem, xxd."

The 'N.E.D.' mentions "head-money" and "head-pence," but not "head-silver." 'Wharton's Law-Lexicon' (11th edition, 1911), however, gives:—

"Head-silver, dues paid to lords of leets; also a fine of 40*l*. which the Sheriff of Northumberland exacted of the inhabitants twice in seven years."

Presumably it was a form of "chevage," which is defined in the 'N.E.D.' as:—

"Capitation or poll-money paid to a lord or superior; particularly, an annual payment due to a feudal lord by each of his villeins."

Neither "drofsilver" nor "drofcourt" occurs in the 'N.E.D.'; but it has "Drofland. *Old Law.* Also ? dryfland and *erron.* driftland," with a quotation of 1660 which defines it as land "holden by the service of driving," and gives some examples. 'Wharton,' on the other hand, says :—

"Drift-land. Drofland or Dryfland, a yearly rent paid by some tenants for driving cattle through a manor."

Under "Drove" (sb.) the 'N.E.D.' mentions "drove-way" as a road or track along which there is right of way for cattle, and quotes from 'Rental Glaston.' (1239-52) a passage containing "quoddam iter quod vocatur Drofwei." I am reminded that the lane along the south side of our playing-fields here used to be known as "Bull Drove" before the local authorities elected to re-name it "Garnier Road" in memory of Dean Garnier.

"Perksilver" does not seem to be in the 'N.E.D.' Probably "perk" is the same as "park," an enclosure. Has any reader met with "perksilver" ? What precisely does it mean ?

The phrase "ad ii lagh.," &c., in my quotation from the College accounts evidently means "at two law-days at Martinmas and hocktide." See "law-day" in the 'N.E.D.,' where "laghe-daye" occurs in a quotation of 1331. H. C.

Winchester College.

The Third Report of the Royal Commission on Public Records, just published, includes a recommendation with reference to the care of local records of a public nature which should be of special interest to the educated in some London areas. Not only are these local records often unknown until publicly advertised for sale, but they are still more improperly cared for, mutilated, or heedlessly destroyed. The records of local courts of olden times, of major and minor Corporations, Councils, District Boards of Works, Paving and Road Commissions, Administering Vestries under the original Metropolis Local Government Act, &c., and the maps and plans by which they were assisted to conclusions, have frequently been left in charge of ancient solicitors or minor retired officials who combined private business with their public work, and kept such documents in their private offices. The Commission now recommend that district repositories should be established by which all records relating to the area served shall be housed, catalogued, and otherwise indexed. The long existing and increasing chaos, and the indifference of new authorities to their existing powers, form a serious obstruction to the labours of antiquaries, historians, and other research students. Such humble and not undeserving or useless folks will certainly perceive the propriety of the Commission's recommendation that the district repositaries should be placed in charge of men trained to the work of records-keeping in the Public Record Office, and that that Office should constantly inspect and supervise the methods of custody and classification employed, and so gradually introduce a rational and uniform system for the identification of all records in the kingdom.

It has often been pointed out that one of our national defects is our invincible ignorance of history; and there is consequently a lack of judgment in meeting emergencies similar to those in British or Continental history. It is now cogently urged that this national ineptitude can perhaps be moderated by the cultivation of the historical spirit; and none will gainsay that one of the essentials for the evolution of that spirit is a scientific appreciation of original evidence. Not to mention other nations, the French are greatly superior to us in historical knowledge, and perhaps in political instinct on foreign affairs, mainly because the materials for their historians are so well arranged by archivists who make it the business of their lives, that the historians themselves are relieved of the drudgery of delving for facts and can devote themselves to the elucidation of principles. Mc.

A Curious Christian Epitaph. — In 'Christian Inscriptions,' just issued by the Rev. H. P. V. Nunn, M.A., No. 30 is transcribed thus :—

"Somno Aeternali. Aurelius Gemellus qui vixit an...et Mes. VIII. Dies XVIII, mater filio carissimo Benemerenti fecit in pace commando Basilla innocentia Gemelli." (Lateran Museum).

"To Eternal Sleep. Aurelius Gemellus, who lived ...years, eight months, eighteen days. His mother to her most dear and well-deserving son made (this) in peace. I commend to Basilla the innocence of Gemellus."

The inscription is, of course, in large Roman characters, and it exhibits three anomalies in structure. "Somno Æternali" is somewhat strange on a Christian tombstone, suggestive almost of a disbelief in immortality, unless the expression be qualified by the common Catacomban "in pace." Also "Commando" and "innocentia" must have been illiterate blunders for *Commendo* and *innocentiam.* J. B. McGovern.

St. Stephen's Rectory, C.-on-M., Manchester.

"Never prophesy unless you know."—A correspondent (8 S. vii. 346) wrote that

"A writer in *The Spectator* of March 30 [1895] shows that this phrase originated with Lowell, who makes Hosea Biglow say:—

My gran'ther's rule was safer'n 'tis to crow;
Don't never prophesy onless you know.

The following appears in a letter from Horace Walpole to his nephew Thomas Walpole, Minister Plenipotentiary at Munich, dated Berkeley Square, Feb. 9, 1785:—

"Prognostics do not always prove prophecies—at least the wisest prophets make sure of the event first."—'Some Unpublished Letters of Horace Walpole,' edited by Sir Spencer Walpole, 1902, p. 89.

Robert Pierpoint.

'St. Stephen and Herod.'—The ballad called 'St. Stephen and Herod' is preserved in a single MS. version. The legend with which it deals still lives in Scandinavian tradition. Child in his 'English and Scottish Popular Ballads' wrote that there exists in Sweden and Denmark what is called a 'Staffans Visa,' which

"was wont to be sung all over Sweden on St. Stephen's Day in the Christmas sport, not yet given up, called Staffansskede, which consisted in young fellows riding about from house to house early in the morning of the second day of Yule, and levying refreshments."

A similar custom exists in Ireland, with which the following lines are associated:—

The wren, the wren, the king of all birds,
On St. Stephen's Day he was caught in the furs (lurch),
Although he is little his family is great,
Come, pray, my good landlady, give us a treat,
And if you fill it of the best,
I hope in heaven your soul may rest;
But if you fill it of the small,
It won't agree with our wren-boys at all.

An Irish version of these words is to be found in a work called 'Siamsa an Gheimhridh,' published at Dublin in 1892. The custom of hunting the wren appears to be a prevalent one in the West of Ireland, for I read the following protest against the custom in a letter to the editor of a Dublin newspaper:—

"Sir,—I hope everyone will kindly help in the suppression of cruelty to the wren this coming St. Stephen's Day, by refusing money to children who may bring them round, dead or alive, in boxes, as is the custom still in some out-of-the-way places. This is the only way by which this cruelty to wrens can be put a stop to."—*The Freeman's Journal*. Dublin, Dec. 24, *circa* 1918.

The wren is also referred to in 'Irish Folk-Lore,' pp. 135-6, by Lageniensis.

In a previous note (12 S. iii. 168, 'The Cock: the Carving of a Legend') I referred to the story of Herod's cock, which the ballad of 'St. Stephen and Herod' enshrines. Some interesting notes on this legend will be found in a book of Ulster proverbs, 'Seanfhocla Uladh,' pp. 148-9, ed. Morris.

Joseph J. MacSweeney.

Howth, co. Dublin.

Rime on Dr. Fell.—The well-known impromptu verse, by means of which a schoolboy is said to have avoided a flogging, appears to be not so entirely original as is commonly thought. Quoting from memory, it ran somewhat like this:—

I do not love you, Doctor Fell,
The reason why I need not tell.
Of this assured, I know full well,
I cannot love you, Doctor Fell.

Apparently it is founded upon a passage in Catullus, which commences: "Non amo te Volusi," and was Englished by Thomas Nabbes so far back as 1638, thus:—

I do not love thee, Volusius, but for what
Know not. I only know I loue thee not.

See Knolles, 'Generall historie of the Turkes....1638,' (second pagination) p. 23.

W. Jaggard, Capt.

Central Registry, Repatriation Records, Winchester.

Persistent Error.—In an old copy of Jeremy Taylor's 'Holy Living' that has lost its title, but is probably of about 1700, I find in Sect. II., chap. ii., p. 57: "The Quails stuck in their nostrils," apparently a misprint for "stunk." But the same reading is given in an Oxford edition of 1849.

J. T. F.

Winterton, Lincs.

Literature and Iconography of London Peace Celebrations. (See *ante*, pp. 175, 213).—At the first reference I dismissed, perhaps too briefly, the showman's interest in these celebrations, yet to record all the panoramas and exhibitions that sought to perpetuate the glory of the achievement while earning a profit would have required several pages. Yet I am tempted to record two very unfamiliar celebrations of the Crimean campaign.

There was an exhibition at 83 Fleet Street (November, 1854) of "Russian Prizes! Trophies taken from the Great Fort of Bomarsund, consisting of military accoutrements, sacerdotal robes and many other interesting objects. Admittance 6*d*. each." From the style of the handbill I infer this did not persist more than a few weeks.

To commemorate the Peace there had been painted by Thomas Jones Barker

"The celebrated National Picture of the Allied Generals before Sebastopol with the officers of their Respective Staffs."

The four-page pamphlet is without identification of place of exhibition, but it probably was shown in many towns. Finally, it was warehoused at the Pantechnicon in Motcomb Street, Belgrave Square, where it was destroyed in the fire there February, 1874. It measured in its frame about 21 feet by 10 feet 4 inches.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

51, Rutland Park Mansions, N.W.2.

Queries.

We must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

EDMUND UVEDALE.—Arising out of the series of articles on 'Dr. Robert Uvedale, the Botanist' (12 S. ii. 361, *et seq.*), may I ask if there is a place in the pedigree of the family for an army officer named Edmund Uvedale? Dalton's 'George I.'s Army, 1714-27,' vol. i. p. 278, gives the commission of Edward (*sic*) Uvedale to be surgeon (July 22, 1715) to Sir Robert Rich's newly-raised Regiment of Dragoons, which went to Ireland, June 25, 1717, and was disbanded in November, 1718, when its officers were placed on half-pay. The Half-Pay List, 1726, has a note that Ensign Henry Waldron was placed on half-pay of Sir Robert Rich's regiment, having "Exch. wth. Surgeon Edmd. Uvedall, Dec. 25, 1721"; and this is corroborated by the Commission on the same date to Edmund Uvedall to be ensign in Col. Stanhope Cotton's 13th Regiment of Foot (Dalton, vol. ii. p. 296), evidently in the room of Waldron to half-pay.

There are several instances in the Georgian period of surgeons receiving militant commissions, either when they held both commissions together as an augmentation of pay for past services, or, as in this instance, the lancet was exchanged for the sword. In any case this Edmund Uvedale appears no more in the rôle of surgeon. Dalton does not give the date when he left the 13th Foot (though he states that fresh ensigns were appointed to it on Dec. 22, 1722, Feb. 11, 1722/3, and May 9, 1723), and was made cornet to the Colonel's Own Troop in Col. Wm. Stanhope's (afterwards Lord Harrington's) 13th Regiment of Dragoons in Ireland, but as his commission as such was renewed by George II. on Sept. 15, 1727, he must have joined the latter regiment before that date, probably on one of the three above given in 1722 or 1723; but the exact date cannot be definitely ascertained for the reason that the Irish Com. Reg. for June, 1720, to June, 1724, is missing. Neither does the Army Gradation List, 1728, assist to put matters right, as it simply says: "Harrington's. Cornet Edmond Uvedall, Feb. 24, 1710. Qy. as Ens." The similar list for 1736 has it: "Edmd. Uvedall, Feb. 24, 1710/11. Pearce's," and as this gave the date of his rank in the army (different from his rank in his regiment) it appears that he must have first been made ensign on Feb. 24, 1710/11, though in what regiment I cannot say, as I have not vol. v. of Dalton's work to refer to: neither can I say if he was also a regimental surgeon at that date. He was transferred cornet to the Colonel's Own Troop in Lieut.-Gen. Owen Wynne's (afterwards Lieut.-Gen. Thomas Pearce's, and Lord Tyrawley's) 1st Regiment of Horse in Ireland (now 4th Dragoon Guards) on Oct. 15, 1730, and was lieutenant (of the Lieutenant-Colonel's Troop) therein from Nov. 12, 1741, until his death shortly before Feb. 3, 1745/6, when his successor was appointed.

W. R. WILLIAMS.

BULTEEL: CARRIQUE: HAYNES: SWANNE.—Wanted, evidence of marriages of the following: John Carrique, an Englishman appointed a commissioner to survey forfeited lands in co. Kerry, 1654; Samuel Haynes of Cornhill, married in or before 1785, probably in Norfolk; Rev. Richard Swanne of Ilmington, co. Warwick, married in or before 1759; any Bulteels married in the eighteenth century. *The Gentleman's Magazine* has been searched. Please reply direct.

(Sir) ALFRED IRWIN.

49 Ailesbury Road, Dublin.

"WE FOUR FOOLS."—I have acquired recently an old Dutch painting of three grotesque figures, dancing in clothes adorned with curious emblems. Years ago I bought in France a small engraving of it, but there is no name of the painter, engraver, or publisher, upon it.

At the bottom of the painting, on a black band, is inscribed "We Four Fools," while under the engraving is "Gaudemus, quia te præsente, stulti quatuor."

Perhaps some reader may be able to give me some information about the picture.

LEES KNOWLES, Bt.

4 Park Street, W.1.

Tradesmen's Cards and Bill-Heads.—I should be extremely obliged if any collectors of the above will have the kindness to send me particulars of any trade cards and bill-heads of old picture framers, picture dealers, and mirror makers, and also of ironmongers, especially of such examples (before 1850) which have engravings of frames or metal domestic utensils.

John Lane.

The Bodley Head, Vigo Street, W.1.

"Est melius nunquam felicia tempora nosse, &c."—In Holinshed's 'Chronicles,' reprint 1807-8, vol. iii. p. 478, is the following, applied to the end of Richard III. :—

Est melius nunquam felicia tempora nosse,
Quam post blanditias fortunæ, fata maligna
Nec; reparanda pati infortunia sortis iniquæ.

The marginal reference is "T. Wat. in Am. Quer. 7." What is the interpretation of the reference? Robert Pierpoint.

Burning of Fire-ship Firebrand at Falmouth in 1780.—I shall be greatly obliged for any information (sent direct) concerning the fire-ship Firebrand, which was burnt and sank in Falmouth harbour about the year 1780.

(Lady) Constance Russell.

Swallowfield Park, Reading.

King Rescued by his Dogs.—In Close Roll, 40 Henry III. :—

"The King—in presence of Master William the Monk of Westminster—lately ordained and provided at Winchester for making a picture at Westminster, in wardrobe where the King is wont to wash his head, of *the King who was rescued by his dogs from sedition plotted against same King by his subjects*; concerning which picture the King has sent other letters to Edward of Westminster. And Philip Luvel the King's treasurer and the aforesaid Edward of W. are ordered to pay without delay to same Master William the expense and cost of making same picture. Winchester, 30 June."

Where did Henry of Winchester and his painter-monk find the subject of this picture? A. R. Bayley.

Parks (or Perks) Family.—I would be grateful for any information concerning the earlier history of this family, who bore for arms: Or, three rests gules. Tradition has it that one of the family was a standard bearer in the army of William the Conqueror at Senlac and was knighted after the battle. But I have been unable to trace any pedigree, or other information, in Kent or Sussex Visitations, where it is supposed to have originally been settled.

H. Wilberforce-Bell.

21 Park Crescent, Oxford.

Amos Russel, of Lincoln, married secondly at Amsterdam, in January, 1729. He was widower of Cathlene Dorey, and had by her a daughter called Hannah, aged three at the time of his second marriage. He was in the habit of using the arms of the Bedford family, and a painting of these arms of about 1750 is in the possession of his descendants in the Netherlands. They are anxious to discover whether there existed a branch of the Russell family at Lincoln at the end of the Seventeenth Century, wherein the names of Amos and Hannah occur. Amos Russel became a Roman Catholic, and was since that change known as Amos Jacobus. He is mentioned at the time of his death, in 1765, as a manufacturer of silk hosiery. Will some reader specialising on the Russell family kindly oblige my correspondent?

W. del Court.

47 Blenheim Crescent, W.11.

Street Names.—On a recent sale of land at Castle Donington, Leicestershire, properties were described as situate in the Spital, in Clapgun Street, and in the Barroon. Are similar names to the two last known elsewhere? May Clapgun be a corruption of Clapgate, and Barroon of Barony? The names do not seem derivable from those of individuals. W. B. H.

'In Flanders' Fields.'—I would be glad to know if the poem 'In Flanders' Fields,' by Lieut.-Col. McCrae of the Canadian army, and 'America's Reply,' by R. W. Lillard, have been published in England, and if so, in what publication.

J. H.

Hamilton of Liscloony.—David Crosbie, High Sheriff of Kerry 1683, father of Sir Maurice Crosbie, who was created Baron Brandon 1758, married Jane, daughter and co-heir of William Hamilton of Liscloony, King's Co., 1680. Who was the wife of this William Hamilton and to what branch of the Hamilton family did he belong?

A. W. Wallis-Tayler.

North of England.—Can any reader definitely state which part of England is the north? At *ante*, p. 246, Mr. Tavaré, speaking of Philip Westcott, the portrait painter (1815–1878), says his practice was principally in the North of England, notably in Liverpool and Manchester—two cities in Lancashire, and Major Baldock in his reference to the Rev. Thomas Hugo, *ante*, p. 248, says he served several curacies in the North of England, but does not mention

them. They were, however, Walton-le-Dale and Childwall and Bury, all places in Lancashire. Residents north of the river Tees consider Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland and Westmorland, as forming the North of England and look on Lancashire and Yorkshire as North Midlands.

J. W. FAWCETT.

Consett, co. Durham.

'BERTRAM DE BOURNE.'—Information is wanted about this ballad, of which the following is the first verse:—

Why do the Island banners gleam,
The Island knights advance,
'Midst strains of war-like minstrelsy,
Across the plains of France?

I hear it was a popular item for recitation about half a century ago. I should like to see the complete ballad if any one happens to know where it is to be found.

GEORGE MAXWELL, Sub-Librarian.

Linen Hall Library, Belfast.

MRS. SIDDONS.—Can any of your readers inform me whether there are any descendents of Mrs. Siddons the great actress still living and where? (Miss) MARY NORTH.

25 East Parade, Heworth, York.

COUNTLESS STONES AT AYLESFORD.—Is there any reliable bibliography concerning the ancient remains known as the Countless Stones, at Aylesford on the Medway, near Maidstone? J. LANDFEAR LUCAS.

Glendora, Hindhead, Surrey.

WALTER HAMILTON, F.R.G.S.—Inserted in an album of press cuttings I noticed a series of articles headed 'Leaves from a Library,' and such jottings as 'Bookworm on Book-Plates' from Mr. Hamilton's pen. In which serial did they appear? Were they ever gathered together into an author's issued volume? ANEURIN WILLIAMS.

Menai View, North Road, Carnarvon.

'FAIR MILE.'—In *The Times* of Aug. 13 last, in an article entitled 'Fair Mile: a Prehistoric Road,' there is mention of the "King's standing wood" and of an ancient custom called "lay the king's table cloth." Can any one give more information on the subject? J. S.

THE REV. JOHN THEOPHILUS DESAGULIERS, D.C.L., F.R.S.—Can any correspondent tell me the date of his marriage and the name of his wife? The 'Dict. Nat. Biog.' xiv. 400 says that he left three sons: John Theophilus (1718–52) and Thomas (1725 ?–80), but does not give the name of the other son. *Can any one supply it?* G. F. R. B.

LAWRENCE WODECOCKE, who entered Winchester College from St. Dunstan's in the East, London, aged 13, in 1505, proceeded in due course of New College, Oxford, where he was Fellow from 1510 to 1520 and took the degrees of B.C.L. in 1516–17 and B.Can.L. in 1532. He held the Wykehamical prebends in Chichester Cathedral of Exceit from 1521 to 1522 and of Wyndham from 1529 to 1560. He was Vicar of Hartfield 1523–4 to 1525, and of Eastbourne 1524–5 to 1527, of Wartling 1529 to 1545, and of West Dean, near Chichester, from 1554–5 to 1560. He was also Rector of All Saints', Lewes, and of Rodmell in 1527, and of Patching from 1545, being succeeded in the last rectory in 1567. He is also said to have been Vicar of Boxgrove. Is anything further known about him? JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

"BONFIRE NIGHT."—Are these doggerel lines known? I am told that they are repeated by children at Birmington, near Chesterfield, on Nov. 5.

Bonfire night!
The moon shines bright.
Forty little angels dressed in white.
Can you eat a biscuit?
Can you smoke a pipe?
Can you go a-courting
At ten o'clock at night?

G. C. MOORE SMITH.

Sheffield.

"IF I SHOULD DIE TO-NIGHT."—Sir Edward Cook, in his 'More Literary Recreations,' has a discussion on the much-exercised question of the authorship of the poem, beginning "If I should die to-night." He writes as follows:—

"These verses have made a wide appeal to curiously different minds. Sir H. Rider Haggard, in 'Jess,' made his heroine write them out before she set forth to kill Frank Muller. The author of 'Jess' had received them from a lady friend in South Africa, whose work he supposed them to be. They had, however, been already printed in a very different connection, having appeared under the title 'The Chamber of Peace' in an American anthology of religious verse called 'My Comforter,' whilst my copy of them was cut out of the English *Public Opinion* of July 22, 1876. A claim has been put in for Australia as the place of origin, as the verses were printed in a book called 'Adelaide de la Thoreza,' by a Dr. Cameron of Richmond (in Victoria). Prof. James Stewart ascribed the verses to Theodore Parker (in a letter of 1883 to Mrs. Drew, 'Some Hawarden Letters,' p. 130). The question was the subject of a long correspondence in the *Pall Mall Gazette* of March, 1887, and following months); but an equally definite claim has been made for Philadelphia. In the Press of that city they were said to be the work of a local resident, Mr. R. C. Vivian Myers, who, it was added, 'has written much that is excellent, but nothing to approach these famous verses, which

are universally regarded as classic.' For many years 'this little gem' was a favourite piece, it seems, with a favourite reciter. Mr. Myers was stated to be alive, but, so far as I am aware, he did not come forward to establish the claim."

Can any reader throw fresh light on the matter? LAWRENCE PHILLIPS.

Theological College, Lichfield.

BREEDING OF WOODCOCKS.—Could the following story from Rev. Wm. B. Daniel's 'Rural Sports,' vol. iii., pp. 167-8 (1812), be verified at Somerset House or elsewhere?—

"Mr. Jeremiah Tupman, who died about nineteen years since [*circa* 1793] at Berkeley, caught upon his estate at Lyston a young male woodcock, which he carefully reared, and having procured a mate for it they bred in considerable abundance. He was so pleased with his success that he actually altered his will, which was originally made in favour of a young Lady, and left his fortune to the Minister at Berkeley, to be principally laid out in the breed of Woodcocks, upon the neglect of which the fortune was to revert to the family relations, a reversion for which probably the family were not long in expectancy."

HUGH S. GLADSTONE.

GREEN HOLLY.—The refrain to Amiens's song 'Blow, Blow, thou Winter Wind,' in 'As You Like It' (II. vii.), is:—

Heigh-ho! sing, heigh-ho! unto the green holly:
Most friendship is feigning, most loving mere folly:
Then, heigh-ho, the holly!
This life is most jolly.

As to the invocation of the green holly in connexion with jollity there is no note in Malone or any other edition of Shakespeare to which I have access, except that in Horace Howard Furness's Variorum Edition of the play (Philadelphia, 1890) there is the following:—

"HALLIWELL: Songs of the holly were current long before the time of Shakespeare. It was the emblem of mirth."

Can any reader give references to substantiate this statement, and explain why holly was the emblem of mirth?

C. A. COOK.

Sullingstead, Hascombe, Godalming.

"CELLARIUS."—In the 'Comic History of England,' vol. ii., p. 132, "[Guy] Fawkes kept up a regular Cellarius," and to this there is a note:—

"We may as well state, for the benefit of that posterity which this work will reach and the Cellarius will not, that the Cellarius is a dance fashionable in the year 1847 when this history was written."

I have looked up the word in the 'N.E.D.' and in *Punch* of 1847, but can find nothing about it. What was this dance, and why was it so named? J. J. FREEMAN.

Shepperton, S.O.

HARRY TAYLOR of Lending, near Rochdale, co. Lancashire, and Townhead, Lake Windermere, who died August, 1723, married Dorothy, daughter of Thomas Sandys, a son of Samuel Sandys of Esthwaite, Lancashire. Information is sought about his parents and brothers.

Was he related to James Taylor of Whitworth, co. Lancashire, buried at Rochdale 1789? H. C. BARNARD.

The Warren, Burnham, Somerset.

GEORGE DEERING.—I should be very grateful to any correspondent who could give me authentic information regarding the parentage of George Deering. The following facts are known: He was in Dartmouth 1584-5, and disappeared from there about 1627. He married (1) Margery [Adams], who was buried at Dartmouth, July 16, 1619; (2) Fridiswide, a French widow, in 1619, She was buried at Dartmouth, 1666. George Deering does not appear to have returned to Dartmouth after 1627.

CLEMENT INGLEBY.

22 Old Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.

RICHARD PROSSER OF BIRMINGHAM, CIVIL ENGINEER.—I shall be glad to receive any information as to the parentage of the above named, who was my grandfather and the father of your long-time correspondent R. B. P. According to an article in *The Birmingham Journal* for May 27, 1854, Richard Prosser was born at Birmingham on April 3, 1804. He obtained various patents between the years 1839 and 1853, in the earlier of which he is described as of Cherry Street, Birmingham, and in the later ones as of King's Norton, near Birmingham, where he died on May 21, 1854. Please reply direct. G. PROSSER.

26 Crowndale Road N.W.1.

MINIATURE MAN-OF-WAR.—Is there anything known of an admiral or old naval officer, about 1700, who had a small man-of-war, large enough for him to sit in, and complete with miniature cannon and sail? This small man-of-war was towed round a pond, possibly in the garden of a private house, by a sailor with a wooden leg. On one side of the pond was a miniature fort at which the naval officer could fire off his cannon. CHARLES E. FRANCK.

30 Albert Street, Shrewsbury.

WM. HAWKINS: ANNE WALTON.—In 1678 Dr. Wm. Hawkins married Anne, only daughter of Izaak Walton. Dr. Hawkins was prebend of Winchester and rector of Droxford. Can any of your readers tell me

the exact date of the marriage and where it took place? The ceremony was not performed at Winchester Cathedral or at Droxford Church; neither was it at St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, or St. James's, Clerkenwell, with both of which churches Walton was intimately connected. It is very possible, however, that it took place in London, as there is no doubt that Walton spent a part, at any rate, of 1676 in the metropolis. W. COURTHOPE FORMAN.

Compton Down, Compton, near Winchester.

"HORSELEPERDE."—Can any of your readers throw light on the meaning of the word "Horseleperde,' which occurs in the 'Perambulations of the Forest of Chippenham (or Pewsham)' of A.D. 1300? The perambulations are given in *The Wiltshire Archæological Magazine*, vol. iv., p. 206 (1858). If any one can quote other instances of the word, or can identify four other points in these perambulations—the bridge of Samborn, the bridge of Fynnam, the house of Horne, and the ash of Lacock—I should be glad to be informed, directly or in the columns of 'N. & Q.' O. G. S. CRAWFORD.

Tan House, Donnington, Newbury.

COLLINGWOOD AND LAWSON.—Alexander Collingwood of Little Ryle (b. 1666, d. Jan. 3, and bur. Jan. 7, 1746, at Whittinghame), who built the house of Unthank, and served as High Sheriff of Northumberland in 1725. He married Dorothy Lawson. I shall be grateful for any information as to the parentage and ancestry of Dorothy Lawson.

H. PIRIE-GORDON.

20 Warwick Gardens, Kensington, W.14.

CHRISTMAS CAROL: ORIGIN WANTED.—Can any of your readers throw light on the origin of a Christmas carol which begins:—

To-morrow shall be my dancing day.

It is included in Mr. A. H. Bullen's 'Christmas Garland,' but his account of its origin does not go further than saying that it was one of an issue of broadsheets.

(Mrs.) GEORGINA WILSON.

14 College, Worcester.

FLETCHER OF MADELEY AND NORTH WALES.—When reading a short account of the life of this wonderful man the other day I was surprised to find that he was "ordained priest" by the Bishop of Bangor in 1757. Could any one who has access to a detailed account of Fletcher's life let me know whether his ordination meant any ministerial connexion with the diocese of *Bangor?* T. LLECHID JONES.

Llysfaen Rectory, Colwyn Bay.

CISTERCIAN ORDER.—I want to get together materials for a history of the Cistercian Order in England. I shall be glad of help as to the sources of information concerning the Order, beside, of course, Dugdale's 'Monasticon,' Tanner's 'Notitia Monastica,' and the proceedings of the various archæological societies, though particular reference to these would be welcome.

H. P. HART.

The Vicarage, Ixworth, Bury St. Edmunds.

'SWISS FAMILY ROBINSON.'—I should be glad to get information regarding the first edition of this book in English. I fancy it was published under the title of 'The Family Robinson Crusoe,' translated from the German of M. Wiss.

PRESCOTT ROW.

The Old House, Waddon, Surrey.

MEDIÆVAL IMMUREMENT.—G. F. Nicolai, in his 'Biology of War' (Eng. trans., p. 105), writes:—

"During the whole of the Middle Ages almost all European nations used to wall up a living being in a newly-built building, in order that his soul might become its guardian spirit."

Can any reader refer me to discussions of this (books and periodical, any chief language)? LAU-DZA.

DANVERS FAMILY.—I would like very much to know, for historical purposes, who represents the Danvers family of baronets. There was a Sir John Danvers in the early nineteenth century.

DAVID ROSS MCCORD.

McCord National Museum, Montreal.

ELMES FAMILY.—Information desired as to present whereabouts of MR. HILL-BATHGATE'S MS. (dated 1653), referred to at 8 S. i. 495. E. H. ELMES.

18 Homesgarth, Letchworth, Herts.

LONGWORTH CASTLE, HEREFORDSHIRE.—Does this castle still exist and are any records available?

A. W. WALLIS-TAYLER.

GRAFTON, OXON.—In what part is this situated and where are its historical records to be found? A. W. WALLIS-TAYLER.

THE LOG HOUSE.—Is it known that the inhabitants of the British Isles at any time, at least since the fifteenth century, built dwellings or forts (the latter called block houses) by placing logs horizontally in the form of a square and notching them together at the corners in the style of Scandinavia and North America? H. C. MERCER.

Lieut.-General Sharpe.—According to a pedigree of Higgins of Skelton Grange by Owston, Yorkshire, in Hunter's 'South Yorkshire,' ii. 482, Lieut.-General Sharpe of Haddam Castle, co. Northumberland, married Jane, elder daughter of Godfrey Higgins, Esq., of Skelton Grange, F.S.A., J.P., of West Riding of co. York, who was living in 1831, by his wife Jane Thorpe, who died in 1822. Where is Haddam Castle, Northumberland, and what more is known of Lieut.-General Sharpe? I. F.

Maison Rouge, Frankfort. — J. C. Eustace in his preliminary discourse to his 'Classical Tour through Italy' (the preface to which is dated Sept. 14, 1812), says that the advantages of a warm room, a newspaper, and a well-stored larder, though common enough, at home, "are not to be found in any inn on the Continent, not even Dessin's at Calais or the Maison Rouge at Frankfort." For the former, see 12 S. iv. 187, 248. Information about the latter would be interesting.

John B. Wainewright.

Smale.—I should be glad to obtain any information about the following Smales, who were educated at Westminster School:—

(1) George Smale, who was at the school, 1802–3

(2) H. L. Smale, who was at the school in 1801.

(3) William Adderley Smale, born Apr. 25, 1816, who was admitted to the school, Jan. 15, 1830. G. F. R. B.

Wilson.—Major Wilson, the grandfather of Sir Robert Wilson and father of Benjamin Wilson (see 'D.N.B.'), had fourteen children, of whom Joseph Wilson, born 1707, was one ('Leeds Registers,' Thoresby Society).

Is anything known of him? Did he go to Ireland, and was his son, or grandson, agent to the first Lord Londonderry? I should be grateful for any information about him, or about any other sons of Major Wilson other than Benjamin. H. W. B.

Prince James Francis Edward Stuart.—Can any of your readers give an accurate answer to the following question?

What is the correct legal title of Prince James Francis Edward Stuart, sometimes known as the Chevalier de St. George? Born at Whitehall, the son of a king-regnant of England, he was at any rate Duke of Cornwall, and is so described by Burke (see the Royal Lineage, preceding Burke's 'Peerage'). On the other hand, the 'D.N.B.' styles him Prince of Wales, and when mentioned in letters of the period written very shortly after his birth (including those of the Prince and Princess of Orange), he is spoken of as Prince of Wales, or, when it suited the writers, "the pretended Prince of Wales." What I wish to ask is this: When was James, Duke of Cornwall, created Prince of Wales? Inquiries at the Record Office elicit the reply that no letters-patent of such a creation have ever passed the Great Seal, yet James II. (then still king-regnant) authorised a publication in October, 1688, of the depositions of those who were present at the birth of his son, and in this James is termed "Prince of Wales."

A. J. Arbuthnot.

8 Albert Court, Kensington Gore, S.W.7.

Charles Howard Hodges: Engraver.—He appears to have adopted another name for signing some of his work, but I cannot trace it, and there is not any mention of it in the 'D.N.B.' I have been told that *The Gentleman's Magazine* had a note of it, but a diligent search has not helped me. I ask for information.

Xylographer.

The Thumb Latch.—Is the common door latch, of wrought iron or other metal or wood, with thumb press upon a lever or lift which penetrating the door, raises the latch bar from its catch, an English invention and unknown on the European Continent, and is it known that the lever on all the older latches was straight? If so, when and by whom was the end of this lever, where it passes under the latch bar, curved downward so that, as now, the forefinger can lift the latch bar and pull the door open at the same time? Information as to the above points, which would facilitate the dating of old houses, would oblige. H. C. Mercer.

"The Beautiful Mrs. Conduitt."—In a volume of reminiscences or letters published in the first half of the last century, this expression occurs. It was recalled to me recently in looking up some details of Sir John Soane, R.A. According to *The Gentleman's Magazine* of June, 1838, Sir J. Soane left a legacy of 5,000*l.* to Mrs. Conduitt, who was, I believe, "matron" or curatrix of the Soane Museum in Lincoln's Inn Fields.

At the west end of the nave of Westminster Abbey there is a tablet to the memory of Joannes Conduitt, whose remains, together with those of his greatest friend (and his uncle by marriage) Sir Isaac

Newton. According to the Latin epitaph, into which the Greek word *philanthropsia* is incongruously introduced, Conduitt, who had been Master of the Mint for ten or twelve years, left an only daughter, who married Lord Lymington. So that the name and its spelling could not have been perpetuated by that lady. I have been told that there was in the last century a Master of the Fruiterers' Company of London bearing the name spelt also with two t's.

Can any of your readers identify the "beautiful Mrs. Conduitt" or throw any light on her family? L. G. R.

ANN OF SWANSEA.—This lady poet published 'Poetic Trifles,' 12mo, Waterford, 1831, also 'Cambrian Pictures,' &c. Who was she? Brief particulars will oblige.

ANEURIN WILLIAMS.

Menai View, North Road, Carnarvon.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—

1. I should be greatly obliged if I could be informed who is the author of a little poem beginning:—

In summer when the vales are clear
And lowlands blithe with flowery heights.

I thought it was one of Hartley Coleridge's, but I cannot find it in my edition of his poems.

P. T. CRESWELL.

57 Esmé Road, Sparkhill, Birmingham.

2. I should be glad to know the author of the following lines, and where they appear:—

Say not good-night, but in some brighter clime
Bid me good-morn. MOLLOID.

3. Can any of your readers supply the name of the author and the poem in which occur the lines beginning:—

Blest be the man who first invented sleep,
So Sancho Panza said, and so say I.

I have searched several Dictionaries of Quotations and the like without success. W. H.

4. In Arizona caught
Perished with all his crew.

Quoted by Kingsley in 'Westward Ho!' of the loss of Sir Hugh Willoughby on the Lapland coast.

G. M. Y.

5. I shall be very glad if any reader can tell me the author of the poem, of which the following is the first verse:—

What part of dread Eternity
Are those strange moments which I gain,
Mazed with the doubt of fear and pain,
Whereas thy delicate face I see
A little while before farewell?

EMILY DAYMOND.

6. By whom, and where, was the apophthegm uttered:—

When Milton lost his eyes, poetry lost hers.

PURBLIND.

Replies.

YEOMEN OF THE MOUTH.

(12 S. iii. 508; iv. 89; v. 239.)

IN 'Ordinances of the Household of King Henry VI. in the 33d Year of his Reign, A.D. 1455. From the Cotton Library, Cleopatra, F. v.P. 170,"

s.v. "Th' office of the Kechyn," appears William Pratte, Yoman; John Couper, Groome; and Robert Golding, Page, all three "for the King's mouth."

s.v. "Th' office of the Lardery," John Martyn, "Yoman for the King's mouthe."

s.v. "Th' office of the Catery," William Stoughton, "Yoman for the King's mouthe."

s.v. "Th' office of the Sauliery," John Browne, Yoman, and John Merston, Groms, both "for the King's mouth."

s.v. "Th' office of the Ewery," John Penne, "Yoman for the King's mouth."

s.v. "Th' office of the Pulterie," Thomas Laurence, Yoman, and Thomas Gardyner, Grome, both "for the King's mouthe."

See 'A Collection of Ordinances and Regulations for the Government of the Royal Household. . . . from King Edward III. to King William and Queen Mary,' Printed for the Society of Antiquaries by John Nichols, 1790, pp. *20–*22.

In this collection is the 'Liber Niger Domus Regis Edw. IV.' (in Bibl. Harl., No. 642, fol. 1–196), from which may be gathered some of the duties of the Yeomen of the Mouth. The pages refer to the collection:—

s.v. "Office of Bakehouse,"

"One yoman in this office for the Kinge's mouthe, recevyng the mayne floure of the Sergeaunt, by tayle, and woode to bake with the mayne chete, and payne demayne; and alwey ii loves of these to wey a chete lofe. He hath also sakkes, lethyr, bagges, canvas, candylles, bulters, berme, and all other necessaries of the Sergeaunt by controlment."—Pp. 69, 70.

"Offyce of Waferes, hathe one yoman making wafyrs, and saufely and clenely to kepe them covered, and under locke and by assay, to be delyvered for the Kinge's mouthe to the sewar."—P. 72.

s.v. "Office of Sellar,"

"One yeoman for the Kinge's mouthe, that with the sergeaunte chooseth the wynes most pleasaunt to the Kinge's drinkinge, and moste wholsome, and he saufely to keepe it with all his dylygence, that noe person, but for the mouth, intermeddle therewith; he serveth the Kinge, at the cup-bourde and barre, in the absence of the sergeaunt, both with the cuppebourde, clothe, pottes, and cuppes, for wyne and ale."—P. 75.

s.v. "Office of Pycher-house, and Cup-house,"

"The Buttler for the mouthe delyverythe nyghtly, at the buttrey barre, for the Kinge for all nyght: with the ale in newe asshen cuppes; and twoe other for the watche."—P. 78.

s.v. "Office of Confectionarye,"

"One yeoman to be both for the mouthe and for the halle in tyme of neede, and chambre; to be well learned in the makinge of confections, plates, gardequinces, and others, safely and cleanely to keepe, and honestly to minister it forthe at all tymes of the Kinge's worship; and to make trewe awnswere thereof by weyghtes inward and outward, and soe to briefe it; and be redye to shewe the remanentes, as the clerkes woll calle to undyrstand this office. This yeoman taketh his wages, and clothinge, and other dewties in this courte, like the yeoman of pantry, but noe fees; and if he be busye in working spices, then he hathe his breade, mete, and drinke, for hym and his felloweship, into this office, by commandment of the counting-house."—P. 81.

s.v. "The Office of Ewary and Napery,"

"One yeoman in this office for the Kinge's mouthe, to serve hym in the absence of the serjeaunt, and to serve the chambre, and saufely to keepe the naperye and other stuffe of the Ewyre, as well the plate as the clothes, to the smallest sorte, with all that belongeth thereto; to beare the chaufyrs with water; and, in tyme of the yeare, to see it hotte, after the olde custome; and to be dyligent and obedyent to the preceptes of the ussher of the chambre that occupieth for that tyme. This yeoman or sergeaunt, in the wynter season, shall sette one torche or torches at the chaundery, to serve the Kinge and his chambre; and to beare the stuffe saufelye in and oute of this office; takinge in suche season a lighte of the groome porter of the chambre, for the ewry-bourde. This yeoman eteth in the halle at one meale; takinge wages and clothinge, and other guiftes generall, like to the yeoman of the pantrey. It hathe bene accustomed, that he, or the groome for the mouthe, moste parte keepe and make awnswere for alle suche plate and clothes, and other stuffe, as the Kinge and his chambre is served with all."—P. 84.

In Edward Chamberlayne's 'Present State of England,' 1684, in the account "Of the Civil Government of the Kings Court," is the following (p. 155):—

"In the Cellar, a Sergeant, John Flock Esquire, Sergeant of the Cellar, who is also Sergeant of the Buttery, and Pitcher-house, and a Gentleman, Richard Dalton. And is also eldest Yeoman of the mouth. His Office is to fill and taste his Majesties Wine at the sideboard, and is the only Officer of that kind attending on the Kings Person."

Robert Pierpoint.

Maule (12 S. v. 236).—In years preceding 1820 the Rev. John Maule, A.M., was rector of Horse Heath, Cambridgeshire, and chaplain of Greenwich Hospital.

W. B. H.

'The Tragedy of Nero' and 'Piso's Conspiracy' (12 S. v. 254, 299).—Mr. Nicoll's remarks are based on a misunderstanding. 'The Tragedy of Nero' mentioned by Langhaine is not Lee's but the anonymous play that was first published in 1624 and is, or ought to be, well known. It was issued again in 1633. There is a manuscript of it in the Egerton Collection in the British Museum; Charles Lamb took a speech of Petronius in Act III. for his 'Specimens.'

Edward Bensly.

Shield of Flanders (12 S. v. 238).—Mr. Hall asks when, and by whom, what he styles the "ancient shield of Flanders" (Gyronny or and az., an inescutcheon gu.) was changed for the "modern shield" (Or, a lion rampant sa.).

Boutell, in his 'Heraldry: Historical and Popular,' 1864, gives p. 159, the arms of Flanders (Or, a lion rampant sa.), quartered with the very similar coat of Holland (Or, a lion rampant gu.), an early example, as he says, of "compound" quartering (that is, without the usual pourfilar, or dividing lines)—which shield Philippa of Hainault, Queen of our Edward III., quartered with that of her royal husband—the whole being borne in a "small shield exquisitely carved in alabaster" existing upon the south side of the monument to Queen Philippa herself in Westminster Abbey.

As neither Mr. Boutell nor the late Dr. Woodward in his valuable work, 'Heraldry: British and Foreign' (1896), who also deals with this subject, mentions any other arms attributable to Flanders but the above rampant lion, and as this bearing cannot be considered a very modern one, may I ask Mr. Hall if he will kindly give his authority for the statement that this gyronny coat was ever the "ancient shield of Flanders"?

J. S. Udal, F.S.A.

Woodward and Burnet, 'Brit. and For. Her.,' make many allusions to the arms of Flanders, *D'or au lion de sable*. This coat was used at such an early date that it would seem to preclude any more ancient coat, for instance (p. 462): "About 1300 Louis Count of Nevers, son of Robert de Béthune, Count of Flanders, by Yolante, daughter of Eudes of Burgundy bore on his secretum ....Burgundy-ancient and Flanders, *Or a lion rampant Sable*." It is very strange if there be an ancient coat of Flanders it is not mentioned. The learned authors apparently knew no other. On the other hand, Burke, 'Gen. Arm.' gives the gyronny coat.

J. Harvey Bloom.

COURT OF ST. JAMES (12 S. v. 265).—The above term dates from about 1697, when Whitehall was burned. The following extract is from Timbs's 'Curiosities of London':—

"On December 18, 1688, William, Prince of Orange, came to St. James's, where, three days afterwards, the peers assembled, and the household and other officers of the abdicated sovereign laid down their badges. Evelyn says: 'All the world goes to see the Prince at St. James's, where there is a greate court. There I saw him: he is very stately, serious and reserved' ('Diary,' vol. i. p. 680). King William occasionally held councils here: but it was not until after the burning of Whitehall, in 1697, that this Palace became used for state ceremonies, whence dates *the Court of St. James's*."

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

The phrase is said to date from the burning of Whitehall in the reign of William III., when St. James's became the royal residence. St. James's was once a part of the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, London. "In the reign of Queen Anne it had acquired the distinction of the Court quarter" ('Familiar Allusions,' by Wheeler, Chatto & Windus, 1882.) A. M.

RICHENDA: ORIGIN OF THE NAME (12 S. v. 237).—Richenda is apparently a feminine form of Richard. The nearest approach I have found to it in Miss Yonge's 'History of Christian Names' is Richenza; other variants there given are Richarda, Richila, Richilde and Riciburga. The earlier forms of Richard are the Teutonic Richer, Rechiarius, and Riquier; while the prefix portion of the name acts as a suffix in such forms as Erik, Hendrik, Theodoric, Osric, Ulrica, &c. N. W. HILL.

RICHARD WARNFORD (12 S. v. 266).—This Winchester Scholar of 1560, one of seventeen boys who took the Scholar's oath here in the cloisters on Aug. 23, 1562, was a son of John Warnford of Sevenhampton or Sennington, a tything in the parish of Highworth, Wilts, by his marriage with Susan, daughter of John Yate of Lyford, Berks. Their eldest son, John Warnford, was Sheriff of Wilts in 1590-1. See the Warnford pedigree in 'Visitations of Hampshire' (Harleian Soc., vol. lxiv., p. 191); and 'Warneford, late of Warneford Place' (Sevenhampton) in Burke's 'Landed Gentry' (1914), p. 1966. See also 'Yate of Buckland,' and 'Warneford, of Buckland,' in 'Visitations of Berkshire' ('Harleian Soc.,' vol. lvi., pp. 60, 302).

The will, dated Feb. 1, 25 Eliz., of *Richard's* mother, Susan Warnford, widow, was proved in London on April 22, 1583, by Edmund Barker, notary public, proctor for John Warnford, the executor (P.C.C., 21 Rowe). She thereby desired to be buried in Highworth Church, "where the Wamefords lie." Their chantry there is mentioned in 'The National Gazetteer' (Virtue & Co., 1868), ii. 264.

According to some notes which I have of the will, the testatrix mentioned, amongst other persons, her "sisters" Pates and Marden, and her daughters Hinton, Baynard, and Loveden; also her four sons, John (the executor), Richard, Thomas, and Oliver. John had a family of at least eight children (Thomas, Anthony, John, William, Susan, Mary, Elizabeth, and Anne); and Richard had a daughter Susan, godchild to her grandmother, the testatrix. The will contains indications that the family had prospered by breeding sheep.

Richard's younger brother Oliver became a Winchester Scholar in 1569. Lancelot Warnford of Highworth, the Scholar of 1601, was presumably of the same family. In the 'D.N.B.' (lix. 378) there is a biography of William Warford, *alias* Warneford and Walford, the Jesuit, who was born (so it is said) at Bristol in 1560, and who published his books under the name of "George Doulye." He was not, so far as I know, of the same family as Richard Warnford.

Richard was admitted Fellow of New College, Oxford, after the usual two years' probation as Scholar, on Sept. 3, 1565, but vacated without taking a degree. He became a member of the Inner Temple in 1567, his brother John having joined that Inn in 1561. Richard is mentioned in the 'Victoria History of Hants,' ii. 86, as a recusant who in 1590 was "in arrears for his non-churchgoing fines to the extent of 1,540*l*." H. C.

Winchester College.

I should have added to my query at the above reference that the recusant was committed to the Wood Street Counter in London June 12 or 22, 1586, and was still there on Nov. 30. At the end of 1595, he was in the Fleet for having heard Mass and neglected to pay his fine. His wife Mary was sent to the Wood Street Counter June 13, 1586, but discharged thence June 15. Mary and Elizabeth Warnford were committed to the Fleet Prison in 1591 and were still there at the end of 1595. (See Cath. Rec. Soc., vol. ii. *passim*.)

Oliver Warneford, Winchester Scholar, of 1569, from Shenington (Kirby, 'Winchester Scholars,' p. 142), is probably the person

referred to by the spy Nicholas Berden, who makes mention, May 15, 1586, of

"certen speches uttered by one *Oliver Warneford*, gentillman of Hampshire, whoe broke pryson out of Wynchester, viz. that they would relese the yerle [of Arundel] & others then in the Tower, or ells they woulde shed moch warm blod for yt."

See Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ., xxi. 88. This volume contains many interesting details about other Wykehamists, e.g., Dr. Edward Atslow and Anthony Twichenor or Tuchenor, as to the latter of whom see 11 S. xii. 340, 388, 430, 505.

John B. Wainewright.

"When you die of old age, I shall quake for fear" (12 S. v. 235, 278).—The saying was already familiar in Swift's day :—

Lord Smart. Miss, if it is Manners, may I ask, which is oldest, you or Lady Scuttle?

Miss. Why, my Lord, when I die for Age, she may quake for Fear.

'Polite Conversation,' Dialogue I.

Edward Bensly.

A common Warwickshire saying round Stratford-on-Avon.

J. Harvey Bloom.

Chess: the Knight's Tour: Another Method (12 S. v. 92, 136).—This method although based upon the cross, diamond, square principle differs from Dr. Roget's in the rule prescribed to effect the same end. I am doubtful at present of its validity in all specific cases. I have before me an instance of its successful application where the starting point is White's Q R square and terminal White's K B square. The course is as follows. The Knight goes first twice round the board covering 24 of the border squares as distinguished from the 16 central ones. He then covers 8 of these 16, the last being White's Q 3. He then passes by way of White's K B 2 to White's K R square, makes a third round on the border squares, entering the central ones again at White's K 3; completes the occupation of these, passing to White's K R 2 by way of K B 3; finally goes round the border squares for the fourth time and rests on White's K B square.

Following this idea, I achieved the following results. My starting point is Black's Q Kn 4 and terminal Black's K Kn 4. The result coincides exactly with the keyboard's configurations of the squares and diamonds and crosses, although in the course of the tour these are apparently discarded by breaking away from one system to another before completing the former, as the prescribed rule necessitates.

Can any experts in this Knight's tour puzzle tell us if the above method avails in every case? I have hitherto met with none of the startling arithmetical combinations one reads about in the "books." How are such arrived at?

43	56	3	18	33	54	5	20
2	17	44	55	4	19	34	53
57	42	27	32	45	52	21	6
16	1	46	49	26	29	64	35
41	58	31	28	51	48	7	22
12	15	50	47	30	25	36	63
59	40	13	10	61	38	23	8
14	11	60	39	24	9	62	37

John W. Brown.

[While we welcome references to geometrical or mathematical proofs in books or periodicals, their exhibition in detail is, we think, somewhat outside our scope.]

Derivation of Names (12 S. v. 266).—From a reference to various books on Nomenclature I have pleasure in suggesting the following derivations :—

Amphlett.—Cf. "Amfleet," suffix *fleet*, meaning a shallow creek.

Devey.—1. French *De Vey* or *De Vay*, the ford.
2. A variant of Davey, Anglo-Hebrew for David.

Eykyn.—Variant of Aikin, a Saxon personal name, *Acen*, apparently Oaken, O.E. *Acen*. Also the son or Adam, diminutive *Adkin*

Gittins or Gettins.—From the Celtic *Gaitten*, *Gaitkin*, straight.

Nock.—At the oak, from residence beside the oak tree. Similar to Noakes, Noke, Noack, Nocke.

Archibald Sparke.

Crowther, or Crowder, is quite distinct from Crowthers (Carruthers). It denotes a fiddler, from M.E. *crowthe* or *crowde*, a viol; Wel. *crwth*, a violin.

Gittins, Gettings, or Gethin is Welsh and may be connected with Ir. *gaithean*, a straight branch.

For Hoord see *ante*, p. 241, *s.v.* 'Hoorde or Hurd.'

Devey is probably the Welsh Dewi, or Davey.

Nock may be Knock, cognate with Ir. *cnoc*, a hill or knoll; but it is sometimes

a variant of Noak, a contraction of *atten oak* (at the oak).

Eykyn, the Scotch Aikin, is A.-S. *acen*, oaken.

Amphlett has, I think, the double diminutive *-lett*, as in Hewlett (Hew, or Hugh-el-lot); and may be a Welsh contracted form of Humphry, viz., Humphlett, with loss of the aspirate. N. W. HILL.

35 Woburn Place, W.C.1.

Prof. Ernest Weekley, in 'The Romance of Names,' at p. 161, derives Crowther from the archaic *crowd* or *crowth*, a fiddle, and points out that "the fiddler in 'Hudibras' is called Crowdero."

At. p. 212 he says: "Devey and Dombey seem to be the diminutive forms of deaf and dumb, which are still used in dialect in reference to persons thus afflicted."

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

If your correspondent has not already done so, he might refer with advantage to that informative and reliable repertory, Canon Bardsley's 'Dictionary of Surnames,' issued by the Oxford Press.

W. JAGGARD, Capt.
Repatriation Records Registry, Winchester.

[A. M. also thanked for reply]

ANTHONY TODD, SECRETARY OF THE G.P.O. (12 S. iv. 11, 114; v. 104, 164).—The following occurs in a London newspaper (name at present unknown):—

"On Wednesday January 9th, 1782, as Anthony Todd, Esq., Secretary to the Post Office, was going home in his carriage to his house at Walthamstow, Essex, and another gentleman with him, he was stopped by two highwaymen, one of whom presented a pistol to the Coachman's breast, whilst the other with a handkerchief over his face, robbed Mr. Todd, and the other gentleman of their gold watches."

J. W. FAWCETT.

CHARLES I.: HIS JOURNEY FROM OXFORD TO SOUTHWELL (12 S. v. 182).—An account of the route taken is given in 'East Anglia and the Great Civil War,' by A. Kingston, pp. 224-32. Charles left Oxford at three o'clock in the morning, April 27, 1646, and travelled towards London. He then turned to Harrow-on-the-Hill and Barnet. Passing through St. Albans he lodged the night at Wheathampstead, probably at Lamer Park, the seat of Sir John Garrard. From thence he went through Stevenage, Graveley, Baldock, Royston to Newmarket and stayed at an inn probably at Bottisham. The next stage of the journey was by way of Brandon *to Downham in* Norfolk, where he lodged at The Swan. On May 2 the King went to Crimplesham, a mile away, and disguised himself as a clergyman, and Dr. Hudson (who had been to Southwell) rejoined him. The party then resumed their journey to Southrie, Ely, Erith, Stukely (Hunts) to the village of Coppingford near Stilton, where they spent Saturday night and part of Sunday, May 3. The next place Charles stayed at, Sunday night, was Stamford, either at the house of Mr. Cave or Mr. Wolph. On Monday by travelling all day until eleven o'clock at night they reached Southwell and came to the Scots army before Newark on Tuesday morning, May 5, after a strange pilgrimage of nine days ever at the risk of being discovered.

G. H. W.

"RAIN CATS AND DOGS" (12 S. iv. 328; v. 108, 166).—The following extract from *The Daily Express* may prove interesting to some readers of 'N. & Q.':—

RAINING CATARACTS.

To the Editor of *The Daily Express*.

Sir,—The phrase "raining cats and dogs" is a corruption of the word "catadupe," meaning a cataract.

The Greek Katadoupoi—the cataracts of the Nile, from Katadoupeo—to fall with a heavy sound.

It is raining cats and dogs—it is raining cataracts.

Cannock. BERTRAM COOPER.

I have not seen the explanation before, and it is new to me.

CHRISTIAN E. P. GROTH, M.A. (Camb).

DAVID, "EPISCOPUS RECREENSIS" (12 S. v. 238).—This prelate is mentioned in Bishop Stubbs' 'Registrum Sacrum Anglicanum' (2nd edn., Oxford, 1897, p. 195) as a "suffragan of York," and as pontificating as such in 1316 and 1317. But the name of his see is not explained. He does not seem to be mentioned by either Gams or Eubel.

None of the Irish bishops, employed as "suffragans" in England, bears a name anything like "Recreensis" (Stubbs, pp. 204-9). W. A. B. C.

"ARGYLES" OR GRAVY-POTS (12 S. v. 154, 219, 248).—We have had a plated "Argyle" in our family for a great number of years. It was in use constantly during my grandfather's lifetime, and was believed to have been inherited by him from his father. I have not papers at hand to show the dates of our grandfather's birth and death, but he was not very young when married in 1794, so that the "Argyle" my brother (Rev. S. C. Sharland, Sedbergh) now possesses is

probably of an earlier date than those made in the beginning of the nineteenth century. It is exactly like the illustration in Mr. Bradbury's 'History of Old Sheffield Plate,' described thus: "That shown to the left in the form of a teapot had a separate chamber with detachable lid"; the date of this illustrated "Argyle" is 1795; but my brother's piece is unmarked.

E. C. Sharland.

Edward the Confessor's Crown (12 S. v. 238).—The description given is in total variance with the Confessor's crown as figured upon either of his two great seals, and also with the crown in scenes where the Confessor appears in the Bayeux Tapestry. The above are illustrated in Charles Knight's 'Old England' (1845); the Bayeux Tapestry presenting the crown as a plain band surmounted by fleurs-de-lis. Sir Henry Ellis appears to have accepted the seals as correct.

W. B. H.

'Tom Jones' (12 S. v. 268, 303).—The prophecy of Gibbon, that 'Tom Jones' would outlive the imperial eagle of the House of Austria, is in his 'Memoirs of My Life and Writings,' in his 'Miscellaneous Works,' 1817, vol. i., p. 5.

L. Duff.

Hamilton (12 S. v. 289).—In the Order Books for General Gage's Brigade at Montreal, under Sunday, Nov. 8, 1761, is this announcement: "Hector Theophilus Cramartie, Esq., is appointed judge advocate to his Majesty's forces in N. America." These Order Books have been printed with the 'Journals of Hon. William Hervey.' I cannot say whether Cramartie is a misreading or not, but it is so printed.

S. H. A. H.

Emerson's 'English Traits' (12 S. v. 234, 275, 302).—8. Chestnut Street is one of the principal business thoroughfares in Philadelphia. At least one other street (Walnut Street) in the city is named after a tree, and I believe there are still others.

J. R. H.

John Hoole, Poet (8 S. ix. 307, 518).—I am now able to add a little further information to my communication at the latter reference, and also to show that Hoole was descended from the Hooles of Sheffield. The brief pedigree given below is compiled from the Sheffield parish church registers, the 'D.N.B.,' *Gent.'s Mag.*, and Foster's 'Alumni Oxonienses.' It is difficult to say who was the father of Robert Hoole who commences the pedigree, as there were two Roberts baptized in 1654, viz.: Robert, son of Robert Hoole, bapt. April 4, 1654; and Robert, son of John Hoole, bapt. Mar. 1, 1654–5. The father of Anna Barlow was married in Sheffield, as the following entry in the register proves:—

"Edward Barlowe of Sheffield, cutler, and Elizabeth Wadsworth of the same, widdowe, was published on the 10th, 17th, and 24th daies of Septemb. and was married on the 25th daie of September, 1654."

Charles Drury.

12 Ranmoor Cliffe Road, Sheffield.

Robert Hoole, of Sheffield = Anna, dau. of Edward Barlow, cutler, of Sheffield, bap. Nov. 5 1657, m. June 28, 1677, at Sheffield.

Samuel Hoole, born Dec. 26, 1692, bap. at Sheffield Jan. 19, 1692-3. = Sarah, dau. of James Drury, clockmaker, of Clerkenwell.

John Hoole, poet, born in London Dec. 1727, d. Aug. 2, 1803. = Susannah Smith, "the handsome quaker" of Bishop's Stortford, m. 1757.

Rev. Samuel Hoole, matric. Magdalen Coll., Oxon., July 14, 1780, aged 22, born 1758, Vicar of Abinger, Rector of Poplar, d. Feb. 26, 1839 = Miss Warneford, m. at Dorking, Surrey, Dec. 10, 1803 (*Gent's. Mag.*).

John Hoole, only son, matric. Wadham Coll., Oxon., July 3, 1822, aged 17, b. 1805, B.A. 1826, M.A. 1830, Curate of Poplar 1827-33, d. 1868. = ...

John Warneford Hoole, eld. s.n. matric. Corpus Christi Coll. Oxon., June 15, 1855, aged 18, b. 1837, B.A. 1859.

MARAZION (12 S. v. 292).—During last October 'Under the Clock' in *The Daily News* contained several paragraphs on this subject, only one of which I have rescued from destruction, I think it was the last:—

"The Marazion mystery is clearing up very nicely. The alternative name, Market Jew, it seems, is the corruption of a Cornish form of Marazion (markets), which sounded nearly like Market Jew. Doubtless our mediæval predecessors were misled, like us, by thinking that the ending was *zion*, whereas it is *ion*. The proverb 'Sitting in his own light like the Mayor of Market Jew' refers to the fact that the main window of the Council chamber is directly behind the Mayor's seat."

A. T. W.

Johnston's 'Place-names of England and Wales' gives the following dates and variants of this name: 1250, Marhasgon; 1309, Marhasyon; 1313, Marhasion; c. 1470, Markysowe, Marchasyowe; c. 1540, Leland, Markesju; 1595, Marghas-iewe (often to-day "Market Jew," a curious example of popular etymology). The name is Cornish, *marhas diow* (Fr. *de yew*), "market on Thursday." But *diow* must have had an older form *dion*.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

The origin of this place-name is discussed by Mr. J. Harris Stone on pp. 218-222 of his 'England's Riviera.'

In vol. lxxxv. of "The Homeland Handbooks," being 'Penzance and the Land's End District,' at p. 71 the "editors," Messrs. J. B. Cornish and J. A. D. Bridger, state:—

"The name is derived from the Cornish words *Marhas*, a market, and *vean*, little.....There are records of no fewer than sixty-six different spellings of the two names."

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

[MR. W. AVER, MR. N. W. HILL, and MR. C. H. PARRY also thanked for replies.]

FIELD-NAMES (12 S. v. 208).—It is curious how in Wessex names are duplicated. Thus Churn, Hants; Churn, Berks; Sparsholt, Berks; ditto Hants, Easton, Avington, &c.

After a careful inquiry in Berks I found field-names to be of Saxon origin, and half from owners.

In the list given I believe the following to be surnames of owners: Vallard, Spence, Hyeth (Wyeth ?), Kent (Anmary), Evence (Evans), but really to discover the same fields should be searched for in older deeds. I was once puzzled with "Harry George" as a field-name, but traced it back to "Heriot's Edge." Another field, Pollards (*Pollentines* later), became part of *Valentine's Farm*, sixteenth century.

"Lammer" is, of course, Lammashands; "Lady" was probably convent-owned; "Fulin" probably refers to the cloth trade: "Hamble" is a river-name in Hants, and the names of streams are often only preserved in field-names. "Harmage" and "Harrage" are identical. Has it any connexion with "Hareway"? Lost manors also may be discovered by field-names. A few other likely Anglo-Saxon derivations are added:—

Buncas.—Bunkers.
Chin acre.—Chunk, a slice.
Clan.—Clane, clean.
Couthy.—Coathey, rotten sheep.
Caterwise.—Diagonal.
Clump.—Clumpet, a clod of earth.
Dawser.—Dewy, velt, low-lying.
Fulin.—Fuling in wool making.
Gallego.—Galley = to frighten awey.
Hackthorn.—Haw thorn, from hag or haw
Hatback.—Hat, a ring or clump of trees.
Kilhorse is kiln house.
Lampacre.—Perhaps left to prove altar light.
Lanmer.—Lammas.
Peart.—Flourishing.
Ponfield.—Pondfield.
Bright.—Upright.
Prockled.—Wrinkled.

(Mrs.) E. E. COPE.

GRIM OR GRIME (12 S. v. 95, 137, 160, 245).—In the review of the 'Books of the Lewes: the Story of a Hebridean Isle' in the *Literary Supplement of The Times* for Sept. 25, 1919, the reviewer speaks of the Norse settlements in Lewis [of] which many a place-name is witness. *Grimcrata* is Grim's abode; *Suinabost*, Sweyn's farm, and *Bernera*, to the south, is Björn's island.

J. W. FAWCETT.

THE EARL OF BEACONSFIELD'S BIRTHPLACE (12 S. v. 204).—Another claimant to the honour is Upper Street, Islington. The late Mr. J. Cordy Jeaffreson, in his 'Recollections,' vol. i., states that his uncle Dr. John Jeaffreson, who practised in Upper Street when the village of Islington was a favourite health resort of prosperous Londoners, was on intimate terms with Isaac D'Israeli, and that the latter's son Benjamin was a favourite playmate of their family. This Dr. Jeaffreson used to tell in his vigorous old age that Mr. and Mrs. D'Israeli, though occupying the house in King's Street, Holborn (now Theobald's Road), were staying, in December, 1805, in a house adjoining his own in Upper Street for reasons of health, when the lady was unexpectedly seized with the pains of pregnancy. Neither nurse nor clothing was ready for the new arrival, but Dr. Jeaffreson was sent for and attended her

amin's birth, while Mrs. Jeaffreson nurse, and supplied linen and clothes r own stores. Mr. J. C. Jeaffreson difficult to believe that the surgeon ave been mistaken on a matter of d in relation to the wife of his friend, though he admits the ty that having attended the lady al such occasions he, after the lapse , might have confused the birth of child with that of her second or As Lord Beaconsfield is said not to en clear about either the place or r of his birth this narrative is at orthy of consideration. Mr. J. C. on admits that he is "not wholly doubt" on the subject.

R. S. Pengelly.

-Birds (12 S. v. 265).—By "rede- s perhaps meant the "reed-bird," rd which frequents reeds. 'N.E.D.' any quotations under the latter as—

exham, *Een riot-meese*, a reede-bird like a Also (*a*) reed-warbler; (*b*) sedge warbler. Zoologist,' vi., 2186. The sedge warbler eed-bird."

Newton, 'Yarrell's British Birds,' 370. lity for reeds.....makes the name[s] of or reed-wren, by which it is commonly ufficiently applicable.

D.' also gives four quotations attri- the name to a North-American bird, *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*; the or rice-bunting.

Archibald Sparke.

appears to be the American trivial or the well-known ortolan bunting *a hortulans*), one of the many species unting family. It is the "ortolan" nets.

xpression "reed bird" is not to be n the ordinary British books on ogy and, so far, I have only come in a novel, 'The Rifle Rangers,' by Capt. Mayne Reid, where, in his ion of the sumptuous lunch given by niard, Don Cosmé, at his Hacienda, rred to as the ortolan, or reed bird. the reed bunting (*emberiza schœni-* r the reed warbler (*acrocephalus*) is the "ortolan" proper.

M. Balfe.

ferring to the original query at 8 S. rather suspect this to be a ghost- It looks as if the scribe, by writing d "bookes" more than once, had written "cushions for rede birds" of "for rede bookes," *i.e.*, reading books. Such cushions might be placed about the pulpit and choir.

As to the suggestion at 8 S. vi. 72 that lecterns were intended, I have noticed that reading desks supported on the outstretched wings of brass eagles are very common in ritualistic and other English churches.

N. W. Hill.

[Dr. Leffmann and St. Swithin also thanked for replies.]

Pseudonyms (12 S. v. 293).—O. E., the author of 'Iron Times with the Guards,' is the name adopted by Mr. Geoffrey Fildes, barrister, third son of Sir Luke Fildes. O. E. is, of course, Old Etonian.

J. M. Bulloch.

37 Bedford Square, W.C.1.

'Is Russia Wrong?' with preface by J. A. Froude, was written by O. K. (Mme. Novikov, formerly Olga Kiryeeva). M.

[Mr. H. G. Harrison and W. S. B. H. also thanked for replies.]

Giants' Names (12 S. v. 267).—To the list given may be added perhaps Colbrand and also Guy of Warwick. See the latter's reputed porringer and other enormous relics, preserved at Warwick Castle, always sources of wonder to the credulous.

W. Jaggard, Capt.

Repatriation Records Registry, Winchester.

Capt. Robert Boyle (12 S. v. 294).—The story referred to is generally considered to have been written by Benjamin Victor, Irish poet and manager of the Theatre Royal, Dublin (d. 1778). Bohn's edition of 'Lowndes,' however, ascribes the authorship of the book to Wm. Rufus Chetwood (d. 1766). H. G. Harrison.

Aysgarth, Sevenoaks.

[Mr. Archibald Sparke also thanked for reply.]

'Adeste Fideles' (12 S. v. 292).—Mr. Murray's quotation from Rabelais alludes not to this hymn but to a portion of the Mass of the Presanctified on Good Friday (Feria VI. in Parasceve) in the 'Missale Romanum,' therein described as "adoratio Crucis," but which amongst our English forefathers was known as the "creeping to the Cross." At this portion of the service the priest takes off his chasuble and goes to the Epistle corner of the altar, where the deacon having taken down the Cross covered with a veil from the altar, hands it to him. He then turns towards the people and uncovers the top of the Cross, singing "Ecce lignum Crucis," and the deacon and sub-deacon join him in singing "in quo salus-

mundi pependit," and the choir respond "Venite, adoremus." At this response all except the celebrant prostrate themselves. The celebrant then advances a little, still at the Epistle corner, and unveils the right arm of the Cross, singing in a higher key "Ecce lignum Crucis," the sacred ministers and the choir joining in as before. Then going to the middle of the altar, he uncovers the whole cross and sings a third time, still higher, "Ecce lignum Crucis," the ministers and choir again joining in, and all prostrating themselves as above. The rest of the rite does not concern us here.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

[PROF. BENSLY also thanked for reply.]

LORD JOHN VAUGHAN: DEHANY FAMILY (12 S. v. 268).—Archer in his monumental inscriptions of the British West Indies has seven inscriptions of the Dehanys, the latest date is 1767, p. 335. This footnote is interesting. According to the Kingston B. Reg. David Dehany was buried in a garden in that town. "It is said that the Dehanys claim descent from the Dehennins, Counts de Bossu" (Roby). Such a claim was to have been expected.

Matthew Gregory, member in Assembly for St. James's, Jamaica, 1718, died in 1778, had among other children a daughter Mary who married Geo. Dehany. The Journals of House of Assembly were composed by Roby. A. M.

GENERAL JOHN NICHOLSON (12 S. v. 180).—According to the 'Life of Nicholson,' by Capt. L. J. Trotter, he was descended from a Rev. William Nicholson, who went to Ireland in 1589, and that prior to that date the family lived in Cumberland. For William's descendants, &c., see chap. i.

G. H. W.

CHARLES MORRIS OF PORTMAN SQUARE (12 S. v. 264).—Charles Morris (1768-1844) was a younger son of James Morris, J.P., D.L., co. Surrey, High Sheriff 1764, by his second wife Mary Magdalen, daughter of Stephen Matthew. Charles, who spent large sums in improving Malvern, married Sarah, daughter of Anthony Francis Haldimand, who (in 1767) founded the firm of merchants and foreign bankers in Old Broad Street, subsequently known as Morris, Prevost & Co. Charles Morris resided at the Manor House, Wandsworth, co. Surrey, and in Portman Square. His eldest son Charles (d. 1806) was "like his father, a *most munificent* benefactor to the town of *Malvern.*" A younger son, James Morris of Belgrave Square, was a director of the Bank of England from 1827-1879.

The following authorities may be referred to: Burke's 'Landed Gentry,' 1914 (Morris of York); Crisp's 'Visitations, Notes,' vol. viii. pp. 92-4; *The Times*, Dec. 8, 1913 (obituary notice of Sir Augustus Prevost).

M.

His country house was the Manor House, East Hill, Wandsworth, where a daughter was born Aug. 24, 1800. A description of the Manor House by the late S. W. Kershaw, F.S.A., appeared in 'Coll. of Surr. Archæol. Soc.,' vol. x., 1890; also in 'Some Ancient Houses of Wandsworth,' 1912.

LIBRARIAN.

Public Library, Wandsworth, S.W.18.

"DRINK BY WORD OF MOUTH" (12 S. v. 98, 136).—There is a more exalted authority for the phrase than the hayfield or 'The Squire of Alsatia.'

In the dinner scene in Swift's 'Polite Conversation,' when the butler brings up the tankard of October, Lord Smart says: "Come, Sir John, take it by Word of Mouth, and then give it to the Colonel."

To those who do not know Swift's delightful treatise one may safely say that they ought to, and that angels will never love them. EDWARD BENSLY.

PORTRAITS ON GRAVESTONES (12 S. ii. 210, 277, 377, 459; iii. 14; v. 250, 306).—Perhaps it was by an oversight that MR. JOHN DUXBURY omitted to mention at the third reference the handsome monument, with well-executed portrait, erected in Blackburn cemetery to the memory of George Ellis (1817-71), musician. Mr. Ellis gained celebrity in the North of England as band instructor and conductor, being at one period tutor to the majority of the bands in this part of the country. He composed several hymn tunes.

The inscription states that the monument was "erected by his pupils and friends as a tribute of respect and esteem for his musical abilities." R. GRIME.

62 Duckworth Street, Blackburn.

TRANSLATIONS WANTED (12 S. v. 295).—In reply to COL. SHAKESPEAR's inquiry the following translations can be recommended:—

'Book of Enoch,' as rendered by Canon R. H. Charles, who is also believed to have done 'Secrets of Enoch,' in addition to a rendering by the Slavonic scholar and Oxonian, W. R. Morfill, M.A.

'Writings of Philo,' by Prof. C. D. Yonge, M.A.; 'Eusebius,' by Rev. C. F. Cause, M.A., both in Bohn's Ecclesiastical and Theological Library.

For 'Origen' and 'Irenæus' he can consult T. & T. Clark's Ante-Nicene Library.

ANEURIN WILLIAMS.

Menai View, North Road, Carnarvon.

[MR. W. A. HUTCHISON also thanked for reply.]

CHURCH BRIEFS (12 S. v. 294).—A fully classified and indexed list of these will be found in a book by Mr. W. A. Bewes entitled 'Church Briefs, or Royal Warrants for Collections for Charitable Objects,' 8vo, A. & C. Black, 1896. The late Dr. T. N. Brushfield published two pamphlets on 'Devonshire Briefs' (sixteenth-eighteenth century), 8vo, 1895-6. The late Mr. Cornelius Walford also published a small volume on 'King's Briefs, their Purposes and History,' privately printed, 8vo, 1883.

H. G. HARRISON.

Aysgarth, Sevenoaks.

I have an essay by the author of 'Parochial Memorials' that was published under the title of 'Bygone Briefs' by Wightman & Co., Westminster, in 1896. It contains interesting matter on the subject and a useful schedule of more than one thousand briefs laid in the parish of St. Margaret, Westminster.

PRESCOTT ROW.

[MISS M. E. CORNFORD also thanked for reply.]

BISHOP OF SORRON (12 S. iii. 109, 178).—There was a see called Sorra in Sardinia, whose Bishop Arnold granted benediction to Simon Langham, the famous Abbot of Westminster, in July, 1349.

J. W. FAWCETT.

ENSIGN OLIVER CROMWELL: CROMWELL PRICE (12 S. v. 292).—Ensign Oliver Cromwell was the grandson of Henry Cromwell, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the Protector's fourth son. Henry's second son, Major Henry Cromwell, married Hannah Hewling, by whom he had a family of eight sons and two daughters. After the death of the eldest son Oliver, born in 1687, at the age of 16, the youngest son, born in 1704, received the name of Oliver. In Waylen's 'House of Cromwell,' p. 38, it is recorded:—

"He, like his father, served in the British army, and held an ensigncy in an Irish regiment; but, disliking the situation, resigned his commission, and passed the rest of his life in privacy, dying unmarried in 1748. This is the fifth Oliver Cromwell dying without issue."

N. W. HILL.

35 Woburn Place, W.C.1.

Cromwell Price was the third son of General Nicholas Price and grandson of Nicholas Price of Hollymount, co. Down, by his wife Catherine, widow of Vere Essex Cromwell, Earl of Ardglass.

Cromwell Price was later M.P. for Downpatrick. Dying without male issue, he was succeded in the family estates by his brother Nicholas.

The present representative of the family is Major Blackwood-Price of Saintfield, co. Down.

KATHLEEN WARD.

Cairnbinn, Whitehouse, co. Antrim.

[MR. A. R. BAYLEY and PROF. BENSLY also thanked for replies.]

"TOPONYMICS" IN GREAT BRITAIN (12 S. v. 290).—There is very little variety in the English endings of these words, and few of those of towns are used. County names are much more usual. But in French there are several varieties, *e.g.*:—

Auscitain	a man from	Auch.
Arrageois	,,	Arras.
Chartrain	,,	Chartres.
Blésois	,,	Blois.
Palois	,,	Pau.
Spinalien	,,	Epinal.
Lexovien	,,	Lisieux.
Malouin	,,	St. Malo.
Bizontin	,,	Besançon.
Foxien	,,	Foix.
Trécorrois	,,	Tréguier.
Messin	,,	Metz.
Auvergnat	,,	Auvergne.
Berrichon	,,	Berry.
Beauceron	,,	La Beauce.
Castrothéodoricien	,,	Château Thierry.
Tourquennois	,,	Tourcoing.

DE V. PAYEN-PAYNE.

WILLIAM PEER: THE ALLEGED ACTOR (12 S. v. 263).—There can, I think, be no real doubt as to the existence of William Pere, or Pierre, in the flesh. The following is from a letter supposed to be addressed by "Julian, late Secretary of the Muses to Will Pierre of the Play-house" ('Letters from the Dead to the Living,' by Mr. Tho. Brown and others, 2nd edn., 1702, pp. 64-5):—

"For you, Sir, if I mistake not, are one of the most ancient of his Majesty's servants, under the denomination of a Player, and yet cannot advance above the delivering a scurvy message, which the strutting Leaders of your House would do much more awkwardly, and by consequence 'tis the partiality of them or the Town that have (*sic*) kept you in this low post all this while."

'Will Pierre's Answer,' *ibid.*, p. 68, is dated. "Lincolns-Inn Fields, Novem. 5, 1701: Behind the Scenes."

There is nothing to suggest that the other persons, in so far as they are mentioned by name, to whom these letters are addressed

are not real. In Haslewood's MS. 'List of Actors and Actresses' there occurs the name "Peire Th. R. 1691," which probably indicates that it is printed in the *dramatis personæ* of some play of that date.

G. THORN-DRURY.

BLUECOAT SCHOOLS (12 S. v. 126, 158, 218, 302).—A Bluecoat School for both boys and girls was founded at Colchester in 1708 by members of the Church of England, and is still carried on, though there is little competition for the uniform.

Since the formation of the National Society in 1812 their school and the Bluecoat School have been under the same master, but they are a distinct foundation. A Greencoat School was founded here somewhat later by Dissenters—this is extinct.

Full-length portraits of a Bluecoat boy and a girl in their quaint dress, painted by Mr. Frank Daniell hang in the Town Hall.

G. RICKWORD, F.R.Hist.Soc.,
Borough Librarian.

Colchester.

CANTRELL FAMILY (12 S. v. 291).—The Rev. Thos. Cantrell, M.A., born 1649, was the son of John Cantrell of Repton, co. Derby, and matriculated at Brasenose College, Oxford, on May 28, 1666, aged 17; B.A., 1669-70; M.A. Sidney Sussex Coll., Camb., 1681; headmaster of Derby School, 1684-97; vicar of Elvaston from 1695; buried, Mar. 23, 1697-8. There is a monument to him in St. Peter's Church, Derby.

William Cantrell, born in 1715, was the son of the Rev. Henry Cantrell, vicar of St. Alkmund's, Derby. Educated at Derby School, 1725-30, and at Repton School, 1730; matriculated at St. John's Coll., Camb.; B.A., 1738. Rector of St. Michael's, Stamford, Lincs.; and subsequently vicar of Normanton, co. Rutland. There is a monument to him in St. Alkmund's Church, Derby. Died, Jan. 17, 1787. He had a brother Henry (born 1711), who died young. There is also a monument to him in St. Alkmund's.

H. G. HARRISON.

Aysgarth, Sevenoaks.

GEORGE SHEPHERD (12 S. v. 295).—Bryan's 'Dictionary of Painters and Engravers' gives the name of the above water-colour painter as George Shepheard, but no mention is made of his being related to Thomas Hosmer Shepherd. He further states that the latter artist was possibly a brother of George Sydney Shepherd, a well-known water colour painter, but the fact has not been determined definitely. From 1811 to 1830 George Shepheard occasionally exhibited landscapes from Surrey and Sussex; while George Sydney Shepherd exhibited chiefly metropolitan buildings, mostly between the years 1830-37, though his name only disappears after 1860.

Shepheard had two sons, George Wallwyn and Lewis, both of whom were artists. Perhaps MR. NORMAN is confusing George Shepheard and George Sydney Shepherd.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

Consult British Museum Book of English Drawings. George Shepherd worked *circa* 1800-30. Thos. Hosmer Shepherd worked *circa* 1817-40; probably son of George. George Sidney Shepherd was son of George Shepherd (died 1858).

E. E. LEGGATT.

DEVONIAN PRIESTS EXECUTED IN 1548-9 (12 S. v. 131, 183, 243).—There seems to be no evidence that George Stocker was a priest or that he was executed. In the list at the end of the 'Concertatio Ecclesiæ' George Stoker is mentioned as a gentleman living in exile. The list was probably drawn up about 1588.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

GAVELACRE: PLACENAME (12 S. v. 295).—The word *gavel* has various meanings, according to its derivation:—

1. Tribute, toll, custom. Cf. Fr. *gabelle*.
2. Hold, or tenure. So in the word *gavel-kind*. In Norfolk a *gavel* is a sheaf of corn not yet bound, *i.e.*, what can be held in the reaper's grasp. Cf. Welsh *gavael*, a hold or grasp.
3. A fork. Cf. Ger. *gabel*. Hence *gavel*= gable, the forked roof.
4. In Northumberland a *gavel* is a strip of land. This is a mis-spelling of *cavel*, a strip of tillage land in the common field, a word used as far south as Lincolnshire.

Gavel-dyke is an allotment of fence liable to be maintained by a farm not adjoining it. Allotments of *gavel-dyke* are mostly against commons, and seem originally to have been intended to relieve the farms next the commons from a part of the pressure and trespass occasioned by sheep.

M. E. CORNFORD, Librarian.

William Salt Library, Stafford.

For the explanation of many composite words beginning and ending with *gavel* see Somner's 'Gavelkynd.' In this case *gavel* is simply the Saxon word signifying "rent"; and was in general use and confined to no especial localities. Possibly the land referred

to was at one time devoted to religious purposes, and so analogous to that in the following quotation from Lewis' 'History of Faversham,' p. 86 :—

"These altars had all of them lights burning on them, which with the other expenses relating to them were provided in the following manner, viz., to St. Margaret's Light was given one, or as some say, two acres of land, called St. Margaret's Yavel or Gafel, and to this day the Margaret Acre."

The grammar is his, not mine.

F. F. Lambarde.

[Mr. A. R. Bayley also thanked for reply.]

"Gamp" as Adjective (12 S. iv. 102).—Dickens, it is true, gives his characters at times *redende Namen*, such as Mrs. Leo Hunter and Lord Frederick Verisopht, though less frequently than Thackeray, and with less subtlety (there are readers, I believe, who do not rise to the latter's Wenham and Percy Sibwright). But most people who know Dickens's books well would probably agree that "Gamp" has no original significance, however appropriate to the person association may seem to have made it. When Mrs. Gamp hands her professional card to Mercy with the words: "Gamp is my name, and Gamp my nater," the absurdity is apparent, and to analyse it might argue an imperviousness to humour. The comparison or antithesis between name and nature, though not illustrated by the 'N.E.D.,' is of long standing, and like most things it comes in Swift's 'Polite Conversation':—

Lord Sparkish. Pray, Madam, does your Ladyship know Mrs. *Nice?*

Lady Smart. Perfectly well, my Lord; she's nice by Name, and nice by Nature.

A remark of Mrs. Gamp's which should be compared with that given above is to be found in a later chapter of 'Martin Chuzzlewit' (xxix.):—

"Where's the patient goin'?" asked Sweedlepipe.

"Into Har'fordshire, which is his native air. But native airs nor native graces neither," Mrs. Gamp observed, "won't bring *him* round."

Edward Bensly.

Oudle Cottage, Much Hadham, Herts.

Dr. Stocks (12 S. v. 237).—According to Boase's 'Modern English Biography,' Dr. John Ellerton Stocks was the son of B. Stocks, manager of the Hull Branch of the Bank of England, and was born at Cottingham, near Hull, in 1826. He was educated at University College, London, obtained the degree of M.D., and was elected a Fellow of the Linnaean Society in 1848. From 1844 until his death he was an assistant surgeon in the Bombay Medical Service, while he also acted as Vaccinator and then Inspector of Drugs in Scinde, and was Conservator of Forests during Dr. A. Gibson's absence on furlough. He arrived in England in the winter of 1853, bringing extensive collections of plants, and he deposited in the Kew Museum complete sets of the economic products of the countries visited by him. He died suddenly at Cottingham on Aug. 30, 1854. A memoir of him will be found in *The Gentleman's Magazine* for October, 1854.

Archibald Sparke.

George Borrow: Lieut. Parry (12 S. v. 95).—No replies having appeared, I may perhaps say that I have accidentally come across the following reference to a Lieut. Perry in Irving's 'Annals of Our Time,' under date of June 29, 1854:—

"Quarrel, leading to a Court-martial, between Lieut. Greer and Lieut. Perry, of the 46th Regt., stationed at Windsor Barracks. The verdict laid before the Commander-in-chief recommended that Lieut. Perry be dismissed the service, and Greer severely reprimanded: but this being thought contrary to evidence, Her Majesty was pleased not to confirm the sentence. A Horse Guards' Memorandum of the 2nd of September explained the course which Lord Hardinge thought proper to take in bringing the questions relating to the discipline of the 46th to an issue."

Borrow seems to have written declaiming injustice to Parry (or Perry) before non-confirmation of the court-martial sentence; and as 'Wild Wales' did not reach publication for some years after it was written, it would seem that no revision of his original manuscript was attempted by the author.

W. B. H.

Gilbert White: Portrait of (12 S. v. 264).—The portrait mentioned at the above reference represented a young, round-faced man, wearing a grey wig, with a clerical collar and bands. Attached to the frame was a tablet apparently of early nineteenth-century date, bearing the name Gilbert White. Of course the mere lettering of the tablet would prove nothing, but some experts were of opinion that the features bore a very marked family likeness to an authentic portrait of Thomas White, the brother of the author of the 'Natural History,' then in the possession of a member of the family, and that both pictures were the work of the same artist, Thomas Robinson, who towards the end of his life migrated to Ireland and became president of the Dublin Society of Artists. The authenticity of the portrait could not be definitely established because nothing was

known of its history prior to its being found one Friday afternoon in August, 1912, at the Caledonian Market, but so far as I am aware, it was never suggested that it was a forgery.

The painting was acquired by Mr. John Glen of 34 Davies Street, Berkeley Square, but I am not aware in whose possession it now is. It was reproduced in *The Daily Mail* of Mar. 3, 1913. G. P.

THREE CRIPPLES, FIELD LANE (12 S. v. 292).—This sign was probably invented by Dickens. There does not appear to have ever been a tavern so named in that district, but there was at one time a Three Cocks in Cow Lane, and a Three Kings in Clerkenwell Close, both near to Field Lane.

T. W. TYRRELL.

EXCHANGE OF SOULS IN FICTION (12 S. v. 124, 191, 246, 279, 306).—Sir A. Conan Doyle's short story, 'The Great Keinplatz Experiment,' to be found in the volume 'The Captain of the Polar Star, and Other Tales' (Longmans). R. GRIME.

ELEPHANT: OLIPHANT (12 S. v. 238, 301).—I think you will find the facts to be that the origin of the name was William Olifard, who came over with William the Conqueror from France and then attached himself to the Scotch cause.

Later another William Olifard, when fighting at the side of his king in an unequal combat with the Saracens, refreshed him when exhausted with a draught of water from his drinking horn made of an elephant's tusk. For that the king knighted him on the field of battle, Sir William Olifaunt, which is one of the old spellings of elephant.

It will be remembered that the arms of the Lairds of Gask have two elephants for supporters. It was through the good offices of Sir Walter Scott that the fortunes of the Oliphants lost by the family alliance to the Jacobite cause were restored.

W. ELWIN OLIPHANT.

Wabern, Berne, Switzerland.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (12 S. v. 295).—1. The lines quoted, but incorrectly so, are from A. C. Swinburne's poem "A Match," (Poems and Ballads, first series). The correct version is :—

If you were April's Lady,
And I were lord in May,
We'd throw with leaves for hours
And draw for days with flowers,
Till day like night were shady
And night were bright like day;
If you were April's lady,
And I were lord in May.

W. A. HUTCHISON.

[Several other correspondents also thanked for replies.]

THOMAS COTESMORE (12 S. v. 292).—I am afraid that my last two lines at the above reference are a stupid mistake. The Thomas Cotesmore I was writing about, is said to have died in prison in 1584. The Thomas Cotesmore to whom the passage in the 'Chetham Soc. Publ.' relates was a seminary priest ordained in 1580, and sent to England in 1582. JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

Notes on Books.

The Oxford English Dictionary.—(Vol. IX. *S—Th.*) *Stratus-Stux* By Henry Bradley. *Sweep-Szmikite.* By C. T. Onions. (Oxford, Clarendon Press, each 5s. net.)

THE latest section of the Dictionary completes that immense letter S. T had been finished earlier, and so the work of Dr. Bradley and his coadjutors is nearing its end. U, V, and Z, will not, we imagine, be anything like so formidable to tackle as W, which remains the chief task. The letter S, as the interesting Preface added to Mr. Onion's section informs us, extends to 2408 pages, a fact which is sufficient alone to indicate the vast superiority of the Dictionary over any other in any language. The shelter of "Academick bowers" which Johnson missed, has been amply justified by the achievements begun by the late Sir James Murray at Mill Hill. The war withdrew in succession several members of the Dictionary Staff, and the Editor himself in the second half of 1918; but advance through the alphabet has been steady and successful, and the latest parts are full of exhaustive analysis, copious quotations, and new knowledge.

Dr. Bradley has dealt with several familiar words which have a wealth of meanings. "Strike" and "Stunt" bring his information quite up-to-date. The former word is an instance of the wonderful work of the Dictionary in analysing various senses. The "strikes" the public have reason to remember are so-called from the development of a nautical phrase. Dr. Johnson in his Dictionary knew nothing of them. It is difficult to be sure that we have missed no example in the imposing display of quotations; but we think Matthew Arnold's "Strike leftward cries our guide" in his 'Stanzas from the Grande Chartreuse' would be a suitable addition. "Strinel" is one of several words which will be quite new to the average reader. "Strip" is a familiar word which again illustrates the wonderful work of the Dictionary. The derivation of "Stroll" is uncertain, but it may be, we learn, among the High German words introduced in the seventeenth century by soldiers. Swift's "Struldbrug" is included, an arbitrary invention which has sufficiently impressed itself on the language to lead to "Struldbruggian" and "Struldbrugism" The quotation for "struma" in 1784 is the title of a book. A notorious instance of that disease was Dr. Johnson, and on p. 4 of the life by Hawkins is a reference to "the struma, or, as it is called, the king's-evil." "Stud" includes two different nouns. "Studio" is first quoted in 1819, though we should have expected to find it in the eighteenth century. "Stuff" is obscure in etymology, and is a good, honest English word

which has somewhat gone out of fashion. "Stumbling-block" was introduced by Tindale in his ersion of the New Testament, but the phrase stumble over a block" (of wood) is earlier. The ricket sense of "stump" is traced back to 1735, ut the pulling up of stumps is a still earlier phrase. Stunning," a popular adjective for a time, nswering to the present "tophole," did not last, e gather, beyond the eighties of last century. Stupefy" is rightly so spelt, following its Latin rigin, but it was till recently spelt "stupify." Stupid" has the same sense, meaning originally deadened" or "dulled in the faculties." Sturdy" is an old word, for it originally meant giddy," and its derivation is still unsettled. All e suggestions offered seem decidedly fanciful in nse, but we cannot say that any of them is fartched in view of "muscle" = "little mouse," and ther known peculiarities of derivation. The stymie" of the golfer is also of obscure origin. t is curious that the Dictionary does not put it ack beyond 1856.

Looking again at the Preface attached to the secon edited by Mr. Onions we find that the number f main words included under 'S' is 27,929, of hich 5,487 are obsolete. The number of quotations 298,006, truly a heroic record of diligence!

The section begins in the middle of "Sweep," hich with its derivations is an important word Sweep-stake" originally meant "Sweeping," or aking the whole of the stake, and was used in the ixteenth and seventeenth centuries for "a clean weep." Among the derivations of "sweet" is hakespeare's pretty "sweeting" which did not atch on in later language as a term of endearment, hough English is generally lacking in such expresions. The original William after whom the Sweet-william" was named no man knows. Swelt" will be new to most people, being obsolete r many years, except in dialect. The cognate Sweal," to scorch, is in Barnes's 'Glossary of the orset Dialect.' "Swelth," "swench," and "swepe" whip) are other effective sounding words now lost the language. "Swig" includes six words. Swim" in the sense of giddiness has no poetical notation in the nineteenth century. "Farewell, fe! my senses swim" occurs in Hood's 'Stansas,' pril, 1845. "Swing" is a long and interesting ord, and has a special sense derived from a titious Captain Swing, under whose name inmidating letters were sent to farmers and landwners in 1830–1. "Swingeing damages," when so elt, reveals the origin of the verb as "swinge," beat, thrash." The word "Swisser" reminds us at old-fashioned people within our memory used talk of "Swisserland." The "switchback" llway is a joy introduced apparently in 1888. Swot," the hard work of the schoolboy, is illusated first from our own columns, which give its rivation at Sandhurst. "Symposium" originally eans a drinking party, and Plato's famous diague has led to its use for discussions of the driest aracter, in which there may be much "swotting," t there is little "swigging." "Syringa" is used ordinary people for a well-known shrub with white ossoms, but the botanist calls it "Philadelphus." is curious that the term "mock-orange," which as quite a good one, should have been discarded favour of a Greek form of word. The learned mes of plants seem to indicate that they were ored by the common people, and mainly recogsed by men of science.

L'Intermédiaire des chercheurs et curieux. 10 Nov. 1919.

Our French contemporary, as the editor laments, is hampered by difficulties not unknown to us; nevertheless it appears three times a month and the number before us is full of interest. There is no equivalent to Notes, but an abundance of Queries and Replies, with a small section at the end headed "Trouvailles et Curiosités." At least one of our own frequent contributors finds a place in its columns, and we see that "Why don't they eat cake?" is being now discussed as it was discussed a little time back in 'N. and Q.' The foreign subscription is at present 18 fr. a year, but the editor gives a warning that with 1920 it will be raised to 26 fr. We wish *L'Intermédiaire* every success in face of the obstacles it has to overcome.

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.

From Hrn. Gilhofer & Ranschburg (Bognergasse 2, Wien I.) comes their latest catalogue of books upon the Fine Arts. It mainly comprises the libraries of a couple of connoisseurs, who, judging from the contents of the thick list before us, must have had a trained and practised eye in the selection of their volumes. For here are books on all branches of art, not only modern works, but also the large folios of the eighteenth century, including works on ancient, mediæval and oriental art, sculpture and painting, with a fine series of standard books on modern stylists. In all there are sixteen sections, most of them being sub-divided, in which every branch of artistic study is well represented, even down to an excellently arranged section on silhouettes and playing cards. Hrn. Gilhofer and Ranschburg are to be congratulated upon this, their latest compilation, and as the prices are far from excessive, would-be collectors are advised to send for a copy of the catalogue and to place their orders as early as possible.

We have received a copy of Catalogue No. 382, English Literature of the Eighteenth Century, from Messrs. Maggs Bros., 34 and 35 Conduit Street London, W. It contains no less than 516 different items. There is a considerable section on Political Economy, containing many rare pamphlets on the trade and currency of Great Britain. There are also many important Goldsmith items, including the first edition of 'The Deserted Village.' We notice a number of rare books on Freemasonry, including the first edition of Anderson's 'Constitution of the Freemasons of 1723,' with the engraved frontispiece. Defoe is well represented with an uncut copy of the first edition of 'A Journal on the Plague Year,' which is probably unique in its uncut state. Defoe's 'Review of the British Nation,' complete with the exception of two numbers; this is Defoe's possibly greatest and certainly scarcest work. No actual complete set is known to exist; up to now the Huth copy was considered the most complete, but Messrs. Maggs' copy is much more complete, as they possess the additional volume which is so excessively rare that Lowndes states only a few numbers exist, and that the latest known number is 85. Messrs. Maggs' volumes comprise up to No. 106, the final number. Another interesting first edition is Coleridge's 'Fall of Robespierre,' historical drama, Cambridge, 1794, the author's first publication, and written in eca-

junction with Southey. It is well known that this drama was produced in one evening, Coleridge, Southey and Lovell each writing one act. Coleridge took the manuscript with him to Cambridge, and there re-wrote part of the drama, and published it under his own name. Southey wrote, "It was written with newspapers before me as fast as newspapers could be put into blank verse. I have no desire to claim it now, neither am I ashamed of it." Six pages of the catalogue are devoted to uncommon pamphlets of the Old and Young Pretenders.

We have also received from Messrs. Maggs Bros. their Catalogue No. 383, containing Engraved Portraits, Decorative Prints, Sporting Prints, Etchings, Engravings by the Old Masters, and Historical and Topographical Engravings. Fine prints (302 in number) are catalogued with 34 fine reproductions of the most interesting engravings. Our readers may consider the first part, which contains engraved portraits principally of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, to be the most interesting. A charming print is Watson's mezzotint of the Three Irish Graces in a brilliant impression of the first state, printed in a rich brown tone before the title was added. A brilliant open-letter proof-impression of the Duchess of Devonshire after Gainsborough by Barney is very pretty, though some may be inclined to prefer the stipple in colours of Lady Elizabeth Foster after Sir Joshua Reynolds. Other charming ladies are Lady Kent, Lady Sofia Paget by Meyer after Hoppner, and Mrs. Siddons as the Tragic Muse. We also notice some delicate Morlands, and two fine Swiss prints in colours by Freudenberger. Some excellent Wheatleys in colours are all pleasant prints which one would like to keep on one's walls. Among the Dürers the Saint Eustace, of which a good representation is given, will probably be preferred.

MR. G. A. POYNDER has sent us his last Catalogue of Secondhand Books, and we understand he will shortly be publishing another. Copies may be had on application to him at 4 Broad Street, Reading.

Obituary.

EDWARD SMITH.

WE regret to announce the death of Mr. Edward Smith, which took place in a nursing home at Whitstable on the 13th inst., in his 81st year. He was a man of many-sided literary activities. His 'Life of William Cobbett,' published so long ago as 1878, is still one of the standard biographies of that interesting personality; it is excelled by his last work, issued in 1911, the 'Life of Sir Joseph Banks,' the 18th-century President of the Royal Society. But perhaps his most useful work is one that still remains in three volumes of manuscript, viz., an Index Locorum to Birch's 'Cartularium Saxonicum.' This is not merely a bald list of the place-names occurring in that invaluable collection of charters of the Anglo-Saxon period: it contains numerous identifications, many worked out for the first time, of the ancient forms with the modern *names*. For a long time he was a fairly frequent *contributor* to 'N. & Q.' on topographical and *bibliographical* matters.

The Proprietor is obliged to warn his
that other arrangements for 'N. &
probably have to be made. He has
been doing the duties from errand
Editor without salary, and cannot
under such conditions.

Notices to Correspondent

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of old books and other objects or as to the
disposing of them.

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MR. W. A. HUTCHISON ("Philo-Judæus"
warded to querist.

Letters forwarded to G. F. R. B., MR. J
WAINEWRIGHT, and MR. W. R. WILLIAMS.

MR. C. E. STRATTON, Boston, Mass, ("En
'EnglishTraits' ").—Anticipated at *nate*, p

MR. G. D. MCGRIGOR wishes to thank an
mous correspondent for sending him int
details re the third and last Earl of Carber

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